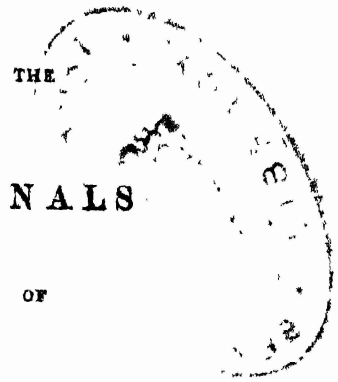

THE ANNALS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

EDITED BY

MEREDITH TOWNSEND.

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SERAMPORE:

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1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Governments of India publish on an average a volume every four days. From Reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a cutcha bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are like all other Blue Books dry, ill-digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Compiler is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for Blue Books of England. The Annals will comprise every fact and almost every opinion of importance in the records of the Quarter. A copious Index will enable the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the records the Compiler has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last. They are not very important, and not at all interesting, but they can only be condensed to a certain point.

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE MUTINIES.

Parliamentary Blue Books.

On 8th August the Governor General in Council continues the narrative :—

Agra.—On June 24th, the Europeans in Agra were organized into a militia, and on 5th July, 500 of the 3rd Bengal Fusiliers marched out to attack the Neemuch mutineers. Two tumbrils blew up, and they were compelled to retire from want of ammunition. The troops and the Europeans were all concentrated in the fort.

Allahabad.—Country tranquil and supplies in course of collection. An extensive entrenchment is being made.

Azimghur.—On 18th July, the garrison attacked the enemy. The sowars refused to charge and the 65th Native Infantry fired in the air. The loss of the town was prevented by Mr. Venables, who served a gun himself. At a Council of War held in the afternoon, Mr. Venables, Mr. Simpson, and Lieutenant Havelock voted that the place was tenable. Their counsel prevailed, and on 19th, the city was cleared. On 29th July, hearing of the approach of 200 sowars of Holmes' Regiment (12th Irregular Cavalry) the officials retired on Ghazeepore. The sowars of that Regiment in Ghazeepore deserted, 500 Goorkhas were ordered thither.

Barrackpore.—There was considerable panic in Calcutta during the Bukker Eed, but it passed off quietly. The arms of the body-guard were placed in the arsenal. Two Regiments of Madras Native Infantry had reached Calcutta. The Sikhs had been collected from all the Regiments below Raneegunge and formed into a corps.

Benares.—A fort is to be erected at Raj Ghat with guns sent

down from Allahabad and Chunar. The Irregular Cavalry of the 13th were disarmed on 6th instant.

Berhampore.—The 63d Native Infantry, and 400 men of 11th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed on 2nd August. The horses of the Irregulars were taken away. The Nuwab's troops and towns people were also disarmed.

Bhaugulpore.—Orders were sent to disarm 5th Irregular Cavalry, but the Commissioner represented that the order would risk the lives of all Europeans in the interior of the district.

Cawnpore was re-occupied on the 17th July. Bithoor was occupied on 19th July without resistance. Nana Saheb's followers fled. His palace was burnt and 13 guns taken. By July 28rd, two-thirds of General Havelock's force had crossed the river into Oude. On 25th July, Sir Patrick Grant recorded his opinion that General Havelock should pass into Oude, and not as had been proposed, reinforce the army before Delhi. Agra so well supplied could not fall, and reinforcements were on their way to Delhi, while to abandon Oude would be to enable the mutineers to seize all the country between Goruckpore and Purneah. On 24th, General Neill arrived and stopped plundering, created a Police and Intelligence Department, and began collecting troop horses. General Havelock's force marched off on 29th July, dispersed a strong post of the enemy, and took 3 guns. An hour after the enemy advanced in force, but were routed with the loss of fifteen guns. The enemy numbered 13,000 men.

On 31st July, General Havelock arrived at Mungulwar with a force reduced by sickness, and repeated combats to 1364 rank and file, and 10 guns. He had therefore fallen back two marches.

Chunar.—Fifty European Infantry and 20 Invalid Artillery had been ordered there. The place on their arrival would be safe.

Delhi.—The force there amounting to about 6,000 men of all kinds was attacked every two or three days. The enemy were invariably repulsed. There were 28 field guns and 12 siege guns with the forces, but not sufficient ammunition for a siege artillery.

Dinapore.—The three native regiments mutinied on 25th July; they went off with their arms. They crossed the Soane, and commenced plundering Arrah where they were joined by Raja Koer Singh of Jugdeespore. A detachment of H. M's. 37th with Enfield rifles were sent up the Soane in a steamer, but she grounded. On 27th, another attempt was made to send the *James Hume* but she also grounded. Two companies of H. M's. 10th, two of H. M's. 37th and 50 Sikhs were then sent in the *Bombay*. They reached the point of debarka-

tion on 29th July, and marched straight on Arrah. Captain Dunbar listening to false reports marched on in the dark, and fell into an ambuscade. 7 officers and 184 men were killed, 3 officers and 63 men were wounded. Captain Dunbar was killed, and the Europeans made a hurried retreat to their boats. Major General Lloyd was removed from his command for culpable neglect. Major Eyre of the Artillery had proceeded from Buxar with 3 guns and 151 of the 5th Fusiliers. He reached Arrah on the 3rd August. This mutiny has made the Arrah road unsafe.

Futtehghur.—The 10th Native Infantry mutinied on the arrival of the mutinous regiments from Seetapore. Four companies went off with the treasure. One company guarded the Europeans some of whom had been killed, and "the latest information which has been received represents that there are about 35 men, and 50 women and children, shut up in the fort with provisions but for few days, and threatened with attack by the mutineers encamped in their vicinity. The Nawab Raees is said to have been set up by the mutineers." It is understood that the majority of Europeans escaped down the river, and were murdered by Nana Saheb.

Ghazeepore.—All well.

Goruckpore.—500 Goorkhas had arrived. The two companies of 17th Native Infantry and detachment 12th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed on 1st instant.

Gwalior.—Nothing certain.

Hazareebagh.—The detachment of the 8th Native Infantry mutinied on 30th July. The ladies and children had been sent off on 28th July, and an express sent for a portion of the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion. Captain Drew in command finding that native letters had arrived announcing the revolt at Patna, ordered the native officers to his quarters to explain of the facts. They came, but it was evident their men could not be relied on. The sepoys immediately rose but the Europeans rode through the jungle to Bagoda, and thence to Raneegunge. Lucknow was still holding out. The Acting Chief Commissioner Major Banks had been killed.

Mhow.—British authority was re-established.

Mooltan.—1st Bombay Fusiliers and 1st Belooch Battalion have arrived.

Moradabad.—Mr. C. B. Saunders supplies details of the revolt at this place. (No date to the letter.) The troops, part of the 29th Native Infantry, and some Irregular Cavalry at first seemed obedient, and assisted to put down anarchy, but on the 2nd June news of the Bareilly massacre arrived, and the sepoys seized all the treasure 75,000 rupees, the opium and the plate chests

deposited. The officers of Irregular Cavalry escorted the Europeans to Meerut, and were promoted. The officers of the 29th were not however with the party. On 30th June, the Lieutenant Governor warmly praised the conduct of the civil officers concerned.

Neemuch.—Further details of the mutiny in this place are supplied by the Superintendent under date June 16. On the morning of 2nd June, the native officers all took an oath on the Koran and the Ganges water to be faithful to each other and their salt. On the 3rd November, the Artillery broke out the Cavalry joined them and then the 72nd. "To provide for this emergency, I had furnished Captain Macdonald with a written promise on the part of Government of rewards to the following amount in case of a successful defence of the fort and treasury, but to be used only in case of an outbreak :—

	Rupees.
To each sepoy, ...	100
To each naick, ...	300
To each havildar, ...	500"

The 7th Gwalior Regiment held firm for a time, but an officer Heera Singh ordered the gates to be opened. Captain Macdonald who remained with his officers to the last thereupon left. The Superintendent hovered about the burning station till daylight in hope of assisting any fugitives and then rode off by the Oodeypore Road.

Oude.—All lost except Lucknow.

Patna.—In a state of excitement.

Rewah.—Kullinger has been recovered by the Maharajah of Punnah. The Maharajah has offered his troops.

Saugor.—31st Native Infantry, still loyal. The European Artillery are still in the fort. Dumoh is held by some men of the 42nd Native Infantry, the remainder having marched for Delhi.

On 28rd August the Governor General in Council continues the narrative :—

Agra.—The Lieutenant Governor on July 28th, applied to the officer commanding at Cawnpore for a force to move up the Doab. The battery in the station could not horse more than two guns. Some supplies and ammunition could be sent to meet the column on the road. There were only means to horse two guns in the fort.

Allahabad.—"All quiet at the station itself. The communication between Allahabad and Cawnpore had been interrupted by the rebels. A party was sent out which dispersed the rebels, and reopened the communication. The number of effective men at Allahabad on the 17th was 492 European Infantry, 54 Euro-

pean Artillery, 30 European invalids, and 152 Seik Infantry. Indications of rebels from Oude crossing over, and again cutting off the communication existing, the steam gun-boat *Jumna* was sent up the Ganges one-third of the way to Calpee, with orders to destroy all boats; and the steamer at Cawnpore had, in like manner, been sent down to destroy the boats on the river, and to prevent the threatened crossing of the rebels at Futtehpore. The Tehsildars from the Oude districts were interfering with the villages near the road between Allahabad and Benares. No native troops were available to protect these villagers."

Allyghur.—An Agent of the King of Delhi has arrived to collect revenue.

Arrah.—The Dinapore mutineers reached Arrah on 27th. The post was defended by the Civil residents of the station in the house of Mr. Boyle, Railway Engineer. Major Eyre with 150 of H. M.'s 5th and 3 guns advanced from Buxar, and met the enemy near Beebeegunge. They numbered 2500 besides Koer Singh's irregular forces. The sepoys made determined rushes on the guns, but were driven back by showers of grape. They were then dispersed by a general charge, and fled precipitately. Major Eyre, reinforced by 200 of the 10th Foot and 100 Sikhs left Arrah on 11th August. On 13th August, he reached Jugdispore, the residence of Koer Singh. The sepoys were driven out of the jungle in front of the house, and Koer Singh fled precipitately. The house was found full of grain ammunition and other of warlike stores. The palace, the town and a new Hindoo temple belonging to Koer Singh were destroyed. Three hundred of the enemy were killed in defence of Jugdispore.

Bareilly.—The district is understood to be deserted, the mutineers having gone to Delhi.

Benares.—The Commissioner of the Patna Division has ordered in all Civil authorities.

Bhaugulpore.—The 6th Irregular Cavalry deserted on 14th August taking the direction of Rohnee. The 32nd there stationed fired on them. The number who fled was 220. Nineteen men remained faithful. On the 18th August, they left for Gya.

Cawnpore.—On 27th July, Brigadier General Neill transmits certain proclamations found at Cawnpore, and signed by Nana Saheb. The first orders Boondoo Singh, Subadar of the 17th Native Infantry to murder all the English permitted to retire from Cawnpore as soon as they reach the other side of the river. The second was as follows:—"A traveller who came to Cawnpore from Calcutta, had heard that first the Council met for the

purpose of distributing cartridges to take away the religion of the Hindustanis. The intention of the Council was this, that when the religious business comes on 7,000 or 8,000 Europeans will kill about 50,000 Hindustanis; then all will become Christians. The sense of this proposal was sent to Queen Victoria, and she having approved of it several Councils were held, which were joined by the European merchants. This determination was come to, that so many European soldiers should be asked for, that no matter how many Hindustanis there were in the day of battle, they should be defeated. When this request was known in England, 35,000 soldiers set out in ships for Hindostan; and when the news of their departure reached Calcutta, orders were then issued to serve out the cartridges, with the fixed purpose of making the army Christians; and then the christianizing of the ryots would be quickly accomplished. The cartridges were smeared with the fat of pigs and bullocks, the news of which was received from the Bengalees employed in making them. For saying this one of these men was was put to death, and all the others put in prison. While they were doing this the Vakeel of the Sultan sent him news from London that 35,000 soldiers had set out for Hindostan to christianize the people there. The Sultan ordered the King of Egypt thus: 'This is no time for peace; do you deceive Queen Victoria, because my Vakeel has written that 35,000 men, for the purpose of christianizing the army and people of Hindostan, have set out for that country. Now the remedy for this is difficult for me; but if I neglect this how shall I show my face before God? and some day the like will happen to myself, for if the English christianize India they will do the same to my country also.' On receipt of this order the King of Egypt, before the assembly and arrangement of the European force, sent his own army to Alexandria, which is on the road to India. Immediately on the arrival of the European army, that of the King of Egypt began to fire on them from all sides with guns, and having destroyed the ships, sunk them, and not one European escaped. The English in Calcutta, after having issued the order for biting the cartridges, and exciting this rebellion, were awaiting reinforcements from London, for the great God, from his complete omnipotence, is first, and his decrees are accomplished. When the news of the destruction of the London army arrived, the Governor-General was much afflicted and grieved, and he lamented. 'In the night, murder and robbery; in the morning, neither head upon the body nor crown upon the head. The blue sky makes one revolution; neither Nadir nor a trace of him remains'." The third organizes the mutinous army on the Irregular plan one Colonel Commandant, one Major and one Adjutant. Each Subadar is to

have a company. In the Adjutant's office one Meer Moonshee and two Mohurrirs are allowed. The fifth proclamation fixes the rates of pay. "In the Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry, there shall be four commanding officers. The pay of a Colonel shall be 500 rupees, and his allowance 250 rupees; the Major's pay shall be 500 rupees; and the Adjutant's allowance, in addition to his pay as a Subadar, shall be 150 rupees. The Quartermaster also shall have 150 rupees, in addition to his pay as a Subadar, both of whose duties he is to do." The fourth grants pensions for wounds and old age, but the amount is not fixed. On July 29th, Brigadier General Havelock describes the victory of Oonao. He moved from Mungulwar on 20th July, and found the enemy encamped with a town on his left, a swamp on his right, and a loopholed village and garden enclosure in front. The bastioned enclosure was carried, the village was set on fire, and the infantry and horse were dispersed. General Havelock then advanced, and captured the fortified town of Busherutgunge. Nineteen guns were taken from the enemy. 12 were killed and 76 wounded on the British side. On 4th August, the General was joined by the half of Major Olphert's battery, the gun lascars of which were immediately disarmed, and sent to Cawnpore to work in the trenches under penalty of death. On 5th August, General Havelock stationed at Mungulwar heard that the enemy had re-occupied Busherutgunge. He accordingly drove them out of it, capturing two guns, and killing 300 men. He feared (Despatch of August 6th) that he would be unable to relieve Lucknow. On 11th August, the General fought his eighth combat since 12th July. The enemy 4,000 strong with some guns had again occupied Busherutgunge. The enemy were beaten out of a strong position with the loss of 200 men. The British loss was only 35. On 13th August, the whole force recrossed the Ganges. On the 15th August, General Havelock reports that of 1,415 troops, 335 are sick and wounded.

On 16th August, he again defeated the enemy at Bithoor killing 100 men.

On 19th August, the total of non-effectives amounted to 17 officers, and 466 men. On the same day, General Havelock reported that the Oude men were moving down the left bank to attack Cawnpore, and that the Gwalior Contingent with a siege train was at Culpee intending an attack. On 20th August, he again demands reinforcements. On 21st, he states that unless reinforced he must fall back on Allahabad. On 23rd, news of promised re-inforcements reached Cawnpore.

Delhi.—Various details of engagements are supplied. On the 14th, the mutineers moved out of the city and attacked the

batteries at Hindoo Rao's House. The force amounted to 20 Regiments of Infantry, a large body of Cavalry, and some field pieces. The troops maintained their position for about seven hours and finally drove the enemy out of the suburbs. The force at this time consisted of 7092 rank and file. "On these last three occasions the loss of the enemy is said, by their own account, to have amounted to 3,000. Our loss was trifling, about 30 only. The mutineers were very dispirited by the failure of their attacks, and were applying for leave to go to their homes. Accounts from Delhi of the 8th mention that the powder manufactory in Begum Sumroo's house, Delhi, had been blown up by our shells: 500 are said to have been killed, and a very large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre completely destroyed. No serious fighting had taken place between the 2nd and 8th. The Hindoos had killed five butchers for having slaughtered cows: no retaliation had been attempted by the Mussulmans. The Kumaon Battalion (Goorkah) with a large convoy of treasure, arms, and stores, had joined on the 1st. The Punjaub moveable column, consisting of Her Majesty's 52nd, a wing of the 61st, and some Punjaub troops, was expected on the 15th. Major-General Wilson intends firmly to hold his ground. Our position is very strong."

Dinapore.—On the 16th some men of the 10th Foot attacked some of the sepoys of the 40th who had remained faithful, and five sepoys were killed.

Futtehghur.—It is certain that this place has fallen and that the fugitives were murdered on 13th July by Nana Saheb.

Fyzabad.—On 15th July, Col. Lennox submits a narrative of the mutiny at that station and his own escape:—"On the evening of the 8th June, intimation having been received that the 17th Regiment Native Infantry were to march into Fyzabad on the following morning every officer was at his post, myself at the quarter-guard, the troops by their arms. Two companies were told off for the support of the 13th Light Field Battery. Every precaution taken for defensive operations. At 10 P. M. an alarm was sounded in the 6th Oude Irregular Infantry lines, and taken up by the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. The battery prepared for action, and the two companies in support of the guns immediately closed in and crossed bayonets over the vents, preventing the officers of Artillery from approaching the battery. This was reported to me by Major Mill, commanding the Artillery. I then went to the guns, and explained to my men that the bugle sound was a false alarm, and ordered them to return to their respective posts, and leave only one sentry over each gun. I then returned to the lines of the 22nd Regiment, with a view of dismissing the regiment. I found the light company had

surrounded the regimental magazine, with a view, as they said of protecting it. It appears this was a concerted scheme, for the troop of 15th Irregular Cavalry sallied out and instantly planted patrols all round the lines. I again visited the guns, and was refused admittance; the Subadar, (the prime leader of the mutiny) Dulleep Singh telling me it was necessary to guard the guns, and requesting me to go to the quarter-guard and take my rest, and that nothing should happen to myself and officers so long as we remained with the regiment. A guard with fixed bayonets surrounded me, and escorted me to my charpoy in the quarter-guard; the officers also of the regiment were not allowed to move twelve paces without a guard following them." On 9th July, the officers descended the river in boats, Colonel Lennox and his family alone being detained. At 2 P. M. he also started, but near Adjoodhea he quitted the boat and tried to march to Goruckpore. He was seized by an armed horseman, but protected by some followers of a neighbouring zemindar, Meer Mahommed Hoossein Khan, who guarded him for some days and then sent him to Goruckpore. Farrier Sergeant Busher, on 29th June, relates the fate of part of the officers who escaped. The first two boats were compelled about twenty-one miles from Adjoodhea to land, to escape a body of armed men watching for them. Seven of the 8 in the boat then ran across country. Six however were one after another killed by the villagers. Sergeant Busher himself was at last caught, and exhibited from village to village, but his captor was warned by a brother to beware of retribution, and subsequently he treated the Sergeant kindly, and gave him up to a party sent from Captain Gunge. Thence he arrived in safety at Ghazeepore.

Ghazeepore.—The 65th Native Infantry were disarmed on 10th August.

Goruckpore.—It was abandoned on the 13th except by Mr. Bird.

Hansi and Hissar.—This district is being settled by General Van Cortlandt.

Hazareebaugh.—The 2 companies of the Ramghur battalion sent to Hazareebaugh mutinied, and on 1st August, took the road to Ranchee expressing hostility to all Europeans. All officers at Ranchee went into Hazareebaugh. The troopers remained firm and marched on to Hazareebaugh. The Ramghur Rajah lent fifty men to help to restore order. The detachments of the Ramghur battalion at Purulia and Chyebassa also mutinied.

Gya was abandoned under orders of the Commissioner. Mr. Money, the Collector and Mr. Hollings however returned and with a party of H. M.'s 64th saved the treasure, and after beating off some Nujeebs on the Grand Trunk Road sent it

safely to Calcutta. The Gya officials reoccupied the station with some Sikhs.

Lahore.—The disarmed 26th Native Infantry mutinied and killed Major Spencer. They were attacked and 30 killed, but the remainder moved off.

Lucknow.—The garrison was holding out on 16th.

Mhow.—On 9th July, Major C. Cooper of the 23rd Native Infantry reports in detail the mutiny of that Regiment. On 1st July, Colonel Platt received information that Colonel Durand had been compelled to fly by revolted sepoys in the service of Holkar. The mutiny broke out at 10 P. M. the sepoys firing on the officers. The latter retreated to the fort whence Colonel Platt and his Adjutant rode down to the lines. They were killed while Colonel Platt was haranguing the men. Two guns under Captain Hungerford soon drove the men out of the lines, and they went off to Indore. Two sepoys saved Lieutenant Simpson, but though promised promotion they joined their comrades.

Saugor.—The 31st Native Infantry have been employed against the Boondelas. They behave remarkably well. "The communication between Raneegunge and Benares was stopped from the 2nd of August to the 16th, in consequence of the officials having been obliged to quit their posts at Bagoda and Shergotty, and from the mutineers from Dinapore having come on the Trunk Road at Sasseram and destroyed the electric telegraph, post office, and removed the dak horses."

Agra.—There was great want of money in the fort up to 27th August, some was raised by supplying bills.

Allahabad.—A plot was discovered here to surprise the fort and release the State Prisoners Hyrt Khan, Man Singh, Lall Singh, and Prema It was accidentally discovered and the ringleaders hanged. The Government was of opinion that the prisoners were not concerned in the mutiny.

Barrackpore.—The 70th Native Infantry have volunteered for China.

Cawnpore.—On 1st July the following proclamation was issued by Nana Saheb:—"As by the bounty of the glorious almighty God, and the enemy destroying fortune of the Emperor the yellow faced and narrow minded people have been sent to Hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landholders should be as obedient to the present Government as they have been to the former one; that all Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district and pergunnah, to rejoice in the thought that Christians have been sent to Hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions

have been confirmed; and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the pergunnahs, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of higher authorities." Reinforcements of 1268 men, the 90th, 5th Fusiliers, and 66 Artillerymen were ordered to join General Havelock. All disposable force in Allahabad was also ordered up. On August 29, Mr. Shepherd of the Commissariat Department furnishes some details of the original outbreak. The Cawnpore residents were under the idea that the regiments would march at once for Delhi. An entrenched camp was prepared and supplies placed in it. The Nana of Bithoor undertook to protect the treasury. The Christian residents removed into the neighbourhood of the entrenchment on 1st June. On 5th June, the 2nd Cavalry rode off followed by the 1st Native Infantry. The latter saved their officers, sending them into the entrenchment. In the evening the 2 remaining Regiments, the 53rd and 56th also went off. The native commissioned officers did not join the sepoys but went away to their homes. At Nuwabgunge the mutineers were received by the Nana Saheb. They were joined late in the evening by the Golundaze of the 3rd Oude Horse battery who strongly urged an attack on the entrenchment. Nana Saheb consented, and six guns having been got ready commenced firing on the entrenchment. The fire was returned. There were in the entrenchment :—

1st company, 6th battalion Artillery, ...	61	
Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, ...	84	
1st European Fusiliers, ...	15	
Her Majesty's 84th Foot, ...	50	
		— 210
Officers of the three Native Infantry, Cavalry, and others, with the staff, ...		100
Merchants, writers, and others, about, ...	100	
Drummers, about	40	
		— 140
Women and children of soldiers, about	160	
Ditto of writers, merchants, and drummers, ..	120	
Ladies and children of officers, ...	50	
		— 330
Servants, cooks, and others, after a great number had absconded, on hearing the enemy's guns firing, ...	100	
Sick sepoys and native officers who remained with us,	20	
		— 120
Total, ...		900

For three days the enemy's fire was incessant, but after that they

used to stop for two hours at about candle light. The mutineers never, however, dared attack. The enemy commenced firing live shells, and on 18th June, the barrack in the centre of the entrenchment took fire, and in spite of every exertion the helpless wounded and sick were burnt to death. The enemy several times attempted an assault, but were always beaten, and latterly directed their fire on the guns. Two only out of the eight remained sound. A very heavy attack was made on 21st June, defeated chiefly by the gallantry of Captain Moore. The writer was taken prisoner while endeavouring to obtain information in the city, but observes that it was possible by a bold charge to have seized the guns. The garrison however were not aware that they were left almost unwatched. On 24th June, Mrs. Greenway, a very old lady captured by the Nana but spared on promise of a lakh of rupees, was sent to open communications. The mutineers offered to let the English depart safe if all the guns and treasure were surrendered. This was accepted, and at 8 o'clock A. M. the force embarked in boats provided by the Nana. The men were then fired on and shot down, and the women and children carried to a brick building in the Nana's camp. There they remained in terrible misery. The force of the Nana amounted to 20,000 men, and the city was given up to plunder. After the battle of Futtehpore some rebels reported that letters had been received from the camp, and it was resolved to put all who knew English to death. "The native spies were first put to the sword, and after them the gentlemen, who were brought out from the outbuildings in which confined, and shot with bullets; thereafter the poor females were ordered to come out, but neither threats nor persuasions could induce them to do so. They laid hold of each other by dozens, and clung so close that it was impossible to separate or drag them out of the building. The troopers therefore brought muskets, and after firing a great many shots from the doors, windows, &c. rushed in with swords and bayonets. Some of the helpless creatures in their agony fell down at the feet of their murderers, clasped their legs, and begged in the most pitiful manner to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The fearful deed was done most deliberately and completely in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims. There were between 140 and 150 souls, including children; and from a little before sunset till candle-light was occupied in completing the dreadful deed. The doors of the buildings were then locked for the night; and the murderers went to their homes. Next morning it was found, on opening the doors, that some 10 or 15 females, with a few of the children, had managed to escape from death by falling and hiding under the murdered bodies of their fellow prisoners. Fresh order was

therefore sent to murder these also; but the survivors not being able to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the compound, and seeing a well there threw themselves into it without hesitation, thus put a period to lives which it was impossible for them to save. The dead bodies of those murdered on the preceding evening were then ordered to be thrown into the same well, and julluds were employed to drag them away like dogs." Thus was on the 16th July. On 17th July the English troops entered Cawnpore.

Delhi.—Brigadier Nicholson arrived on 14th August with H. M.'s 52nd, a wing of H. M.'s 61st and 200 horsemen. On July 30th, Brigadier General Wilson wrote to Mr. Colvin:—"It is my firm determination to hold my present position and to resist any attack to the last. The enemy are very numerous, and may possibly break through our entrenchments and overwhelm us, but the force will die at their post. Luckily the enemy have no head and no method, and we hear dissensions are breaking out among them. Reinforcements are coming up under Nicholson. If we can hold on till they arrive, we shall be secure. I am making every possible arrangement to secure the safe defence of our position." On 26th August, Brigadier Nicholson defeated the enemy who had attacked the British rear, and took 12 field pieces. On 31st August, the force before Delhi is estimated at "seven companies of Her Majesty's 8th Foot and the 52nd, 60th and 61st Regiments; also the 1st and 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, the 9th Lancers and a squadron of Her Majesty's 6th Carabiniers. The native Regiments are the Sirmoor and Kumaon Battalion, the 1st and 2nd Punjaub Infantry, the 4th Sikh Regiment, the Guide Corps and wing of the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry. There are six troops of Horse Artillery, three reserve companies of Europeans and Sikhs, a third class siege train in camp, and a second class siege train on the road.

"The rebels have twenty-four regiments Regular Infantry, three Regular Cavalry, three regiments of Irregulars, 400 miscellaneous Horse from various regiments and contingents, and an armed rabble of fanatics. They have also thirty Horse Artillery guns, with the Delhi fortress and magazines." An attempt at negotiation had been made.

Ferozepore.—A wing of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers had arrived from Mooltan and Kurrachee.

Goruckpore is occupied by an Oude Chuckladar named Mahommed Hoossein, he is organizing regular establishments.

Jhansee and Nowgong.—The men at Nowgong and at Jhansee had abandoned the question of the cartridge and were ashamed to hear about it. On 4th June, however the 7th company of the wing of the 12th Native Infantry stationed at Jhansee mutini-

ed. The remainder said they would stand by their officers but on the following day killed Captain Dunlop and Ensign Taylor as they were returning from the quarter guard. The remaining officers Civil and Military got into the city fort. There they were attacked on 7th July, and shot down a great number. They had however no provisions and they were obliged to yield; the mutineers solemnly pledging themselves to spare their lives. All men, women and children were massacred, except Quarter-master Serjeant John Newton of the 12th Native Infantry, a very dark half caste. Meanwhile news of this mutiny had been received at Nowgong. At sunset of the 10th, the Sikhs shot down an unpopular Havildar Major, and seized the guns. The officers threatened by the men took the Gurowlee road, fired into with grape as they passed. They escaped however and till 21st June continued their flight to Banda. There the Raja received them kindly and sent them to Nagode. They were however assailed by all the villagers in British territory, and Lieut. Townsend, Major Kirke, the Sergeant Major Lascar, Mrs. Smalley, Dr. Mawe, Lieut. J. H. Barber were murdered or died of sun-stroke and fatigue. The treasure lost amounted to Rs. 1,21,494. There were also "in the magazines at Nowgong and Jhansi, 1,255 pounds of gunpowder for musketry, besides some barrels of coarse powder for cannon, that was in the Jhansi magazine (the quantity is unknown to me); 3,60,000 percussion caps; 1,30,000 balled cartridges; 20,000 blank cartridges; about 10,000 carbine balled cartridges the 6th Light Cavalry left, though muskets were in store beyond the compliment of the corps."

Lahore.—The 26th Native Infantry which mutinied after it had been disarmed, and murdered Major Spencer has been almost destroyed.

Lucknow.—On the 16th August, Colonel Inglis in answer to a suggestion that he should cut his way out reported that the enemy had brought up their 18-pounders within 150 yards of the British position. He had only 350 effective Europeans, natives 300, sick and wounded 120, women and children 450. The garrison could hold out till 10th September. They had got some provisions, and spiked some great guns in a sortie. Many of the enemy by 2nd September were leaving for their homes.

Nusseerabad.—The officers of the 15th and 30th Native Infantry escorted by fifty men are marching to Agra.

Patna.—The opium godown has been fortified. Detachments of Sikhs and H. M.'s. 5th are placed in it.

Saugor.—The 31st continue to behave well.

Sihore.—The Bhopal Contingent mutinied on 6th August and raised the Mussulman flag.

On 24th September, the Governor General in Council continues the narrative:—

Agra.—On the 9th September, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor died of bowel complaint, and Colonel Hugh Fraser, C. B., was appointed Chief Commissioner of Agra and the neighbouring divisions. The post was threatened by the Gwalior mutineers, but they were unable to cross the Chumbul which had risen.

Allahabad.—A party had crossed into the Dooab between Allahabad and Cawnpore. They numbered 400 men with four guns. They were attacked by a party despatched, from General Outram's columns, and were dispersed. They threw their guns into the river. On 11th September, there were 150 Europeans, 30 Artillery Invalids, 120 Sikhs.

Barrackpore.—H. M's. 23rd Fusiliers has gone into Fort William. H. M's. 53rd have been sent to the Upper Provinces.

Cawnpore.—Sir James Outram with H. M's. 5th and 70th and Eyre's battery arrived on 16th September. The troops crossed on the 19th September. On 17th September Sir James Outram telegraphed to ask whether when Lucknow was taken, he should hold or abandon it. He was in favour of holding it. In reply he was instructed to do whatever was most conducive to the safety of the garrison. He was not however to rely on speedy reinforcements.

Delhi.—The siege train had arrived with a large supply of ammunition. Some details of actions previous are enclosed. On 16th July the rank and file numbered 7169. 536 were sick, and 419 wounded. It was expected that 10 heavy guns would open on 8th, and 36 more on following day. "Disorder in city increasing. Fresh overtures from the Palace—had not been received. King in consternation, and bankrupt. The bankers complaining of the excesses of the soldiery, the latter taunting the King with his inability to pay them. Urgent orders had gone from the King to the Indore and Gwalior mutineers to proceed to Delhi. The health of the troops before Delhi not so good; fever prevalent; Artillery healthiest. Two thousand from the Rhotuck district had sent in petition for pardon: in reference to this, the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Colvin had written to Mr. Greathed, that if they had not been guilty of heinous crimes, especially towards Christians, and their secession would be an important step gained towards the pacification of the district a strong recommendation in their favour to the Governor General might be promised them on their laying down their arms."

Ferozepore.—The men of the 10th Light Cavalry attempted to seize the guns on the 19th August, while the men were at

dunner. The artillerymen with the wing of the Bombay Fusiliers drove them off. Some were killed.

Futtehghur.—An authentic account of the mutiny at Futtehghur is contained among the enclosures. On 3rd June, information was received of the Bareilly and Shahjehanpore mutinies. On the 4th June therefore as the 10th were known to be mutinous the ladies and children and many of the residents left in boats. Hurdeo Buksh offered protection to Mr. Probyn and any of his friends and about 40 went there. The rest proceeded onwards to Cawnpore. At Dhurrumpore it was reported that the 10th had returned to their duty, and some of Hurdeo Buksh's party returned. On 18th June, the officers were roused by information that the 10th was in open mutiny and had broken open the jail. The arrival of the 41st from Seetapore had caused the outbreak. The colours were laid at the feet of the Nuwab who refused them, but asked for the treasure. The sepoys however shared that among themselves. The Poorbeas immediately started for their homes, where they were plundered by the villagers. The remainder were killed by the 41st "because they were not allowed a share in the public money." It was resolved to hold the fort though out of 100 Europeans only 33 were able bodied men. Seven guns were mounted in the fort. For four days the enemy kept up an ineffectual fire making now and then abortive efforts at an escalade. On the 5th day, the enemy took up positions on the neighbouring roof tops which greatly annoyed the garrison, and killed two officers. The besieged tried advancing under a covered way, and then a mine but both failed. Another mine however was run and it was determined to try to escape. The garrison were divided into three parties, the ladies and children placed in three boats and on 4th July, the voyage commenced, one boat proved unmanageable and was abandoned. The remainder one was caught by the mutineers, and the crew unable to escape flung themselves into the water. One or two reached the first boat, but the majority were murdered. The first boat was destroyed when it reached Cawnpore, but one or two of the second escaped hiding themselves in the villages.

Goruckpore still occupied by Mahomed Hoossein.

Hazareebagh.—"A force is marching, via Hazareebagh to reoccupy Dorunda, in Chota Nagpore. The Ramghur mutineers and guns reported to be on the south side of the Soane on 23rd September. The column under Colonel Fisher had arrived at Baroon on that date, and an attempt would be made to capture them."

Mhow.—All quiet but Malwa quite disorganized.

Nemuch.—The Joudpore Legion mutinied at Erinpoora on

22nd August. The party of the same Legion at Mount Aboo mutinied 21st August, but were driven down the hill by some of H. M.'s 81st Foot. The Bheel companies of the Legion remained faithful.

Oude.—Lucknow was becoming weaker and the native troops losing heart. Man Singh was holding aloof. He was promised by the Government of India "that if he gave effective proof of his good will his position should be, at least, as good as it was before the British assumed the Administration in Oude, and that any promises made by Sir H. Lawrence should be redeemed." The provisions would hold out till 1st October. Man Singh said to have declared for the garrison.

Rewah.—The Rajah had left his capital, Koer Singh's men descended the Ghauts moving westward. Lieutenant Osborne was restoring order.

On 8th October, the Governor General in Council continues the narrative :—

Agra.—All quiet.

Allahabad.—"A portion of the Naval Brigade under Captain Peel arrived on the 2nd September. Insurgents from the left bank of the Ganges had crossed over on the line of road, and had occupied a village at Papamow, only five miles from the fort. A moveable column was being organized to punish these people, but the urgent necessity of pushing on every available man to Cawnpore, had delayed the formation of the column. By the last accounts the successes of our troops at Lucknow, had appeared to render the insurgents less confident. The rail is now used for forty miles to Lohunga, to which the one locomotive ready runs daily."

Azimghur.—The Goorkhas under British officers re-established British authority.

Barrackpore.—The 23rd Fusiliers and 93rd Highlanders, 3 companies 82nd Foot, 2 companies Royal Artillery and 1 company Sappers had arrived from China. 500 13th Light Artillery had also come in from the Cape and a company Royal Artillery with 58 horses.

Bareilly.—"Nothing from this place itself; but it is reported that the officer commanding in Kumaon, hearing that a move was intended on Nynee Tal by a force of 3,000 Pathans, desired the ladies and children to retire to Almorah, proceeding himself with all the disposable men of the 66th Goorkhas to Nynee Tal. On the insurgents arriving within thirty miles of the foot of the hill, finding a warm reception prepared for them, they retired to Bareilly, and were not likely to make a second attempt: 500 of the 66th Goorkhas and 6 guns had been left at Nynee Tal for the present."

Bolundshuhur recovered by Colonel Greathed's column of pursuit.

Delhi.—"After six days of open trenches, two excellent and most practicable breaches were formed in the walls of the place, one in the curtain to the right of the Cashmere Bastion, the other to the left of the Water Bastion; the defences of those Bastions, and the parapets giving musketry cover to the enemy commanding the breaches, having also been destroyed by the Artillery.

"The assault was delivered on four points. The first column, J. Nicholson, consisting of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment (300 men), the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (200 men), and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry (450 men), assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the 1st Battalion Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy after severe resistance being driven from the Cashmere Bastion, the Main Guard, and its vicinity, in complete rout.

"The second column, under Brigadier Jones, of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, consisting of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment (250 men), the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers (250 men), and the 4th Regiment of Sikhs (350 men), similarly covered by the 60th Rifles, advanced on the Water Bastion, carried the breach, and drove the enemy from his guns and position with a determination and spirit which gave me the highest satisfaction.

"The third column, under Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry consisting of 200 of his own regiment, the Kumaon Battalion (250 men), and the 1st Punjaub Infantry (500 men), was directed against the Cashmere gateway. This column was preceded by an explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, of the Engineers, covered by the 60th Rifles. The demolition of the gate having been accomplished, the column forced an entrance, overcoming a strenuous opposition from the enemy's Infantry and heavy Artillery, which had been brought to bear on the position. I cannot express too warmly my admiration of the gallantry of all concerned in this difficult operation.

"The Reserve, under Brigadier Longfield, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, composed of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment (250 men), the 4th Regiment Rifles (450 men), the Belooch Battalion (300 men), the Jheend Rajah's auxiliaries (300 men) and 200 of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who joined after the assault had been made, awaited the result of the attack, and, on the columns entering the place, took possession of the posts I had previously assigned to it. This duty was ultimately performed to my entire satisfaction.

"The firm establishment of the Reserve rendering the assaulting columns free to act in advance, Brigadier General Nicholson, supported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul Gates, occupying the bastions and defences; capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him.

"During the advance, Brigadier General Nicholson was, to the grief of myself and the whole army, dangerously wounded.

"Colonel Campbell, with the column under his command advanced successfully from the Cashmere Gate by one of the main streets beyond the 'Chandnee Chouk,' the central and principal street of the city towards the Jumma Musjid, with the intention of occupying that important post. The opposition, however, which he met from the great concentration of the enemy, at the Jumma Musjid and the houses in the neighbourhood, he himself, I regret to state, being wounded, satisfied him that his most prudent course was not to maintain so advanced a position with the comparatively limited force at his disposal, and he accordingly withdrew the head of his column and placed himself in communication with the Reserve, the present position, therefore embraces the Magazine on one side, and the Cabul Gate on the other, with the Moree, Cashmere and Water Bastions, and strong intermediate posts, with secure communication, along the front and to the rear." From this base the city would be gradually carried.

The following table of forces up to 14th August in Delhi is authentic:—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Troops, and the Places from which they revolted, and arrived at Delhi; prepared by Rujjub Allie Khan, Meer Moonshee to the Commander-in-Chief, August 14, 1857.

No.	Cantonment from which the Troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhi.		Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and Baggage.
		1857.				
1	Meerut, ...	May	11	3 Troops, 3rd Regiment Cavalry	2 Regiments Infantry, the 11th and 20th N. I.	None.
2	Delhi, .. .	,,	11	None.	3 Regiments Infantry, the 38th, 54th, and 74th N I.	6 Guns, Horse Light Field Battery.
3	Hansi, ...	June	14	400 Sowars, 4th Irregular Cavalry	1 Regiment Infantry, Hurrianah Battalion.	None.
4	Muttra, .	,,	5	200 Sowars, ditto.	1 Company, 44th N. I. ; 1 Company 67th N. I.	None.
5	Lucknow,	,,	20	At one time 100, and at another 400, Sowars.	At one time 450, and at another 100, Infantry.	None.
6	Nusseerabad, .	,,	19	500 Sowars, Malwa and Gwalior Contingent.	2 Regiments Infantry, the 15th and 30th N. I	6 Guns, Horse Artillery.
7	Jullundur,	,,	22	280, 6th Light Cavalry.	3 Regiments Infantry, the 3rd, 36th, and 61st N. I.	1 Gun, Horse Artillery, taken from the Rajah of Nabha.
8	Ferozepore, .	,,	24	None.	300 Foot, without arms, 45th and 57th N. I.	None.
9	Bareilly, . ..	July	1	8 Regiments Irregular Cavalry.	4 Regiments Infantry, the 78th, 28th, 29th, and 68th.	6 Guns, Horse Light Field Battery, and I Station Gun.
10	Jhansi, . .	,,	6 and 25	14th Irregular Cavalry, arrived on 25th July.	1 Regiment Infantry, the 12th N I., arrived on 6th July.	3 Guns, Bullock Light Field Battery
11	Gwalior, .	June	2	400 Sowars, Gwalior Contingent.	None.	None.
12	Neemuch,	July	31	1 Regiment of Bengal Cavalry	4 Regts. I, the 72nd N I, the 5th and 7th Gwalior Contingent, and Kotah Contingent.	9 Guns, Horse Artillery, Kotah and Gwalior Artillery

STATEMENT showing the Number of Troops, &c.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Cantonment from which the Troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhi.	Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and Baggage.
		1857.			
13	Benares, ...	August 6	200 Sowars, 13th Irregulars.	300 Foot, Sick Regiment of Loodianah.	None.
14	Allyghur, ...	June 12	None.	1 Regiment Infantry, the 9th N. I.	None.
15	Agra, . .	„ 12	None.	2 Regiments Infantry, without arms, the 44th and 67th.	None.
16	Rhotuck, . ..	„ 14	None.	1 Regiment Infantry, the 60th N. I.	None.
17	Jhuggur, ...	May 8	300 Sowars.	None.	None.
18	New Troops raised by the King,	June 13	400 Sowars.	1,600 Foot.	None.
19	Ghazees, or Mahomedan fanatics, from Tonk, &c.	August 6	30 Sowars.	1,470 Foot.	None.
20	Omrao Bahadoor Grandson of Doondey Khan of Kamoona,	„ 7	40 Sowars.	1,000 Foot.	None.
21	Allahabad. .. .	June 27	100 Sowars, 13th Irregulars.	None.	None.

Total Cavalry.		*Total Infantry.*		*Total Guns.*	
Regular Cavalry, ...	1 Regiment and 520 men	Native Infantry,	24 Regiments and 1,350 men	Horse Light Field Battery, ...	27 guns
Irregulars, ...	2 „ „ 2,300 „	Miscellaneous,	3,070 „	Bullock, „ „ .	3 „
Miscellaneous, ..i	770 „				
Total, ..	3 Regiments and 3,590 men	Total,	24 Regiments and 4,420 men	Total, ...	30 guns

That is 4,000 Cavalry and 12,000 Infantry with about 8,000 raw levies. On 2nd September, before Delhi there were 8,791 men of all arms, and 5,100 more on their way. Of these 8,211 were Europeans, seven regiments mustering less than 500 men a piece. The following is the General Order on the fall of the city :—

"The Governor General in Council has received, by a telegraphic message, the gratifying announcement that Delhi is entirely in the hands of Major General Wilson's army.

"Delhi, the focus of the treason and revolt which for four months harassed Hindostan, and the stronghold in which the mutinous army of Bengal has sought to concentrate its power, has been wrested from the rebels. The King is a prisoner in the palace. The head quarters of Major General Wilson are established in the Dewan Khas. A strong column is in pursuit of the fugitives

"Whatever may be the motives and passions by which the mutinous soldiery, and those who are leagued with them, have been instigated to faithlessness, rebellion, and crimes at which the heart sickens, it is certain that they have found encouragement in the delusive belief that India was weakly guarded by England, and that, before the Government could gather its strength against them, their ends would be gained

"They are now undeceived.

"Before a single soldier of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power has set foot on these shores, the rebel force, where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub alone.

"The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China and in Her Majesty's Eastern Colonies could reach Major General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs true to their allegiance that, under the blessing of God, the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

"The Governor General in Council hopes that the receipt of despatches from Major General Wilson will soon place it in his power to make known the details of the operations against Delhi, and to record, fully and publicly, the thanks and commendation which are due to the officers and men by whose

guidance, courage and exertions those operations have been brought to a successful issue.

"But the Governor General in Council will not postpone, till then, his grateful acknowledgment of the services which have been rendered to the Empire, at this juncture, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.

"To Sir John Lawrence, K. C. B., it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the Lower Provinces, has been constantly recruited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve complete success.

"To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance, and to his energetic and judicious employment of the trustworthy forces at his own disposal, it is due that Major General Wilson's army has not been harassed or threatened on the side of the Punjaub, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjaub itself has been sustained and generally respected.

"The Governor General in Council seizes, with pleasure, the earliest opportunity of testifying his high appreciation of these great and timely services."

Gwalior.—Scindiah is said to have raised from 6 to 10,000 men, and so quieted his Contingent.

Hazareebaugh.—Major Inglis defeated the Ramghur mutineers at Chuttra. They were 700 strong with 4 guns. He had 150 of H. M.'s 53rd and 150 Sikh Police. He defeated the enemy and took the guns. H. M.'s 53rd lost thirty-five killed and wounded.

Jubbulpore.—The 52nd Native Infantry mutinied on 18th September. They murdered Lieutenant Macgregor, but did not touch the treasury or the Europeans. Many were subsequently destroyed by the Kamptee Column.

Lahore.—The circumstances which led to the destruction of the 26th Native Infantry are explained. The sepoys of this Regiment and of the 16th and 49th Native Infantry and 8th Light Cavalry all at Meean Meer had remained quiet. On the 30th July, however they were prepared for flight. Somebody warned the commanding officer Major Spencer, who rode into the lines, where with the Quarter Master Sergeant, Havildar Major, and Subadar he was murdered. Lieutenant White who was riding past the lines gave information, and the troops turned out but the mutineers had disappeared. This was between 10 and 11 A. M. At 2 P. M. the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner of Lahore and soon after the Chief Commissioner hastened in, and finding no pursuit in progress rode sent out three strong bodies of police in different directions. On 1st August, it was found that the mutineers had approached Shahpore. The coun-

try rose, the police killed a number, and the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, Mr. F. Cooper seized the remainder. They were executed at once. Of the 600 men who escaped 500 were killed.

Lucknow.—On 19th September, General Havelock crossed the Ganges.

The following is the General Order on the relief:—

"The Governor General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., showing that the Residency at Lucknow was in the possession of Brigadier General Havelock's force on the 25th ultimo, and that the garrison is saved.

"Rarely has a Commander been so fortunate as to relieve, by his success, so many aching hearts, or to reap so rich a reward of gratitude as will deservedly be offered to Brigadier General Havelock and his gallant band, wherever their triumph shall become known.

"The Governor General in Council tenders to Sir James Outram, and to Brigadier General Havelock, his earnest thanks and congratulations upon the joyful result of which a merciful Providence has made them the chief instruments.

"The Governor General in Council forbears to observe further upon information which is necessarily imperfect; but he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier General Neill, of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, of which it is to be feared that no doubt exists.

"Brigadier General Neill, during his short but active career in Bengal, had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, self-reliant soldier, ready of resource, and stout of heart; and the Governor General in Council offers to the Government and to the Army of Madras, his sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their Presidency."

Mirzapore.—"A wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry and two guns have been sent to Mirzapore; and 200 men of the 10th Foot and two guns are also on their way from Dinapore. About 250 men of the 50th Native Infantry, who after the mutiny of that corps, had escorted their officers, had reached Mirzapore."

Nagode.—The 50th Native Infantry mutinied on 16th September. They released the prisoners and burnt the station. The officers were protected by 150 of the men at Myhere.

On 2nd October, Major General Sir J. Outram reported that it was impossible to quit the city. The sick and wounded

women and children amounting to 1,000. He would therefore strengthen the garrison and retire.

THE MUTINIES.

Parliamentary Blue Books, No. 5.

On 22nd August, 1857, the Government of India transmit a narrative of the events transpiring in Bengal from the middle of May to 11th July. On 23rd May, the Commissioners were directed to send in special reports on the state of feeling in their districts. During the early part of June considerable excitement existed in Behar consequent on a popular belief that Government intended to interfere with their religion. The Magistrates reported that everything depended on the troops at Dinapore, and that the Mahommedan population was thoroughly discontented. Precautionary measures were therefore adopted. The frontiers of the disaffected districts were guarded, the treasure at Arrah and Chuprah was removed to Patna, and six companies of the Sikh Police battalion were stationed there. A portion of H. M.'s 64th was sent to Gya, and confidence at first shaken was gradually restored.

"On 13th June, a Nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards at Patna was detected in an attempt to tamper with the Sikhs of the police corps, and to excite them to mutiny.

"In consequence of these said Sikhs not being soldiers, in the legal acceptation of the term, the Nujeeb was not amenable to Act XIV. of 1857. The Commissioner and Magistrate of Patna, were, therefore, appointed Special Commissioners for the district of Patna, to try and punish all offences and offenders cited in the Act referred to.

"By them he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, and the sentence was executed at once."

On the same day, the Behar station guards gave up a letter from the sepoys at Dinapore urging them to revolt. They received Rs. 200 each. The Commissioner arrested four Wahabee gentlemen of Patna, but did not inform the Government, and subsequently stated that he considered the sect dangerous from its numbers, influence and organisation, and therefore restrained its leaders. He was directed to write more fully and frequently.

On 29th of June, the Commissioner Mr. Tayler reported that he had information of treasonable designs on the part of a Jemadar of Police in Tirhoot and Moulvie Kurreem Ali. The

Jemadar was arrested and the Moulavie fled. His property was attacked and Rs. 2,000 offered for his apprehension. On 3rd July, at 8 P. M. evening 200 men broke into the Catholic Mission. Dr. Lyell with nine Sikhs hearing the disturbance entered the compound, and was shot. His body was recovered and the rebels dispersed as the troops arrived. "Thirty of the men concerned in the disturbance were arrested, and tried by the Commissioner and Mr. Lowis. Fourteen of them, including Peer Ali, a Mussulman bookseller, said to be the man who shot Dr. Lyell, were condemned to death, and executed on the same day; the remaining sixteen were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment." Intimation of the outbreak had been sent to the Magistrate but no notice was taken. The Magistrate was therefore removed. Peer Ali the principal in the riot refused to confess anything, but "his correspondence proved him to have been in communication with Mussee-aool-Zuman, of Cawnpore, ever since the annexation of Oude, and showed that a secret conspiracy had existed for some time in Patna, carried on under instructions from the North-West, for some great ulterior purpose." The city remained tranquil up to 11th June, the period embraced in this narrative. The narrative details the conduct of some native chiefs, censures the inattention of the Commissioner of Patna to orders, and proceeds to notice Bhaugulpore. This division remained quiet, as did Rajshahye and Burdwan. In the Nuddea division and especially the Presidency, there had been panics, but these were known to the Government of India. In Dacca and Chittagong all was quiet, and also in Assam, and at Darjeeling, though the Sappers and Miners there stationed were suspected. The Sonthal Pergunnahs were also quiet, but "at Rohnee three troopers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry made a sudden and savage attack upon their officers, while the latter were sitting unarmed before their mess bungalow. The Adjutant, Sir Norman Leslie, was killed, and the Commanding Officer and Surgeon, who beat off the assailants with chairs, were severely wounded." The murderers were discovered, and the Sikh volunteers offered to march anywhere. In Chota Nagpore the soldiers were supposed to be influenced by the troops at Dinapore, but there was no appearance of insubordination. On 19th June, ladies and children were prohibited from proceeding Northwards, and measures were adopted to keep the Grand Trunk Road open.

"On 1st September, the Government of India forward another narrative from the Government of Bengal embracing the period between July 12th and August 8th. One of the Patna rebels "stated that a plot had been in existence for some months, and

that men were regularly paid and money distributed to excite the people to fight for religion and the Padishah of Delhi.

"The letters found in Peer Ali's house disclosed an organised Mussulman conspiracy to re-establish Mahomedan supremacy, and to overthrow the British Government. Copies of these letters have already been forwarded to the Government of India." Of the 16 men hanged, some exhibited the feelings of martyrs, others died silently. The Wahabee leaders continued under surveillance, and the city of Patna remained tranquil. Reports were current about Koer Singh, a great ruined zemindar of Behar. He was ordered to Patna, but refused to obey. In Bhagulpore and Rajshahy there were some few arrests, but general tranquillity. In Dacca there was complete tranquillity, though there was some uneasiness as to the Mussulman population of Baraset. Burdwan remained tranquil, and all the Non-Regulation Districts. "On the 17th of July the provisional sanction of the Government of India was communicated, authorizing the improvement of the Civil Police in the Districts of Behar, by changing the designation of Mohurir to that of Naib Darogah; by raising their salaries to rupees 40, 35, and 30 monthly; by raising the salaries of the jemadars to rupees 20, 15, and 10, in the same proportions; and by raising the pay of the burkundazes to rupees 6 and 5 a month in the proportion of one-fourth of the former to three-fourths of the latter.

"The Lieutenant Governor was likewise empowered to reward for particularly distinguished services Police Darogahs not eligible for promotion to Deputy Magistrates by special salaries of rupees 200 and 150 a month, the number so promoted not to exceed three of each class.

"The appointment of twenty additional members of the subordinate Executive Establishment to be employed as Deputy Magistrates or Deputy Collectors, or in both capacities, in the province of Behar and on the Grand Trunk Road was granted, together with the general re-construction of the service on the footing." Honorary Magistrates were also appointed for Behar.

An inclosure carries the narrative up to 22nd August. On 15th July, the Commissioner of Behar recommended that 200 horsemen should be enrolled at Rs. 20 a month, and some foot police raised from among low caste men. These proposals were sanctioned. Some further details were received of the proceedings in Patna, and especially a request from Mr. Tayler for permission to prosecute Lootf Ali, a banker. The Lieutenant Governor doubtful of Mr. Tayler's judgment refused to give any advice till he had received a record of the previous trial of Lootf Ali for harbouring a mutineer. He had on that occasion been

acquitted, the Judge remarking on the looseness of the evidence, and the effort made by Mr. Tayler to sway his (the Judge's) opinion by private letters.

A third inclosure carries on events to the 25th August.

In this week the 7th, 8th and 40th Native Infantry at Dinapore mutinied, and also the 12th Light Cavalry at Segowlee who murdured their officers. The Dinapore mutineers were joined by Koer Singh, a well known zemindar of Arrah. They plundered that station and the Treasury, and beleaguered the Europeans and 50 Sikhs in a house fortified by Mr. Boyle, of the East India Company. On the 25th July, the Commissioner of Patna received intimation of the mutiny, and on 1st August, he ordered the outstations to be abandoned, and the officers in charge of them to fall back on Patna. On 30th July, Martial Law was declared in the Patna Division, and the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts were suspended in respect to heinous offences. On 28th July, the Officiating Magistrate of Behar reported that the only real danger was in an attack on Gya by the mutineers and "proposed meeting them with 45 English soldiers, 100 Seikhs, and 40 Nujeebs, either in the neighbourhood of Gya, or of defending the treasure in a pucka house with the above force, if the mutineers were in too great number to be opposed in the open field. The district was said to be disaffected throughout. Many of the sepoys of the 8th Native Infantry belonged to it, and the Magistrate had no doubt that the mutineers would find plenty of sympathisers if disorder once began. He therefore strongly urged the detachment of more European soldiers to so important a place as Gya, if they could possibly be spared." In the remainder of Bengal all continued quiet, but in the Presidency enquiries were made as to the sale of arms, the stocks of arms were seized, and the apprehensions of the Mussulmans who expected attack during their festival were quieted.

The fourth inclosure continues the narrative to August 29th.

In Behar, Mr. Tayler was prohibited from holding trials under Act No. XVII. of 1857, he having disobeyed the order to leave all such cases to the Judge. "On 31st of July, Mr. Tayler submitted a copy of a Minute drawn up by him to show that as Europeans are scattered in small numbers over several districts, with no adequate protection, nothing but murder and disaster could be expected.

"In these circumstances, he considered concentration an imperative necessity, and the only means of recovering our position. He had therefore, 'authorized' all the officials of the districts to fall back on Patna.

"This Minute was received on the 4th of August, and on the 5th, it was intimated to Mr. Tayler that his proceedings were

wholly disapproved; that the precipitate flight from two stations, Mozufferpore and Gya, was scandalous and disgraceful to the British name, inasmuch as they were not menaced with immediate attack; and one of them had a large number of available English settlers near the station, while the other possessed a garrison and other means of defence.

"The statement of the Commissioner, that he had authorized the officials of the district to come to Patna, was questioned; because authorization implies the existence of a discretionary power, while the copy of the orders issued to the Magistrate and Collector of Gya, which had reached the Lieutenant Governor, proved that the abandonment of that station was commanded, and left no option to the authorities, as the expression used by Mr. Tayler was intended to convey." Mr. Tayler was directed to cause the return of the officers. In Gya there were 45 Europeans and 100 Sikhs, but still it was proposed to abandon the station under Mr. Tayler's orders. This proceeding was characterized as disgraceful, and Mr. Tayler was removed from his Commissionership and Mr. Samuells appointed. "At the same time a Minute from the Lieutenant Governor was submitted to the Government of India, showing that Mr. Tayler had long been a source of much anxiety to his Honor as Commissioner of Revenue. The Board complained of his unsatisfactory method of conducting his duties, and intimated that unless his conduct towards them changed they could not continue to work with him. In the matter of raising funds for an Industrial Institution at Patna, Mr. Tayler had excited much dissatisfaction and scandal in his division, which was still under inquiry when the present trouble began. At such a time the Lieutenant Governor was naturally anxious to avoid any change in the head executive office of the district, and endeavoured, by constant watchfulness and the aid of the electric telegraph, so to shape the course of the Commissioner as to turn his undoubted intelligence, activity, energy, and local knowledge to good account. But the concealment of his acts and intentions, for the avowed purpose of carrying out such of his views as he thought the Lieutenant Governor would disapprove; his constant, indelicate, and illegal interference with the course of justice; his wilful disobedience of an order involving life and death, and his mixing himself up with the operations of the Police Magistrate and Public Prosecutor against persons whom he subsequentlyptried as a Judge in the last resort, created such scandal and tublic discontent as to render it necessary to prohibit his again rying any such cases. By his whole line of conduct he had irritated men's minds and engendered a feeling of insecurity among the respectable portion of the inhabitants to such extent, coupled

with his questionable proceedings in the matter of the Industrial School, as to render it impossible for the Lieutenant Governor to trust him to call upon the zemindars with the authority he ought to have possessed to assist in keeping the peace in their districts. All those culpable and reprehensible proceedings were crowned by a final act of deplorable want of judgment and discretion, no less than ordering the abandonment of all stations in his district under the influence of a panic, as discreditable as it has proved disastrous. This combination of grave causes of dissatisfaction rendered it absolutely necessary to remove Mr. Tayler from his appointment of Commissioner of Patna." A trustworthy and respectable native subordinate Moonshee Ameer Ali, a Vakeel of the Sudder Court was appointed Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna on 700 a month. "The appointment has been a good deal cavilled at in the newspapers, but the staple reasons assigned for objecting to it have always been, first, that Ameer Ally was a native, and secondly, that he was a Mahomedan. To persons of any sense and knowledge of affairs it cannot be needful to offer any refutation of objections so founded. They come from a class of persons who have made themselves ridiculous in the present day by supposing and suggesting that both in regard to Civil and Military operations we can, and ought to act in future by European agency alone, without reposing any trust or confidence on native aid, a thing impossible, even if it were desirable, and who are ignorant or forgetful that even in the midst of all the infamous treachery, cowardice, and cruelty, by which so many of our Indian fellow subjects have disgraced their name and nation there have been not a few signal instances of courage, fidelity, and humanity, on the part of both Mahomedans and Hindoos, and that on more than one occasion natives of both religions have remained to face danger in defending stations, and positions unoccupied or abandoned by Europeans, and have evinced a loyalty and constancy in the service of the British Government, which it would be as impolitic as ungrateful to overlook or to undervalue."

After the outbreak of the 12th Irregular Cavalry at Segowlee, the station being utterly defenceless, the civil officers left the station for a neighbouring Indigo factory on 24th July. "The mutineers were 200 in number, with 150 followers, two elephants, and palanquin carriages; and they stated that they were proceeding on duty to Sewan, by order of Major Holmes. They crossed the Gunduck at Gobindgunge on the 24th and 25th, and on the 26th, the Magistrate returned to the Sudder station." The conduct of the Magistrate was approved. On 1st August, the Magistrate of Behar under orders from the Commissioner quitted Gya, Shergotty and Nowadah, and every civil station, but two,

in the Division were abandoned. "After the civil officers of Gya had proceeded for three miles on the road to Patna, Mr. A. Money, and Mr. Hollings, the Sub-deputy Opium Agent, rode back, found all quiet, and took possession again of the station." On the 2nd, Mr. Money called in a detachment of H. M.'s 64th Foot, and on the 3rd, intimation having been received of the determination of Koer Singh to send a mutinous regiment to Gya. Messrs. Money and Hollings took the 7 lakhs of treasure, and after repulsing an attack, on the 6th reached Chumparun. Their conduct was warmly approved, and the officials informed that officers away from their stations would be placed on out of employ allowances. The officers who had quitted their stations were directed to return. Shah Kubeeroodeen, an influential landholder of Sasseram requested to know how he could serve the Government, and was directed to exert his influence to keep his countrymen well affected. In this week also "the detachment of the 8th Native Infantry at Hazareebaugh, the headquarters and artillery of the Ramghur Battalion at Dorundah, and a detachment of the same corps at Purulia, mutinied." They released the prisoners, plundered the treasuries, and destroyed all the property they could. "The troops at Hazareebaugh mutinied on the afternoon of the 30th of July. The officers present at the station fled to Bagoda, and thence came on to Raneegunge, with the exception of Captain W. H. Oakes, who was holding sessions at Hazareebaugh, and made his way to Ranchi." From the report of Captain Dalton on 5th August, at Dorundah "it appeared that a detachment of the Ramghur Regiment, with two guns, under the command of Lieutenant Graham, were marching to Hazareebaugh to attack the two companies of the 8th Native Infantry at that station. On the road they heard of the Hazareebaugh mutiny, and broke out in open revolt themselves, seizing the guns, ammunitions, and four elephants, the private property of Captain Dalton, and in spite of Lieutenant Graham's orders and the expostulations of their native officers, marched back to Ranchi with avowed hostile intentions towards the European residents there." The Europeans reluctantly abandoned Ranchi which the rebels burnt, and then joined the rest of the corps at Dorundah. Captain Dalton proceeded to Hazareebaugh where with the assistance of the Ramghur Rajah he restored order. The treasure lost in Dorundah was 1,25,000 rupees. On 5th August, 93 sepoys of the Ramghur battalion in Purulia mutinied, plundered the treasury containing upwards of a lakh of rupees, released the prisoners, and plundered the town. The European officers returned to Raneegunge. At Dacca, the Christian inhabitants were accepted as Volunteers. In Ber-

hampore, the 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed, the Cavalry exhibiting a strong spirit of insubordination. The city was also disarmed by the aid of a portion of H. M.'s 90th. At the Presidency all was quiet.

"In the Bhaugulpore Division, the Commissioner appealed strongly against the order to deprive the squadron, 200 strong, of the 5th Irregular Cavalry at that station, of their arms, on the following ground: It would be impossible to disarm the scattered troops in the interior, and it might exasperate the 32nd Native Infantry at Bowsee, and the other detachments in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, as well as cause them to mutiny, and thus lead to the murder of all European officers in the district, to whom no succour could be sent. In any event it would be a partial and ineffective measure, seeing that any amount of arms might readily and quickly be obtained at Monghyr. The Commissioner, therefore, earnestly hoped that the order might be countermanded." The disarming was not carried into effect. The urgent necessity of protecting Raneegunge was pointed out, and the probability of a mutiny of the Shekawattee battalion at Midnapore urged on the Government. On 4th August, it was suggested that the Lieutenant Governor could raise one or two thousand men from the tribes on the North-East frontier. The proposal was sanctioned. Another for raising a regiment of Sonthals was referred to the Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. "The Officiating Commissioner of Arracan, was requested to report upon the feasability of raising a Mugh regiment in that province for general service." A proposal to raise a force among the tribes of the South-West frontier was submitted to the Commissioner of Burdwan for report. Orders were issued to collect carriage for the Madras troops to march up the Grand Trunk Road.

On 9th September, the Government of India forward a narrative from the Government of Bengal up to the 15th August. On 8th August, the Commissioner submitted a report from the Magistrate of Shahabad on the defence of Arrah, on 25th July, the Magistrate of Arrah had received an express from Dinapore warning him that disturbances were expected. On the 26th, a sowar reported that sepoys were passing the river. The police fled, and the Magistrate with all the Europeans, and Syud Azimooddeen Hoossein, Deputy Collector and 50 Sikhs went into a bungalow fortified by Mr. Boyle. Atta, grain and water were also laid in. The insurgents reached the station on 27th July, plundered the Treasury, and attacked the bungalow. Koer Singh soon appeared to direct operations; the Sikhs rejected all attempts to bribe them. "On the 28th, two small cannons opened fire on the bungalow, one of them

with 4 lb. shot. They were daily directed to what were considered the weakest points of the little fortress, and at length the largest of the guns was placed on the roof of Mr. Boyle's house.

"This completely commanded the bungalow, and nothing but the cowardice, want of unanimity, and ignorance of the enemy, prevented the entire destruction of the little fortress. The siege lasted a week, during which time every stratagem was employed in vain. The guns were at first fired as often as shot could be prepared, ammunition being at that time deficient, and incessant assaults were made against the bungalow. The Seikhs were not only perfectly cool and steady, but by untiring labour met and prevented every threatened disaster.

"When the supply of water ran short, they dug a well of four feet diameter, to a depth of eighteen feet, in less than twelve hours. Breaches in the works were at once repaired and rendered stronger than before; and as the siege was protracted, the defences became stronger. When the want of animal food was felt, a night sally was made, and four sheep were brought in. As soon as the enemy were discovered to be mining, a countermine was sunk." On the 30th, the rebels defeated a pursuing force, and on the 31st, they offered the Seikhs their liberty. On 1st August, all the Garrison were offered their lives on surrender of their arms. "The conspicuous gallantry and exertions of Messrs. Boyle and Colvin were prominently noticed by the Magistrate, and an earnest appeal was made for the signal reward of the brave and devoted band of Seikhs.

"The Commissioner warmly seconded the proposal, recommending that the thanks of the Government should be given to the garrison, and in particular to Messrs. Wake and Boyle, that the native officers of the Seikhs should be immediately promoted, and a gratuity of twelve months' pay be granted to the men." Patna, Chuprah and Mozufferpore were reported perfectly quiet. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was offered for Koer Singh, and a force of 150 Sikhs and 37 of H. M's. 84th were sent to recover Gya. Details are added of the reoccupation of the abandoned stations, one of which, Mozufferpore, was defended by the Nujeebs against the sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and the narrative proceeds. Koer Singh's forces were marching leisurely up the Grand Trunk Road towards Mirzapore. Major Eyre with 500 of H. M.'s 5th and 200 Sikhs was marching to Jugdispore, the seat of Koer Singh. The place was abandoned and blown up. In Bhaugulpore, the Commissioner Mr. Yule detained 100 men of H. M.'s 5th Fusiliers at Berhampore, and sent 50 to Monghyr. He himself on 18th August with 80 troopers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry went to Purneah to remove

some treasure and returned on the 13th. On the 14th the 5th Irregular Cavalry went off with their arms. They marched towards Arrah. In the Rajshahye Division all remained quiet, but there were constant plots in the 73rd Native Infantry at Jelpigoree. The only other disturbed district was the South West frontier, Captain Dalton on 13th August had to fall back from Hazareebaugh. On 18th August, Martial Law was proclaimed, and Captain Dalton "was informed that the moment the Artillery, hourly expected from Madras, arrived, a force consisting of European Infantry, Madras Artillery, Cavalry, and Sepoys, would be sent up in two columns, to restore order on the South-West Frontier. The march of the force was necessarily delayed for want of Artillery, as without guns it was not deemed right to send any force to reduce the Dorundah mutineers. One column was to march by the Grand Trunk Road to Burhie and Hazareebaugh, the other to proceed by Purulia and Ranchi. Captain Monerieff, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the roads in the district, volunteered to accompany the force. A hope was expressed that Captain Dalton would be able to hold his own, until this force was available."

On September 10, the Government of India forward continuation of the Bengal narratives up to 22nd August. In this week Chupra and Gya were reoccupied on the 10th. The sepoys had gone towards the North-West, and order in all the districts began to be restored. Bhaugulpore remained quiet, the 32nd at Bowsee firing on the 5th Irregular Cavalry as they passed. In Rajshahye, there was no disturbance, but some uneasiness felt at Jelpigoree. In all other divisions quiet prevailed. In Chota Nagpore, the mutineers at Dorundah remained passive, and did not divide the treasure or plunder the station. Those of them who were raised in the district were afraid for their families, who were within the estates of the Rajah of Ramghur. The narrative details the services of several native gentlemen

On 10th September, the Government of India forward a narrative from the Government of Bengal up to 20th August. The Behar Division remained quiet, but was endangered by the abandonment of Goruckpore. The opium godown was fortified and supported by six guns bearing on the town. "Koer Singh was at Akberpore, near Rhotas, on the 21st of August; Ummer Singh was living in the Hills flanking the Grand Trunk Road, near Sasseram, and creating uneasiness in consequence. When last heard of (29th August), Koer Singh, with 1,000 men, was at Biddeegurh, and Ummer Singh, with 5 men, at Kuchooher, in the Hills above Parnah, on the Soane; and Nisbun Singh,

Joohun Singh, of Typore, and Takurdial Singh, were with Koer Singh."

"In Bhaugulpore, the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, after destroying the bungalows at Rohnee, extorting 12,000 rupees from the rich inhabitants of that village, and being joined by the Doomka detachment, proceeded towards Bowsee and Deoghur, from both of which places they were kept off by the loyalty of the 32nd Native Infantry. They marched eighty miles in two days, and left their baggage and servants behind. They were last heard of at Chackye, in the Monghyr district, and were marching westwards." All else was quiet, and also in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It was determined to raise a small force of military police from among the Sonthals. In the Nuddea Division all was quiet, the Mohurrum having passed without disturbance. The following arms were found in the city of Moorshedabad :—"22 wall pieces; 3 brass field pieces—viz, 6, 3 and 2, 6-pounders; 12 iron field pieces, from 3 to 6-pounders; 5 siege guns, 3 nine-pounders and 2 six-pounders. The number of small arms taken was 2,000."

In Burdwan nothing of importance had occurred. The usual relief of the 73rd at Dacca was postponed; a force of Mughs and native Christians was proposed for Backergunge by the inhabitants. It was submitted to the Supreme Government as part of a general proposal for raising a small trained force of special castes for service in each division. They were to act in cases where the ordinary police was resisted. "The Subadar in command at Sumbulpore, Shaikh Panch Kourie Khan, received a letter from the Subadar in command at Ranchi, Jye Mungul Pandy, directing the former to march to Dorundah with the treasure, and if he experienced any difficulty about carriage, to release and make use of the convicts in the jail. He was warned by the Subadar at Ranchi to be expeditious in his movements, or a force of Madras troops would soon be down upon him from Cuttack. The Subadar showed the letter to Captain Leigh, and was using every exertion to keep his detachment steady and faithful." The Madras column started for Sumbulpore on 28th August.

In Chota Nagpore, Hazareebagh was re-occupied on 28th August by 150 Sikhs under Lieutenant Earle. A police corps was ordered to be raised in Chota Nagpore. Captain G. N. Oakes was directed to retake Purulia and Lieutenant Birch Chyebassa. The Principal Assistant Commissioner of Chyebassa left his station for fear his own soldiers should revolt, and was permitted to resign his appointment. "Colonel Jenkins, the Commissioner of Assam, was of opinion, that if the 73rd Native

Infantry mutinied at Julpigoree, many of them would betake themselves to the Bootan Doars, and that the Soubahs, taking advantage of the defenceless state of the frontier, with the aid of the mutineers, would lay waste the Rungpore District, and perhaps plunder Cooch Behar.

"The Doars appear always to have been frequented by adventurers from Oude, and it was not improbable, after the restoration of tranquillity, that numbers of the disbanded soldiery would take service with the Bootan Soubahs, both for a livelihood, and to revenge themselves on the subjects of the British Government." It was suggested that a corps might be raised from the tribes in the Doars. It was also proposed "to organize on a sufficiently extended scale, and under special superintendence, a department of supply for carriage and food including the collection, at suitable depots, of all animals, grain, fodder and other necessaries for the use of troops on the march and for a complete Carriage Establishment of carts, draught and hack cattle, with elephants, camels, and drivers, so as to obviate the necessity for impressment at the time of need, with all the evil consequences to troops and people, thereform ensuing." In a Postscript it is added that the latest intelligence from Assam is of a very unfavourable character.

On 23rd September, the Government of India forwards a continuation of the Bengal narrative up to 12th September. This week Behar was exposed to the danger of invasion from Goruckpore. The Europeans at Dinapore could not be detached. Those marching along the Grand Trunk Road were required to clear that important line of communication. Major Eyre's regiment was required to relieve Lucknow. "Koer Sing and his brother Ummer Sing were said to be still in the vicinity of Rhotas and Sasseram. The former, however, was believed to have proceeded towards Rewah, and to have opened communications with the Goruckpore rebels. He was also said to have quarrelled with his brother, accusing the latter of being the cause of the disastrous defeat at Jugdispore. The force of Koer Sing was conjectured to consist of the greater part of the mutineers of the 40th Native Infantry, who were natives of Shahabad, and of a rabble of retainers 2,000 or 3,000 in number." All ladies and children were directed to be sent away from the disturbed districts. "The evidence against the Dewan of the Rajah of Bettiah being of an unsatisfactory nature, amounting to a mere suspicion, he was at once released by the Commissioner. Inquiry was ordered into the recommendation of Mr. Tayler to confer a title upon this native gentleman.

"There being no proof worthy of the name against the Waha-

bee gentlemen, they were all released with the exception of one, against whom there was said to be matter of an implicatory nature found in a letter discovered in Peer Ali's house.

"The Magistrate's Nazir was also released from custody, there being no proof against him, the facts recorded by the late Commissioner on which the charges were based having been denied on oath by the late Magistrate." The estates of Koer Singh and his brother were attached, and a proposal made to the Government of India to fine heavily all villages taking part in the rebellion. Gya was threatened by the 12th Irregular Cavalry, but defended by Captain Rattray with some Sikhs. Rajshahye and Nuddea were tranquil and so was Bhagulpore and Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack. In Chota Nagpore authority had been restored at Hazareebaugh. Purulia was reoccupied by Captain G. N. Oakes on 3rd September.

In Cherra Poonjee orders were issued to raise two corps each of 1500 Munipoories. "There is much reason to fear the extension of the revolt to Assam, as another result of the unfortunate disaffection of the Dinapore Brigade.

"Many of the men of the 1st Assam Light Infantry are from the Arrah district, and closely related to the mutineers of the 40th Native Infantry. Some of them are from the estates of Koer Sing, and an uneasy spirit has lately been perceived to prevail among them. From information collected from independent quarters, the men of the regiment above mentioned appear to have been in communication with the Jorehat Rajah Saring Kunderpessawar Singh, and to have offered to retake the province and hold it for him pending the receipt of final instructions, it is believed, from Delhi." No reliance could be placed either on the 2nd Assam Light Infantry. The plan was to murder all Europeans during the approaching Doorgah Poojah vacations. A force of European seamen was therefore sent to Dibrooghur. Orders have been issued to send term convicts to Malacca and life prisoners to Penang.

An inclosure continues the narrative to September 19th. The mutineers of 5th Irregular Cavalry, after destroying the public buildings at Rohnee and levying contributions on the inhabitants marched towards Gya. On the 8th September, Captain Rattray had a skirmish with them, but his force was inadequate and he retired with 20 wounded out of 200. The mutineers reached Gya and made a demonstration against the fortified house there, but uselessly, and on the 9th after murdering the Moonsiff of Behar made off for the Soane. On 12th September, they reached Baroon. There were no troops except the few marching to the North West who could not be spared. Orders were issued to deal summarily with any villages stopping the coal boats sent

to supply the steam stations. Shah Kubeerooddeen of Sasseram was appointed Honorary Magistrate for his services and recommended for the special notice of the Government of India.

In Chota Nagpore the Ramghur mutineers were still at Dorundah afraid to move the zemindars being in arms against them. Purulia was reoccupied on the 10th September, but the proceedings of the Rajah of Pachete were suspicious, and the Purulia Rajah said his life was threatened.

In Cherra Poonjee the enlistment of Munipooree progressed. All the men are engaged for general service.

Orders were received to form a temporary cantonment at Raneegunge. On 10th September, Mr. J. R. Ward was appointed Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies in the Bengal Division of the Grand Trunk Road. On the 14th September, Colonel Fischer with his brigade was ordered to march to Dorundah via Hazareebaugh.

On 8th October, the Government of India forward a narrative from the Government of Bengal bringing events down to the 26th September. Patna continued quiet and a Naval Brigade under Captain Sotheby of H. M.'s steamer *Pearl* was sent up to the district. Orders were issued to enquire into the conduct of the Rajah of Doomraon. The 5th Irregular Cavalry were ascertained after a career of rapine to have joined Ummer Singh. The narrative analyses a remonstrance by Mr. Tayler against his removal from the Commissionership. The order to retire is stated to have been unconditional having been reiterated to the Judge of Behar, and it was attended with most disastrous effects. "The publication by Mr. Tayler of the correspondence connected with his case, while it is still *sub judice*, is not only directly opposed to the Court of Directors in such matters, but is an act of gross and manifest impropriety. The promulgation of the private opinions of Mr. Tayler's friends upon an *ex parte* statement, and the judgment of the propriety of the orders of this Government by officers directly subordinate to it, are of such questionable taste, and of such mischievous tendency, as to deserve marked and emphatic disapproval." Bhaugulpore including the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained undisturbed. The Rajshahye Division was tranquil, as also were Chittagong, Nuddea and Burdwan. The Pachete Rajah however was said to be collecting armed men, and the Sonthals round Manbhoom were distrusted.

"In Cuttack, a report was received from the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, to the effect that a body of 300 men, consisting of sepoys, matchlock-men, and sowars, had crossed the Mahanudy from Sumbulpore, and had proceeded in the direction of Nagpore." Assam was more settled.

In Chota Nagpore, on the 11th of September, the Dorundah mutineers, after destroying the public and private buildings in the station, plundering the town, committing every species of atrocity on the towns-people, and beheading an old native doctor, attached to the jail, marched in the direction of Tikhoo Ghaut. They had four guns, with a large quantity of ammunition and plunder." The sowars of the Regiment except four joined their officers at Hazarecbagh. "A portion of the column under the command of Major English of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot reached Ramghur on the 19th, in progress to Ranchi." His force consisted of a wing of 27th Madras Native Infantry, a detachment of 180 men of H. M.'s 53rd and two guns. It was hoped Major English would overtake the Ramghur mutineers. On 16th September, Lieutenant Birch reoccupied the Colehan. The detachment from Cuttack reached Sumbulpore safely on 13th September.

Several arrests were made in Calcutta, and "the Act relating to the importation, manufacture and sale of arms, and for regulating the right to keep or use weapons of any kind, having become law and been promulgated, a series of rules to give effect to the law in the least objectionable manner, was submitted for the orders of the Government of India. The points of greatest interest in the proposed Regulations were, that the Lieutenant Governor should have the power of exempting from the provisions of the Act all Europeans, Eurasians, and Foreigners belonging to European nations, as well as all native gentlemen of known and approved loyalty, such as the Rajahs of Bettiah, Hutwah and Seraikela, and Shah Kubeerooddeen Ahmed of Sasseram, as the arms possessed by all such would invariably be employed in the cause of order and in the interests of the Government.

"A copy of a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, to the effect, that His Lordship is not prepared to admit the claims of sufferers by the insurrection to be made good out of estates and property confiscated, was communicated to the Government of Bengal."

On 3rd October, the Government of India forward the first narrative from the Lieutenant Governor of the Central Provinces. "The Lieutenant Governor started from Calcutta on the 6th of August late in the evening. He received his first dispatches from these Provinces at Patna on the 19th of August. He arrived off Ghazeepore on the 24th of August, and landed on the 28th of August at Benares, where his Head Quarters now are." In the Allahabad Division civil Government was confined to the Allahabad district. "The portion south of the Jumna was in good order, owing chiefly to the

worthy conduct of the Rajah of Mandah. In the Doab portion of the district a large part of the population had not returned to their villages. In the portion north and east of the Ganges the line of the Grand Trunk Road and the country between it and the Ganges was maintained, but to the north of that line the country was suffering from incursions of the Oude zemindars." In Futtehpore, a few Police stations had been established along the Grand Trunk Road, but the portion of Allahabad north of the Ganges, and bordering upon Oude has been given up.

Goruckpore was abandoned on 13th August.

Azimgurh.—The Goorkha force reached the station on 27th August. The Civil officers who left on 29th July returned on 3rd September. A severe example made by the Goorkhas of a rebellious village had a good effect, and some arrears of revenue have been realized.

Juanpore.—A Goorkha force marched in on the 7th instant. The Civil officers have returned.

Benares and Ghazeepore are tranquil.

Mirzapore.—Koer Singh marched through the Southern Pergunnahs burning and plundering. The country near Gopeegunge is unsettled.

Jhansee.—These districts are absolutely out of our possession.

Nagode, Mundlah and Seonee generally quiet. "The Madras moveable column left Jubbulpore on the 19th of August, reaching Dumoh on the 30th of the month. No resistance was met with. Rumours of disaffection at Jubbulpore caused a part of the force to be sent back there on the 7th instant." The Saugor fort was well on 4th September.

A letter dated October 8th covers the continuation of this narrative to September 26th.

Allahabad.—The Railway is nearly ready to Tokunda 42 miles.

Futtehpore.—Military occupation has taken place, and the civil officers are directed to rejoin. A Police corps is to be levied only from classes specially excluded from the ranks of the Regular Native Army by Military Regulations. "No part of the Cawnpore district can be said to be under Civil Administration. The power of the British officers at Cawnpore extends but a short distance from the station. The Military Magistrate, Lieutenant Bruce, has organized a small Police Force, which holds the country round Cawnpore, and permits the supply of the ordinary bazars."

Banda and Humeerpore remain unoccupied.

Ghazeepore.—Tranquil.

Benares.—Quiet.

Mirzapore.—A detachment of a Madras Regiment was sent from Benares on 21st September to this station.

Gopeegunge.—Mr. Mayne posted here has been directed to establish an intelligence department

Juanpore.—The Magistrate is beginning to restore quiet, and 30,000 Rs. have been collected. In the west of the district there are armed Zemindars who require to be suppressed. "The rebel Nazim of Sultanpore, Mehndee Hussun, appears to direct the movements of the insurgents on this frontier. He is understood to be on his way from Lucknow, his Deputy or Naib on the spot being one Bunda Hussun. Banee Madhoo, the Rajah of Atrowlia in Azimgurh, has been appointed Nazim of Azimgurh and Jaunpore, under the rebel Government of Lucknow. This man and Iradut Jehan, Rajah of Mahoul, are the chiefs of the insurrection in these two districts. The son of the latter is said to have been engaged in the fight at Mundooree." The Goorkhas on 20th September defeated a body of rebels from Atrowlia at Mundooree. New instructions have been given to the officers in command of the Goorkhas, a force which has been very inactive.

Goruckpore.—No change.

Saugor.—"The reports of the whole of this Division are generally much in arrear.

"From Seonee all is reported quiet to the 7th September.

"From Mundlah, to the 31st August all quiet; but a more recent letter from the Commissioner mentions that some of the Talookdars in the jungly parts of the district had rebelled and are plundering their neighbours.

"From Nursingpore, till 8th September, all quiet.

"From Hoshungabad, till 8th September, all quiet.

"From Baitool, till the 8th September, all quiet.

"From Saugor no reports have been received, the daks being stopped.

"Of Nagode, the last detailed Report is dated the 3rd September." 250 of the mutinous 50th were marching to Mirzapore with their officers. The ladies had arrived in safety at that station.

On June 18th, the Government of India report to the Court of Directors their legislative proceedings. Martial Law was declared in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions on the 9th June.

On 12th June, Commissioners under Act XIV. of 1857 were authorised to inflict death on all marauders or men guilty of robbery with violence. This Act was extended over the Punjab, the North-West and Oude. "We desire to draw your attention specially to an Act (No. XV. of 1857) which was passed in the Legislative Council on the 13th of the present month, 'To regulate the establishment of Printing Presses,

and to restrain, in certain cases, the circulation of printed books and papers.' The circumstances which led to the passing of this law will be gathered from our Resolution of the 12th instant, and the extracts from certain native newspapers therein referred to. You will perceive that the Law Officers of the Government have been directed to take the necessary steps for bringing the printers and publishers of the *Doorbeen*, the *Sultan ul Akhbar*, and the *Sumachar Soordabursun*, to trial before the Supreme Court, on a charge of publishing seditious libels."

On 4th July, 1857, the Governor General in Council reports to the Court of Directors on the measures adopted to restrict the liberty of the Press. Act XV. of 1857, passed without a dissentient voice, placed the Indian Press very much "in the position in which it was permanently before Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government in 1835 passed Act No. XI. of that year, whereby complete liberty was given to it." That Act was passed in opposition to the opinions of many Indian officers, among them Sir Thomas Munro. That Act was disapproved by the Home Government, and the Government of the day severely censured for passing it. Its reconsideration was ordered with a view to its repeal. It is not, however, in consequence of those views that the Act is supported, but on the principles laid down by those who passed the measure. Mr. Macaulay who prepared the law, recorded in his Minute an opinion that five gentlemen "who may be brought together in half an hour, whose deliberations are secret, who are not shackled by any of those forms which elsewhere delay legislative measures, can in a single sitting make a law for stopping every Press in India." Sir Charles Metcalfe said, "I do not apprehend danger to the State from a free Press, but if danger to the State should arise, the Legislative Council has the power to apply a remedy." Mr. Prinsep said, "I think the eye of the Government will require to be kept continually upon the Press, and especially upon the native Press, for it is capable of being made an engine for destroying the respect in which the Government is held, and so of undermining its power." Colonel Morison said, "I could wish, however, that the proposed draft should provide some means of applying a speedier remedy to the abuse of the Press, in any emergency when the Governor General might be absent from his Council, or when there might be an urgent necessity for the Government of any of the Presidencies, to act without the delay of a reference to the Governor General of India in Council." He was not free from apprehension as to the effect that might be produced on the mind of the native Army. Lord Auckland said, "the strong arm of authority might, before the passing of this Act, have

been put forward to check any excess; and now, should the safety of the State ever demand such a course, in a single hour a law may be passed to stop or to control every Press in India; nothing has been lost of useful power." Lord W. Bentinck said, "but I have always said and thought that, as well with the liberty of the Press as of the subject, it is indispensable for the safety of the empire that the Governor-General in Council should have the power of suspending the one, and of transporting the other, whenever the safety of the State should call for the exercise of such authority. We cannot doubt that you will see, in the present critical state of affairs, an emergency of the nature contemplated by the Governments of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Auckland; and one, it may be confidently assumed, very much graver than was thought in 1835 to be within the range of probability" We are well aware of the angry and unreasoning opposition such a measure will call forth, but the safety of the country is the one great object, and to this all other considerations must give way. The conditions are as mild as possible consistent with the object in view. No distinction was made between the European and Native Press in accordance with the view of Sir C. Metcalfe who wrote I think that in all our legislation we should be very careful not to make invidious distinctions between European and Native subjects. Though we do not fear treasonable matter will be designedly published in any English newspaper we have to guard in these times against errors, indiscretion, and temper as well as against sedition. "The interest which matter published in English newspapers excites even in foreign native courts, is, perhaps, not so fully known in England as it is in India. Our connection with the Burmese Court is not of long standing, and the King of Ava would seem to be as far out of the way of the Press as any potentate with whom we have any relations at all. Yet not many months ago a gentleman in our interest at Ava complained that he had been compromised by an article that had been published in a Calcutta newspaper; and it then appeared that His Burmese Majesty had the Calcutta papers regularly examined, and matter of interest therein contained regularly explained to him. To show that the necessity of controlling the English as well as the Native Press is not merely imaginary, it will be enough to state, that the treasonable proclamation of the King and mutineers of Delhi, cunningly framed, so as to inflame the Mahomedan population as much as possible against the British Government, and ending with the assurance that the multiplication and circulation of that document would be an act equal in religious merit to drawing the sword against us, was published in a respectable English newspaper

of this town without comment. For doing the very same thing, with comments having the outward form of loyalty, the publishers of three native Mahomedan papers in Calcutta have been committed to the Supreme Court, to take their trial for a seditious libel."

The first case in which the law was violated was in the *Friend of India*. That journal published an article infringing every one of the conditions. The position of affairs was most anxious, and the paper was warned. The next Number contained a defiant repetition of the objectionable matter. The paper would have been suspended, "when we received from the friends of the proprietor an assurance, in which we placed reliance, that arrangements had been completed, under which, in future, the paper would be conducted in conformity with the prescribed conditions." The licence of a lithographic press in Calcutta has been withdrawn, its Persian newspaper *Gulshun-i-Nan Behar* containing grossly seditious articles.

On 26th August, the Court of Directors approve Acts XIV. and XVI. of 1857, and entertain no doubt of the necessity of some such measure as the Press Act. They notice with satisfaction the loyal addresses received.

On 1st July, the Governor General in Council reports to the Court of Directors that "an Act was passed in the Legislative Council, and received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th June (Act No. XVII. of 1857), empowering every Sessions Judge, and every officer exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge, to try officers and soldiers of the Native Army for mutiny or desertion, and to sentence them on conviction to death, transportation, or imprisonment. The Act also enables the Government to vest with this power any other person or persons, by issuing a Commission under Section 2." The remainder of the despatch is purely official.

On 16th July, the Governor General in Council again reports that the bullock train establishments have been placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities to convey Brigadier General Havelock's column. The bullock train has since been sent on to Allahabad. His Lordship in Council forwards copy of a Proclamation offering rewards for the delivery of mutineers, deserters and others. "We have also desired that the steam ferry boat intended for Patna, and those at present in Arracan, should be fitted out with all expedition for service on the Ganges as gun-boats. Meanwhile, one of the river steamers has been ordered to be fitted out as a gun-boat for service on the Ganges, under the command of Lieutenant H. Batt of the Indian Navy. She is to carry an European crew, and to tow up three of the boats belonging to the steamers of the Indian Navy, properly armed.'

In another letter dated August 7th, His Lordship in Council after reviewing facts already given observes, "we are also in communication with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance from Suez of the troops that may possibly have been dispatched to India by that route soon after the intelligence of the mutinies reached England. It is understood that the ordinary mail steamers of this Company can bring 400 men from Suez each trip, and more if there are few passengers. Instructions have accordingly been given for preparing the *Bentinck*, the steamer which conveys the present mail, for the reception on board of that vessel of as many men as she can convey in addition to the ordinary passengers. The only preparations necessary on board are the provision of additional cabooses and cooking vessels for the men, and the adoption of arrangements for their cleanliness. The Commissariat Department has been ordered to provision the vessel. Similar preparations for the conveyance of troops will, for the present, be made on every succeeding mail steamer." And in another letter dated 7th October reports, "in regard to the provision of coal at Galle, it will be seen that arrangements have been made for a supply of 10,000 tons. The Bombay Government have been desired to send all the coal that they can spare. The Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Australian Company will probably together be able to afford about 3,000 tons. Supplies have been ordered from Akyab and Moulmein. About 4,000 tons may be expected from England during this and the following month, as advised in the letter from the Secretary at the India House dated the 10th August last. The Superintendent of Marine has also despatched a supply of 3,000 tons of the best Burdwan coal. About 700 tons of English coal are supposed to be in store at Trincomalee, and more is understood to be coming from England."

DISTRICT ROADS.

For 1855-56.

Madras Records, No. XLVII.

On 23rd December, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Faber, Chief Engineer, presents the Collectors' Reports on District Roads to the Government of Madras. The delay has arisen from some of the Collectors imagining that the reports were to be written by the District Engineers.

Ganjam.—The roads in this district are still under construc-

tion. "The Chicacole bridge has been completed, and the new roads through that town are in progress, as is the Itchapore bridge, whose arches were being turned when Mr. Knox wrote. The road between Rambah and Berhampore is now in very fair order, and so is that between Aska and Berhampore."

Vizagapatam.—The roads projected in 1853 are not completed The department is inefficient, and too much work has been attempted at once. The district therefore is covered with incomplete roads, many of which must be postponed for an indefinite period.

Rajamundry.—The road through the hill talooks of Juddunghy is in progress. A new road from Samulcottah to Coconada is much required, and might be constructed on the face of the dyke erected for the canal already sanctioned.

Masulipatam.—"The only improvements made to the roads in this country are, the commencement of the repairs of the Hyderabad road from Ibrahimpatam to Madeveram on the Nizam's frontier, the clearing of a few tracks from one village to another, and the partial formation of a road from Goodewada to Parrimannoo on the Trunk road leading from Bezoarah to Masulipatam; the portion of this line already finished, having proved very serviceable." A road may be made from Bezoarah to Masulipatam on the dyke face of the canal connecting the two places.

Guntoor.—The construction of four bridges has been suspended by the incompleteness of the arrangements for the Kistnah channels. Two bridges, the Butteprole bridge over the Nellattore channel, and the bridge, over the Salt Nullah near Carlapollem have fallen, but the reason is not given. The report is meagre and devoid of interest.

Nellore.—The Collector reports that if funds are forthcoming to complete the present lines of road the road system will be excellent.

Cuddapah.—Progress during the year has been very unsatisfactory from want of funds.

Bellary.—Rs. 2,14,458 have been expended in repairing old roads, but the Collector gives no details. The communications of this district have long been defective.

Kurnool.—No new line has been commenced in this district.

Chingleput.—No more roads wanted except as cross lines.

North Arcot.—Five roads have been completed, and nineteen more await completion. Eight which are sanctioned have to be completed, and seventeen require sanction.

South Arcot.—150 miles of road have been completed and improved during the year. There is every prospect of the district becoming gradually well provided with roads.

Tanjore.—The expenditure in this district was Rs. 1,56,917 which is insufficient. Rs. 9563 has been granted for the roads between the Grand Anicut and the Coleroon, and between Tanjore and Negapatam.

Madura.—"The roads generally in the Northern and Western parts of Dindigul are not in good order, but for the repair of some of them, provision has been made in the Budget of the current year and the works will be shortly undertaken."

Tinnevelly.—Various improvements have been effected especially on the principal Northern Road.

Coimbatore.—The communications are in good order from the exceeding attention paid by the Collector. The expenditure during 1855 amounted to Rs. 50 a mile, and on the Neilgherries to Rs. 97 a mile.

Salem.—The Trunk Road is still in a bad state, but an estimate for repairing it has been sanctioned. "The branch road between Yadapaudy and Sunkerrydroog is nearly completed. The Topoor Pass is quite finished, as also two bullock roads from Yercaud to Darampoory and the Salem side of the Shervaroy Hills"

Canara.—The condition of the roads is generally satisfactory.

Malabar.—The cross roads and some of the great roads are in an extremely bad condition. The report contains the details condensed by Lieutenant Colonel Faber and tables shewing name of work, date of sanction, and amount expended.

ANNUAL ENGINEERS' REPORTS.

For 1856-57.

Bombay Records, No. XLVI.

On 22nd November, 1855 the Government of Bombay requested the Executive Engineers of the Presidency to send up Annual Reports on the model of those published in Madras. These orders have now for the first time been obeyed. On 5th June, 1857, the Acting Executive Engineer of Dharwar, Lieutenant G. Close reports very few new works have been commenced during the year, but the expenditure on repairs, and especially repairs of tanks has been very heavy. He mentions details the most important of which is a new bridge at Hooblee just completed of three arches of twenty-feet span. It cost Rs. 4,480 and was built under charge of Sergeant Mungavin. The ryots in the district are usually willing enough, but when they promise

subscriptions on condition that Government shall pay the same sum, they never pay, and the estimates are thrown away. Government should always require some security.

Belgaum.—The Acting Executive Engineer, Captain W. R. Houghton reports an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,566 during the year :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
"Roads, Bridges, &c., ...	52,993	14	5
Ferry Boats, ...	630	7	5
Tanks, ...	1,058	13	5
Military Buildings, ...	40,617	11	0
General Buildings, ...	360	11	1
Territorial Buildings, ...	4,154	2	11
Judicial Buildings, ...	96	12	1
Ecclesiastical Buildings, ...	653	8	7
Total, ...	1,00,566	0	11"

He considers that the roads require more expenditure, running as they do through rich black soil called regur. The roads in the Collectorate were originally badly lined out. The road from Belgaum to the Coast via Parpolee Ghaut has been sanctioned, and Rs. 1,37,000 made available for the work. It will be finished in about four years, previous to which repairs have been made in the road over the Ramghaut, a road far too steep. Other roads have been planned, and Rs. 1,058-13-5 expended on repairs of tanks. Captain Houghton considers irrigation wanted, but points to the absolute need of a supervising Agency. One officer cannot superwise the works through a district of 6515 square miles. He considers that four Assistant Executive Engineers are indispensable. On 4th July, 1857 Lieutenant Colonel J. Kilner, Superintending Engineer, Southern Province concurs in the necessity for more aid, but does not think four Assistants necessary yet. On 4th August, General Waddington, Chief Engineer, criticises Captain Houghton's report, considers it confused, and adds that the efficiency of the department in Belgaum depends mainly on the return of Captain Dickinson as Executive Engineer.

Ratnagherry.—On 19th June, Lieutenant T. P. Armitstead, Executive Engineer, reports that the new road over the Phonda Ghaut has been completed. It has still to be tested, and the Engineer expects some serious land-slips. Natchnee has been sown on the side embankments, and castor oil and thistle seeds are also to be tried. "The result is, that the cutting of the Phonda Ghaut, eight miles long and twenty-eight feet broad, was executed by 932 *labourers* in 484 *days*, 232 of which were monsoon." Mr. Armitstead details the ordinary works com-

pleted, and adds a list of works proposed. The most important of these is for a perfect road between Phonda Ghaut and Waghotun, 27½ miles to cost Rs. 1,32,868. This road has been marked out with guage paths and stone pillars. General Waddington considers the inclines on the Phonda Ghaut road too steep.

Kolapore.—On 6th June, Lieutenant A. Davidson, Executive Engineer reports that the Beejapore and Kolapore Road is nearly completed. Several wells for troops have been sunk successfully. The Amba Ghaut has been surveyed, and an easy line found with a slope of 1 in 20. An estimate will also be submitted for the Kajeerda Ghaut, and another for a first class road from Beejapore to Dajeepore. Lieutenant Davidson complains of want of assistance. He has to frame and revise all estimates, and has no surveyor competent to carry out any work, and no mestrees who could do any thing without supervision. The 500 miles of road in the district have been measured.

On 12th June, 1857 Captain H. A. Adams, Executive Engineer reports that some tanks have been completed, some roads improved, a bridge of nineteen arches of fifteen feet span completed near Yenegaum, and other bridges designed or planned. Some roads have been improved, but nothing of importance has been attempted, and Captain Adams complains of want of assistance. The amounts expended were

Roads, ...	Rs. 9,642	15	5
Bridges, ...	8,467	0	6
Public buildings, ...	4,848	1	1
Dhurmsalas, ...	1,000	0	0
Irrigation, ...	31,147	10	9
Ferries, ...	2,920	15	9
Well, ...	373	5	1

The cost of supervision has been 22 per cent. of expenditure.

Sattara.—On 25th May, Capt. Kennedy reports that the great road from Chiploon to Kurar over the Koombarlee Ghaut for which Rs. 6,52,916 was sanctioned has proceeded; of the most difficult section of the work, the Patna bridge, Captain Kennedy incloses a photograph (reproduced in the printed record.) Rs. 2,10,344 has been expended in the year. The Ghaut portion of the works on the Road from Waee to Sheerwul is nearly done, and the cart road over the Wurrundur Ghaut will open after the rains. Smaller roads have also advanced, and the following projects have been submitted :—

"Embanking and mooraming road between Sattara and the Warna River, ...Rs. 52,600.

Bridging and draining road, with the exception of seven large streams, ... 52,514
Clearing line of road between Loonud and Punderpoor *via* Phultun, ... 20,350"

There has been little time for works of irrigation, but Captain Kennedy is of opinion that small works will be of more immediate and greater benefit to the Collectorate than heavy undertaking. They take less time to discuss and to execute. A plan for bringing water to the town of Sattara from the Yenna is under consideration, and preliminary estimates are being made. Captain Kennedy thinks more superintendence would enable him to get the work done cheaper. There is a deficiency of masons in the district, and the traditionary rate of wages is too low. The people too are most difficult to keep at work on the Ghauts which they dislike. The writers too are very ill paid, and there is a want of a central depot for plant or engineering appliances. "Officers in charge of detached works of no very great extent cannot supply themselves with expensive appliances; but they would be very glad to avail themselves of such helps, could they procure them on loan, paying of course a reasonable amount for wear and tear and depreciation in value.

"By adopting some plan of this kind, Government would get their works better, more quickly, and more cheaply done, whilst the cost of the 'plant,' being paid for by the different works on which it might be used, would entail no extra expense on the State." The Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces remarks on and praises highly Captain Kennedy's report. General Waddington also praises it, but considers some of the opinions crude, and ill considered. General Waddington does not believe that extra assistance would have saved money, considers that the low rate of labour is Captain Kennedy's own fault, he having the power to fix his own rates, and that all attempts at forming a central depot for "plant" have hitherto failed.

Poona.—On 22nd September, Mr. C. Gerrard, Acting Executive Engineer reports that he has surveyed the proposed Nassik Irrigation scheme. "A detailed report has been forwarded to the late Superintending Engineer, Colonel Scott, in which it will be observed that a very large extent of most valuable land can be irrigated from two reservoirs; one on the Godavery, about four miles west of Nassik, and another, west of a village called Bhagoo, situated about twelve miles south-west of Nassik. This reservoir is of vast extent, and capable of reserving as much water as will amply irrigate all the lands between the proposed canal and rivers Dharna and Godavery, as far as a village called Korhaley, about fifty miles south of the proposed reservoir. The Godavery reservoir is proposed to irrigate the lands south and

east of Nassik as far as a village called Wozur, there to be connected by the Bangunga, as well as a large portion of the lands between the rivers Dharna and Godavery." The lands are vast, and the revenue would be very large, the zemindars proposing an increased taxation of Rs. 5 an acre. Other works have been confined to "the annual repairs to roads and bridges, the building of the Poorundhur Hospital, the four large bridges over the Nassik Road, and sundry other petty works to bungalows, &c. In the whole Collectorate there are 356 miles 1 furlong 146 yards of road made, 103 miles 1 furlong 179 yards metalled, 252 miles 7 furlongs 187 yards moorumed." General Waddington noticing the report praises Mr. Gerrard's exertions, but cannot recommend him as the Engineer to carry them out. He would rather Captain Hart should be appointed to the special task of maturing this project, which originated with Captain Scott, the late Superintending Engineer.

Poona and Kirkee Cantonments.—On 8th April, Captain W. D. Graham, Acting Executive Engineer reports that the new European barracks have been suspended since 18th September, 1856, and that the married men's quarters added to the European barracks at Ghorpuree have been considerably advanced. Since the European Overseers went to Persia, the works have been entrusted to Native Surveyors who do very well. The Railway at present draws off almost all labour. The work is done by contractors and done well, but the contractors have lost confidence in the system. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,42,097. On 31st July, Lieutenant J. A. Fuller, Executive Engineer sends in a very minute report. Several rounds have been completed and other small works, and he proceeds to describe the dam across the Mokhana valley. "This dam was commenced on the 1st January, 1857, and it is nearly completed. The masonry portion is 168 feet long, and the discharge weir, which is 120 feet long, twenty-one feet in height at the centre of the valley; the weir at pavement is seven feet wide, interior side being perpendicular and the exterior having a batter of $\frac{1}{3}$. Each masonry wing is twelve feet high above the pavement of the weir. The sluice on the inner face is provided with cut stone pillars fifteen feet high, with grooves cut therein for the working of the gate, which when hoisted up, will remain suspended clear of the sluice. In order to ensure the dam being perfectly water-tight, an earthen backing (which is the fifth modification), three feet thick at the level of the pavement, and with a slope of 1 to 1, is to be erected against the masonry; it is now half up. The length of puddle dam in prolongation of one of the masonry wings is eighty feet, and it is now seven feet high. It is confidently expected that this work will be completed by the monsoon. A supple-

mentary estimate for Rs. 3,049 has been submitted for this work." Repairs of some extent are projected in the Bartoonda Dam, and the Agra road between Khurdee and Colsette repaired. It was in a dreadful state.

Nassik and Peint State.—On 15th June, Lieutenant A. W. H. Finch reports that the Agra and Bombay Road has been improved, tanks excavated, and wells sunk; only two places on this road remain unbridged, one, on the Kadwah, would cost 76,197 rupees, and a Railway bridge must speedily be built. The other, on the Godavery, might be bridged for half that sum and the bridge would be a benefit to Nassik. Of the cross roads the most important is the Nassik and Poonah road. The road is nearly made, but masonry works are still required. The works requisite to finish this road to Naudoor have been sanctioned. In irrigation works repairs only have been executed.

Ahmednugger.—On 6th July, Captain C. Scott, Acting Executive Engineer reports that few works of importance have been undertaken during the year, describes the repairs of roads, bridges and barracks, and believes that the work most requiring immediate attention is a road between Malligaum, and Ahmednuggur. The aqueducts in and about Nuggur also require to be renewed.

Candeish.—Captain H. W. B. Bell, Executive Engineer, reports (no date) certain detailed repairs to the roads and bundaras of the Collectorate. There is a bridge over the Girna nearly complete with 26 arches of 30 feet span. There were no new works commenced of great importance. There is a great want of labour, Candeish itself yielding no labourers at all, and the men from the Deccan often desert.

Surat and Broach.—On 26th June, Lieutenant J. E. Trevor, Acting Executive Engineer reports that the roads about Surat have received considerable attention. A Hard projecting into the river opposite Surat Castle and connected with Randier by a road has been sanctioned. It will cost Rs. 10,412. An embankment over the marshes between Dhollera and its port Khoon Bunder has been sanctioned. It will cost Rs. 5,000. The total expenditure of all kinds has been Rs. 1,45,249. The ports of Guzerat have a trade of five millions a year, but the only work completed for their benefit in the year is the Chaput Bunder Jetty at Surat "which was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,499-8-1, and is formed of wood, with a roadway twenty feet in width with a length of 210 feet, and terminating in a flight of steps leading down to low-water mark." A floating pier at Broach has been in progress. A canal between the Taptee and Nerbudda for irrigation purposes has been projected and is now under the con-

sideration of Government Rs. 4262-14-9 have been expended on lights and beacons in these ports. General Waddington in noticing the report says that in 1853-54 the exports and imports of the Guzerat ports amounted to only £3,400,000.

Ahmedabad and Kaira—Captain C. Scott, Executive Engineer on 20th May, reports on several repairs of no particular importance. His works especially on the Gogo and Ahmedabad Road have been very cheaply done, owing to the use of a very simple barrel drain proposed by General Waddington. The new hospital at Ahmedabad is far advanced, and the waterworks of the same city have been completed. Colonel Goodfellow Superintending Engineer in transmitting the report observes that the roads are worse than they were for want of timely repairs, and the tanks are falling out of use. The province in his opinion has been neglected.

Deesa.—On 25th May, Captain A. H. Curtis, Executive Engineer reports on a new system. "In the office, the ledger and daily cash book have alone remained on their former footing, but regular receipt and issue accounts of stock and petty materials have been established; merchants delivering goods on the works have the same measured and certified to at once by the subordinates appointed for the purpose; lengthy nominal rolls of carpenters, masons, and labourers have been abolished as no longer necessary; irregular payments for broken periods to workpeople are at an end; and the substitution of daily pay is a simple record compared with the original morning and evening roll-calls of people, many of whom would work for a week and return a month or forty days after for their wages. All the works are now measured up, and figured abstracts filled in daily.

"I have had unusual trouble with the operatives; it was only by the utmost conciliation they were persuaded to work on any other than their own most preposterous terms of commencing at 8 A. M., stopping at 4 P. M., having an hour's rest at noon, and not being fined for short work: they all now come at 7 A. M., and are paid at 5 P. M. I have many bricklayers (inhabitants of Puttun) who can run up fifty feet of solid brick and lime, good masonry, well bounded and jointed throughout, in one day; whereas formerly from twenty to twenty-four cubic feet was an average day's work." The most important work has been in barracks for married Europeans which are thus described:—"The plan selected has of course been according to the instructions issued by the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 187, dated 5th November, 1856, which allows each family one room 14′ × 10′ × 15′ under beam, and one verandah room 10′ × 14½′. Six blocks, containing each quarters for fourteen families, with a front verandah ten feet broad in the clear the full length,

are in course of construction, and will, I trust, be finished before the end of 1857. The foundations of five were lined out first of all, excavations of four are completed, and foundations and plinth of two are filled in and raised with burnt-brick and lime; and I hope before the end of June to have two completed if not altogether habitable." Other Military buildings have been completed. General Waddington in noticing the report remarks that daily payments succeed only when the Executive Engineer is not present. He remarks also on the married men's quarters:—"It is impossible not to be gratified with the description of the comfortable and nicely finished quarters which Captain Curtis describes and which he states that he has completed with a saving of 5 per cent. on the estimate. But I confess that I am as much alarmed as gratified when I look at the costly nature of the accommodation now thought necessary for an European of the humblest rank. These quarters have cost Rs. 18,062, or Rs. 1,389 for each family; and I have lately had occasion to notice that an estimate for married men's quarters at Ras Tarshayn, Aden, and not of the most durable kind, has nearly reached the sum of Rs. 2,000 for each married man. If the private soldier is to have such quarters as these, the next question is what description of quarters will Staff Serjeants, Warrant Officers, Apothecaries, and all those for whom quarters are provided by the State, have a right to demand. Certainly we cannot expect them to be satisfied with the accommodation hitherto prepared for them, and which nevertheless is very commonly quite as good as that which a Subaltern Commissioned Officer thinks, or used to think, sufficient." He considers that we have run from one extreme to the other, that the expense of accommodating Europeans has quite doubled within his (the General's) own experience.

On 5th December, the Governor in Council criticises the works. His Lordship discusses specially Capt. Kennedy's Report, holding that that officer's opinions are not crude and ill-considered, and quotes with approval the following paragraphs which were submitted by Captain Kennedy in order to prove that educated superintendence is synonimous with economy:—"An educated Engineer knows how to avail himself of all advantages of soil and feature, and, in the simple arrangement of details, is enabled to effect savings to a large amount. He can save money, for instance, by stepping the wing walls of a Bridge up a bank instead of sinking them *into* it, as most Overseers, and nearly all Maistries, would do; and as there are few cases in which all four wings of any given Bridge may not advantageously be made to differ in length and mean height,

according to the slopes and soil of the nulla banks up which they are built, on this item alone much can be either saved or uselessly expended. No average plan can be made to provide for the ever-varying circumstances of cases like these; each must be decided on and settled as it arises, both as to length, height, and splay, to fit the nullah and ground on which the Bridge or Drain is constructed. An educated Engineer knows where he may safely found his work, and, while carrying down his excavation to a reliable stratum, he will be able to judge when to stop, and will not, for the sake of extra and unnecessary security, involve himself in an amount of work which is not positively requisite. He will take care in his Road-work to calculate his cuttings so, that, as far as possible, they may balance his embankments; and will manage his details so, as to avail himself, to the utmost, of all favourable features. On Ghaut-works, the height of his section in rock, the nature of the rock itself in reference to the ease or difficulty with which it yields to the mining-bar, and its fitness for building purposes, will enable him to determine on the advisability of less or more retaining wall; and in this matter also, which requires no inconsiderable amount of a kind of judgment which few subordinates possess, is a most fruitful source of saving or expense. An educated Officer, a gentleman, exerts an influence over all under him, which an inferior subordinate can seldom possess; and his orders and directions are more likely to meet with the strict attention which the good of the work requires. Such an Officer is able to take in and comprehend the whole scope and bearing of what is before him, and is thus better able to make all work to one end: he is able on the numerous emergencies which must arise, and which no plans, estimates, or previous instructions can provide for, to act with judgment and promptitude; and, finally, there is hardly a point, no matter how minute, in a varied work of this description, on which a professionally educated Engineer, and a man of judgment and resource, cannot make his presence beneficially felt, and on which his eye is not wanted. This is more specially the case in this country, where, without the usual means and mechanical appliances, so much has to be done by 'make shifts.'" His Lordship observes also that the style of "accommodation now sanctioned for European soldiers, has been strongly urged by Officers who have had daily opportunities of observing the requirements of such soldiers and their families, and has been adopted with the approval of the Government of India and the Honorable Court of Directors."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1856-57.

On 25th August, 1857, Mr. G. Young, Director of Public Instruction, submits to the Government of Bengal, his usual annual report for 1856-57.

During the year the scheme for the Calcutta University was matured, and in March the first examination of Candidates was held. There were 159 successful candidates of whom 113 were from Government Colleges, 42 from private institutions, and four privately educated Six private Colleges have been affiliated to the University. The project for erecting a Presidency College has been stopped by want of funds. The Director is not desirous of seeing the project revived, as he contends that Government should rather aid private institutions than erect Government institutions.

There is he considers an embarrassing uncertainty as to the views of Government on this point, and so long as Government is believed not to contemplate the abolition of their own Schools, the Grant-in-Aid system must remain practically in abeyance. The case of the special Colleges, such as those of Medicine, Engineering, and Law is very different. Private enterprise can do little here, and Government must bear the expense.

The scholarship examination was conducted by the Revd. J. Mullens, B. A., H. Woodrow, M. A., Mr. R. Hand, Revd. K. M. Banerjea. The result was "that the greatest per-centage of students who obtained more than *half* the maximum number of marks for Scholarships was from the Presidency College, while Kishnaghur shows the highest per-centage of lads who got more than *one-third* marks. Again, we find that the highest *general average* of marks was gained by the students from Kishnaghur and the lowest by those from Dacca." This is creditable to the Mofussil Colleges who are yearly stripped of their best scholars by the Mofussil Bursaries, stipends paid to the best scholars in the Mofussil to enable them to finish their education in Calcutta. No students came up this year for honours, none remaining through their four years' course. The demand for educated labour is greater than the supply, and men get salaries after one or two years' instruction. The prospect of obtaining a degree may counteract this tendency.

The Medical College retains its reputation, but the Principalship is not on a satisfactory footing. The office was offered to seven gentlemen in succession who refused it, the emoluments being unequal to its responsibilities.

The Law Department of the Presidency College advances in popularity, and of the six students who completed their course every one received a diploma.

The allowance for Professors of Jurisprudence and Municipal Law has been altered to Rs. 1,000 a month for the two, and some changes have consequently taken place in the personnel.

The new College of Civil Engineering "was opened in November last, and its Registers show an average of attendance of thirty-one students." At the 2nd examination, in May only two candidates presented themselves. The College is unpopular, the students not seeing their way clearly to a career.

The Government Zillah Schools are well attended, popular and successful. Whenever in consequence of the increasing demand for English education the Schools become overcrowded, the fee is raised. The department does not encourage purely English Schools preferring Anglo-Vernacular institutions. The Court of Directors have declined to send out trained Masters for these Zillah Schools, till convinced that Masters cannot be obtained in the country. Certain School-masters deprived of employ in the North-west have therefore been engaged. Their services however have not been made permanently available. The control over these Schools hitherto exercised directly by the central office, has been transferred to the Inspectors. A Committee referred to in the last Report was of opinion that Schools like the Zillah Schools should not be aided unless English were taught simply as a language, the basis of instruction being the vernacular. These Schools are frequented by tradesmen, petty Talookdars, and Omlah and are injurious when they teach only a smattering of English.

"Four Normal Schools for the training of Vernacular Teachers, are now in operation at Hooghly, Dacca, Gowhattee, and Calcutta." They promise to be successful.

The Grant-in-Aid system is not only the most important portion of the plan inaugurated by the Despatch of July, 1854 but is its pivot. This system is not in a satisfactory position. On 25th September, 1856 the Director addressed to the Government a letter arguing that the fee fund should be considered part of the subscriptions. That fund is not public, and must therefore be considered private, and within the meaning of the private subscriptions. Indeed it is the best form of them, being less liable to fluctuation and discontinuance than any other. In a subsequent letter written in December, the Director quotes the opinions of his subordinates on the Grant-in-Aid and its failure. Mr. Pratt says, the failure is inevitable if Government adhere to the rules and restrictions laid down in its rules for Grants-in-Aid. Mr. Woodrow says of the 24-Pergunnahs, "In these Dis-

tricts Grants-in-Aid for Anglo-Vernacular Schools will probably succeed, but they have failed, and will utterly fail, for purely Vernacular Schools." Mr. Robinson says, the guarantee required before a Grant-in-Aid is given is an obstacle in the way. In Mr. Harrison's Division not one vernacular School has obtained a Grant-in-aid. Setting aside four Zillahs just around the capital, the average of aided Schools is only 1½ in each district while in eighteen districts there is not one Vernacular School. "It appears to me, then, that the question simply is, whether the Grant-in-Aid system shall be abolished, and some other method of carrying out the orders of the Honorable Court in regard to the education of the masses substituted for it, or whether the Rules under which that system is at present administered shall be somewhat modified, in accordance with the experience we have gained since their promulgation a year and a half ago." The modification Mr. Young would seek is a relaxation of the Rules as applied to vernacular Schools, the maximum in no case exceeding three-fourths of the entire cost of the School. In these views the Lieutenant Governor generally concurred, and on 31st July, 1857 Mr. Secretary Beadon replies. The Governor General in Council sanctions an increase of expenditure for Grants-in-Aid up to Rs. 10,000 a month. The Government of India does not consider that any sufficient ground has been made out for a relaxation of the Rule about the Grants-in-Aid. "The Director of Public Instruction assumes that it is the *amount* required to be made good from local sources which prevents the people from taking greater advantage of the Grants-in-aid for Vernacular Schools. If so, the remedy consists, not in increasing the proportion contributed by the Government, but in diminishing the total cost of the School. At present it appears that no School is aided, unless the local contributions, including fees, amount to Rupees 10 a month, so that it is seriously contemplated to found a system of Village Schools costing at least Company's Rupees 40 a month each. It seems superfluous to point out the utter impracticability of such a scheme. In the North-West Provinces, the whole cost of a Hulkabundee School is only Rupees 4 or 5 a month." To establish Vernacular Schools at the expense of the State is simply impossible. "The plain fact appears to be that, in the Lower Provinces, the lower classes have not yet learned to appreciate or desire Education, and that the higher classes generally are not actually desirous that their inferiors should be educated. All that the Government can do in such circumstances is to set before the people, in every way, the advantage of teaching their children to read and write, to exhort and persuade them to do so, to point the way by opening Normal and Model Schools,

and to aid in establishing Village Schools by a liberal grant of public money, the amount of which has been wisely limited as a general rule to a sum equal to that contributed from local sources over and above the very small fees paid by the pupils. To go beyond this limit would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be consistent neither with the principle of encouraging private effort and combination, nor with a due regard to the public finances." Indeed the Government of Bengal seems rather to have fostered new and expensive Schools, than indigenous and cheap ones, an erroneous course on which the full opinion of the Lieutenant Governor is requested.

In reply the Director says that he did not propose Vernacular Schools on Rs. 40 a month, Rs. 20 being a maximum. What he meant by his proposal was "assuming Rupees 20 to be, as it is at present, the amount necessary to be made up, instead of the people being required to give Rupees 10, and the Government Rupees 10, the people might, (in certain cases, at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor,) be asked for only Rupees 5, and the Government might give Rupees 15." As to the establishment of Vernacular Schools by Government being simply impossible, that must depend on the number of them. 600 would obviously be impossible, but six are sanctioned for each Zillah. As to the system of including fees as subscriptions it is important if only to prevent fraud. If it were abolished the fee would be reduced to the lowest conceivable coin, and the remainder presented as a fee in reality, but as a subscription in form.

The indigenous Schools even of the lowest character are not neglected, and as to Mr. Beadon's statement that a different system prevails under each Inspector, the differences—setting aside Behar—are not greater than are inevitable from extent and variety of country. The extent of jurisdiction for instance of the Director may be thus illustrated. A circle of the same extent having Paris as its centre would comprise "the whole of France, England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, and parts of Ireland, Denmark, Austria, Italy, and Spain." His final request is that "Rupees 10,000 a month having been fixed upon as the maximum amount to be spent upon Grants-in-Aid, the discretionary power of the Lieutenant Governor may be enlarged to the extent of granting in each case such sum (and no more) as may be proved to be really necessary in aid of the funds of the School, provided that in no case shall the Government contribute more than three-fourths of the cost of any School, and that, as a general rule, no Grant-in-Aid School shall be set up within ten miles of another School of the same class."

Model Vernacular Schools have been established in thirteen

districts five to twelve in each, and they are in Bengal at least very flourishing. The system of circle Schools, or circles in which one Teacher travels about instructing the indigenous Teachers in their duties has succeeded. In each of the six districts of Behar two Teachers are thus employed.

The system of vernacular scholarships has been extended to fifteen more districts. Ten such scholarships are given annually, and in each district five of which are tenable for one year in a Normal School, and five for four years in a Zillah School. A number of free scholarships carrying a right of free education in a superior School have been sanctioned for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In Behar model or circle Teachers are examined, and if necessary rewards given them. In Assam, a system is being tried by which for every Village Teacher, "who keeps up a tolerably efficient School, under the general control and influence of the Inspector, a subsidy or grant is given at the rate of one Rupee a month for every ten boys under instruction. Sufficient time has not yet been allowed for judging of the effect of this measure." A proposal to graduate the salaries of the Vernacular Masters in Assam, now universally Rs 7 a month, was sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, but rejected by the Supreme Government. Each Deputy Inspector has been made an Agent of the School Book Society, in order to stimulate the sale of books in the interior. "About the beginning of the year under report, a newspaper in Bengalee, called the *Educational Gazette*, was established, under the editorial charge of the Reverend O'Brien Smith, under the auspices and patronage of this Department, assisted by a Government Grant of Rupees 200 a month. The object is to supply the people in the interior of the country with a newspaper cheap in price and healthy in tone. The plan has been very successful. The paper is very well conducted and popular, and its circulation, before it had been in existence a year, far exceeded that of any other Vernacular Paper" The following is the return of Schools which have received Grants-in-Aid up to 30th April, 1857 :—

RETURN of Schools that have received Grants-in-Aid up to the 30th April, 1857.

Names of Districts.	English Aided Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools.		Vernacular Aided Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Monthly Amount of Grant.	Number.	Monthly Amount of Grant.	Number.	Monthly Amount of Grant.	
Calcutta,	2	†800 0 0	..	..	2	37 0 0	† Including the Calcutta Industria School.
24-Pergunnahs,	12	689 0 0	..	..	17	264 0 0	
Serajgunge,	1	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Kamroop (Assam),	..	..	..	..	14	41 10 8	
Howrah,	..	..	2	137 0 0	2	50 0 0	
Baraset,	3	83 0 0	2	74 0 0	2	25 8 0	
Hooghly,	9	450 0 0	11	‡594 4 0	35	465 0 0	‡Including the Jonye Training School.
Burdwan,	1	50 0 0	1	65 0 0	19	239 0 0	
Nuddeah,	0	..	7	270 0 0	19	269 0 0	
Dacca,	5	165 0 0	3	68 0 0	3	122 8 0	
Patna,	1	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Midnapore,	1	82 0 0	1	73 0 0	9	90 0 0	
Bancoorah,	..	..	5	225 0 0	7	69 0 0	
Seebsagur (Assam),	..	..	..	..	4	24 8 0	
Sylhet,	..	..	2	31 0 0	..	..	
Rungpore,	..	..	2	60 0 0	4	50 0 0	
Chittagong,	1	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	
Dinagepore,	..	..	..	..	1	10 0 0	
Jessore,	3	192 0 0	..	..	2	42 0 0	
Pubna,	2	105 0 0	..	..	1	11 0 0	
Furreedpore,	..	..	2	37 0 0	5	73 0 0	
Backergunge,	5	77 0 0	1	20 0 0	1	15 0 0	
Rajeshye,	..	..	..	..	1	22 0 0	
Moorshedabad,	..	..	..	..	2	29 0 0	
Beerbhoom,	..	..	..	..	1	19 0 0	
Total,	44	2993 0 0	39	1654 4 0	151	1968 2 8	

* An Anglo-Vernacular School is one in which English is taught as a language only, all other subjects being taught in the Vernacular.

Mr. Young expresses his sense of the valuable services of his subordinates and refers to the Rule that Inspectors must henceforward unless otherwise known to be proficient pass an examination in the Vernaculars.

The Appendices contain "Extracts from the periodical Reports of the Inspectors of Schools and Authorities in charge of Government Colleges and Schools.

"Selection of the more important Circulars, Notifications, &c. issued during the year.

"Reports and Papers connected with the scholarship and Honor Examinations of the year.

"Miscellaneous Statistical and Tabular Statements." Mr. Pratt, Inspector for South Bengal in his report for the quarter ending July, 1856 notices that the boys of the Krishnaghur and Berhampore Colleges do not like the new curriculum for the third and fourth years. They have learnt mathematics and classics till they will not learn physical science. He would teach them some, and argues, "why should Greeshchunder Chuckerbutty be expected to know 'what circumstances enabled Shakespeare to exhibit an accurate knowledge of Greek Mythology,' or 'in what respect the Dramatic compositions called 'Mysteries' differ from those called 'Moralities,'' and other facts of a like nature? On the other hand, it is of very great importance, that he should see clearly the danger of living with an open sewer running under the lower floor of his house, or the cruelty of marrying his children at an immature age, or the impolicy of exhausting the soil of his fields by the disregard of important principles in Chemistry: and it is very important that his mind should comprehend the sublimity and beauty of the laws by which his own body and every thing around him are governed; and that his heart should, if possible, be awakened to the great facts and conclusions of Natural Theology." He presses the importance of a complete knowledge of Bengalee on the part of the Zillah School-masters. They are usually deficient in this. He would appoint to each Zillah School a Pundit on Rs. 20 a month. Mr. Pratt notices a number of Schools, and observes that the rich generally do not exert themselves to aid in the formation of Schools. He recommends that two copies of every Vernacular work published shall be sent to Government under a penalty. It is important to educationists to know what is doing in Vernacular literature, and there are at present no means. Efforts have been made to improve and extend the system of local libraries. At Krishnaghur the greatest interest was shewn in this work, and funds were subscribed in a few weeks sufficient to erect a building.

Mr Woodrow, Inspector for East Bengal in his report for the

same quarter says, a steady improvement may be traced in the indigenous Vernacular Schools. The Gooroomuhashoys are willing to improve their Schools, but even these are really attended by the better classes. Not one-tenth of the population ever attempt to learn to write. One-half the boys are Bramhuns or Kayasts. The citcle Teachers who receive Rs. 15 a month are examined once a month analyzing for instance twenty Chapters of a History of Bengal. They come to Calcutta for their salaries so the examination does not interrupt their studies, and they are thus compelled to improve themselves. In the Eastern districts there is apathy about education and antipathy to vernacular education. "The statistics of the Gurumohashoy circles in the 24-Pergunnahs and Baraset are as follows:—

46 Pundits.
133 Schools under improvement.
5,769 Boys in these Schools.
7 Schools in which girls are taught with the boys.
62 Girls in these Schools.
4,677 Books introduced by the Pundits.
112 Books previously in these Schools."

Mr. Harrison, Officiating Inspector in Behar says, that English education is slowly established. The Model Schools are much opposed. The average of attendance is 17 and of these eight-ninths are Hindoos. The Bettiah, Huttooah, and Doomraon Rajahs have promised to set up Schools open to Government inspection. Some other Zemindars have assisted, but in one place the ryots quitted the estate of one proprietor to go to another who promised not to trouble them with Schools. The Benares newspapers do not sell in the province, or many of the books. There is however a reason for this The books are in Nagri. The people use the Kaithi, and though there is not much difference they are slow to change.

The examinations of Village Schools to reward the best Teachers have been far and unsuccessful. One Master who allowed his School to be examined refused a reward. The attendance next year will be better. Mr. Harrison reports favourably of the assistance he receives from his officers, from the Local Committees and from the Commissioners.

Pundit Eshwur Chunder Surma mentions that the Normal School had at the close of the quarter ninety-one pupils, and supplied fourteen Teachers.

Mr. Pratt in his report for the quarter ending October, 1856 deprecates the reduction in the number of aided Schools, which must follow the order that fees are not to be considered private contributions towards the Schools. The total number of aided Vernacular Schools in the Division established by 30th October was 90.

Mr. Woodrow in his report for the same quarter says he believes the indigenous Schools can be raised. In the 24-Pergunnahs there are sixty-six Schools. "Among all these Schools, there were only three which had any books at all last year, and these were only Lives of Krishna and Almanacs; now every one of them has books. Twelve Schools have classes reading Nitibodh and Bodhodoy. The plan of making girls eligible for reward as soon as they can read the Sheshushekhya, No. I., and rewarding equally the Gurumohashoy who teaches them, has succeeded beyond expectation in certain places. At Sura there are thirteen girls in one School, in Neelgunge twelve in one School, and at Syedpore, near Barrackpore, I myself examined nineteen Brahmine girls—all of good parentage. Every Gurumohashoy has an interest now in bringing girls to his Schools, and they are doing so quietly and without any noise. I have now, in my Indigenous Schools more girls than there are in the Bethune and Central together, and before the end of the year, the number will be doubled." The people of the Eastern districts are much more bigoted, ignorant and prejudiced than those of the western; Grants-in-Aid for Anglo-Vernacular Schools may succeed, but must fail for Vernacular Schools.

Mr. Robinson in his report for the same quarter says the order restricting Government employment to those who can read and write has been fairly carried out in Assam, and with the best effect, grown men even learning to read.

Pundit Eshwur Chunder Surma mentions that the Normal School numbers 78 pupils and sent out 20 Teachers during the quarter. Mr. Pratt in his report for the quarter ending January, 1857 says the inhabitants of Midnapore have subscribed 200 Rs. for a Fives' Court in the School compound. He hopes the same thing may be attempted elsewhere as manliness and courage depend upon physical training. "The Gymnastic Lessons at the Hooghly and Presidency Colleges have not succeeded—probably because the students could see no practical use in the thing. But if a recommendation, which I made some time ago of teaching the lads the use of fire arms and horse-riding were adopted I think there would be no such reluctance. If the sons of our zemindars could acquire the habit of shooting snipe and dacoits, and of riding over their lands and seeing things with their own eyes instead of the eyes of their Omlah, it would be a decided improvement." Four applications had been sent in to establish Schools for girls. The inhabitants consented to Christian female Teachers, and to erect School houses, but did not propose to bear the current expenses. "The projectors make a considerable sacrifice, in exposing, themselves to annoyance and dislike on the part of a large section of their less enlightened neighbours; and

that sacrifice should be held at least as equivalent to a mere pecuniary donation." He was of opinion that the time had come for proposing the introduction of circle Schools into South Bengal, and therefore proposed :—

"*List No.* 1.

30 in Baneoorah at Rs. 25 per mensem,		750	0	0
30 in Midnapore,	,, ,,	750	0	0
30 in Hooghly,	,, ,,	750	0	0
30 in Nuddea,	,, ,,	750	0	0
30 in Burdwan,	,, ,,	750	0	0

List No. 2.

For the present, and to be extended hereafter when all the Thannahs have been visited :—

20 in Moorshedabad, at Rs. 25 each ..		500	0	0
20 in Malda, ... ,, ...		500	0	0
20 in Rajshahye, ... ,, ...		500	0	0
20 in Beerbhoom, .. ,, ...		500	0	0
239	Total of Rupees per mensem,	5750	0	0

"Supposing that on the average 200 boys are taught in each of the Circles, the formation of which has been recommended, the cost will be Rupees 5750 per mensem for the education of 45,000 boys, or an average of about two annas a head per month or Rupees 1-8-0 a year."

In his report for the same quarter Mr. Woodrow remarks that trained Teachers are wanted for the primary Schools. All the Inspectors, and the Governments of Bengal and India have sanctioned their employment, but the Court of Directors considered they could be trained in India. The Schools in Arracan are deficient from the inability of the Masters to speak Burmese. The boys too, owing to the great demand for English, do not stay long enough. There had been an application for an aided School from Sandoway, where though the district is 17 day's post from Calcutta there is a great desire for English. The Buddhist priests teach the people, and 70 per cent. of the population can read and write, but the priests being bound to poverty will not take a Grant in-Aid, nor will they teach secular learning. "The following is a summary of the Indigenous Schools now under improvement, in Baraset and the 24-Perguunahs :—

45 Pundits.
129 Schools under improvement.
4767 Boys in these Schools.

10 Schools at which Girls attend.
26 Girls in these Schools.
5294 Books introduced by the Pundits.

"One of the Indigenous Schools under improvement at Dacca is taught by a Native widow. She is paid but once a year, and the highest gift is not more than one Rupee; the average is three annas. This gives just a pice a month. The attendance is about thirty."

Mr. Robinson complains that the English Schools in the Division teach only words. The students are not taught to think and they forget what they have learnt. The Division contained six aided Anglo Vernacular Schools with 382 scholars, the Normal School at Gowhatte worked well, and the Model Vernacular Schools in Bograh, Rungpore and Dinagepore had succeeded. They had 1053 scholars, a sign of progress, as in these districts not even a Gorumohashoy had ever been known. In Assam the Government Vernacular Schools had on the whole succeeded.

Pundit Eshwur Chunder Surma in his report for the same quarter mentions that the pupils in the Model Schools have made really surprising progress, having in eighteen months, commenced at the Alphabet and "gone through almost all the Class Books at present available; such as:—

Bornoporichoy, or Spelling Book.
Rijupat or Simple Lessons.
Kathamala, or Select Fables of Æsop.
Nitisar, or Moral Stories.
Bodhodoy, or Rudiments of Knowledge.
Pashawbali, or Animal Biography.
Charitabli, or Exemplary Biography.
Nitibodh, or Moral Class Book.
Bhugal Bibarun, or Geography.
Banglar Itihas, or History of Bengal.
Patigauit, or Arithmetic.
Charupat, or Useful and Entertaining Lessons on Miscellaneous Subjects.
Jeeban Charita or Biography."

The students of these Schools are seldom of the working class, but of the middle classes. The working classes cannot pay School fees, buy books and slates, &c.

Mr. Woodrow, Inspector for East Bengal in his Report for 1856-57 gives the following statistics:—"The Education Division of East Bengal contains a population of 76,53,000, and an area of 33,600 square miles, or 227 persons to each square mile. In this Division, exclusive of Calcutta there are under regular inspection—

12	Government English Schools.
6	„ Vernacular Schools.
1	„ Normal School.
1	„ Model School.
2	Grant-in-Aid Superior Schools.
34	„ Intermediate Schools.
31	„ Elementary Schools.
150	Indigenous Schools under improvement.
237	Total."

The English Schools are attended by 1,964 boys. The monthly cost is :—

	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Barrackpore, ...	0 15 10	Nothing.
Baraset, ...	1 14 1	1 0 8
Jessore, ...	2 8 0	1 8 4
Pubna, ...	2 0 2	1 14 0
Burrisaul, ...	1 7 3	0 3 0
Furreedpore, ...	2 8 5	1 10 3
Noakhally, ...	4 9 0	3 10 6
Tipperah, ...	3 0 10	2 2 9
Chittagong, ...	2 5 0	1 5 7
Akyab, ...	4 5 0	4 0 6
Ramree, ...	4 5 0	3 15 11

Mr Woodrow details the condition of the Zillah Schools, and remarks that the tendency in all aided Schools is to attend exclusively to English because it pays. 150 Indigenous Schools were under improvement, they are taught by 53 Pundits with an average attendance of 5,784 boys and 59 girls. The improvement is extraordinary, some being equal to aided Schools.

On 23rd May, 1856, the Director of Public Instruction addressed a Circular to the Inspectors requesting reports on the sufficiency of measures in operation for promoting popular instruction. On 15th September, the Inspector for South Bengal replies :—" In five Districts, containing an aggregate population of nearly six million souls, somewhat less than half the principal places have been visited and ' agitated,' in number about nine hundred and thirty (930) ; and of these, only one hundred and twenty-four (124) or little more than thirteen per cent., have responded to our call." The majority of the people are supremely indifferent, the ryots being too poor to pay for any instruction at all, the next class are content with the indigenous—the middle class care only for English education, and the Zemindars are either indifferent or opposed to education as weakening their own authority. The Schools established are usually in places where

some able Zemindar or Calcutta native has his home. These men understand the importance of education. The Inspector considers that education should be made more practical. If we made "provision for a better knowledge of Accounts, of Land Measurement, of Cutcherry work, of the Revenue Laws, of the art of writing Petitions and Law Documents, for lessons in Agricultural Chemistry, we should add immensely to the popularity of our Schools." Normal Schools are required, the combination of three or four Schools into a circle with a visiting Pundit, and a general cheapening of all School books.

On 6th September, the Inspector for East Bengal gives the following statistics of aided Schools :—

District	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Vernacular Schools.	
	Number	Amount of Grants.	Number	Amount of Grants.
Calcutta, ..	1	260 0 0	2	32 0 0
24-Pergunnahs, ..	11	624 0 0	16	230 0 0
Barasat, ...	5	157 0 0	2	25 8 0
Burrisaul, ..	3	72 0 0	1	15 0 0
Furreedpore, ...	2	37 0 0	4	60 8 0
Dacca, ...	8	223 0 0	2	22 8 0
Pubna, ...	2	105 0 0	1	11 0 0
Jessore, ...	3	192 0 0	2	42 0 0
Total, ...	35	1610 0 0	30	447 8 0

138 indigenous Schools are under improvement.

Mr. Robinson, Inspector in Assam on 6th June states that the vernacular village Schools contain 3189 pupils. Thirty-six indigenous Schools have been established. In Sylhet, Bogra, Mymensing, Dinagepore and Rampore indigenous Schools scarcely exist. A beginning however has been made, and the people are not unwilling to learn English.

The Inspector of Behar reports on 25th July on the operations of his Division for the past year. In the ten Zillah Schools he remarks there are 1150 boys of whom 95 per cent. always attend. The standard of education is a little lower than in Bengal but not materially so.

Papers follow describing the condition of every College, and School throughout the country, official Circulars of the year, the report on the scholarship examinations, and statistics which may be thus condensed :—

STATISTICAL RETURN of Government Colleges and Collegiate Institutions in the Lower Provinces for the Year 1856-57.

Names of Institutions.	Town or Zillah within which situated.	Total number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.	Total Cost of educating each pupil.			Cost to Government.		
Presidency College—General Department, ...	Calcutta, ...	140	46	15	4	43	8	10
Kishnagur College, ..	Kishnagur, ...	20	36	2	3	33	6	6
Calcutta Madrassa—Arabic Department, ..	Calcutta,... .	101	16	1	6	15	11	9
Sanscrit College, ...	Ditto, ...	351	6	9	3	5	13	6
Berhampore College, ..	Berhampore, ..	14	84	6	6	83	4	3
Dacca College, ...	Dacca, ...	43	30	1	1	27	13	11
Hooghly College, ...	Chinsurah, .	38	26	7	5	0	0	0
Arabic Department,...	Ditto, ...	53	22	13	9	0	0	0
Patna High School, ..	Bankipore, ...	140	9	6	5	8	2	10

In calculating the charges, two-thirds of the Principal's pay have been reckoned as an expense of the College, the other third being divided between the College and the Collegiate School (which is also under the Principal's general charge,) in proportion to the number of pupils in each. The charges for Servants and Contingencies have been divided between the College and the Collegiate School, in proportion to the number of pupils in each.

ABSTRACT of Attendance at the Colleges and Schools in 1856-57.

		Number attending Colleges.	Number attending Superior Schools.	Number attending Inferior Schools.	Total.
General Education	Government, ...	654	6,071	7,097	13,822
	Private.*	No Returns.	816	11,608	12,424
Special Education.	Government, ...	402	258	None.	660
	Private.*	No Returns.	No Returns.	No Returns.	....
Total, ...		1,056	7,145	18,705	26,906

* Private Institutions, not receiving aid, objected to send Returns, and are consequently omitted in these Statements.

	Rs.
The Colleges cost in 1856-57, ...	3,48,670
The Superior Schools cost, ...	3,43,917
Inferior Schools cost, ...	1,41,687
Receipts in Colleges were, ...	3,50,421
In Superior Schools, ...	3,51,857
Inferior, ...	1,47,479
Aided Schools for General education received,	6,470
,, inferior Schools, ...	44,843

The total cost of all educational measures in the year was :—

GENERAL STATEMENT of Amount expended by Government on education during the Year 1856-57.

(Compiled from the Accountant's Returns.)

	Salaries.	Scholarships, Stipends, and Prizes.	Building and Repairs.	Contingencies, Books, and House Rent	Grants-in-Aid.	Total.
General Establishment.	1,45,207 5 1	.....	....	19,331 8 4	....	1.64,538 13 5
Govt. Colleges and Schools—						
General, ...	5,04,633 1 4	27,568 5 11	2,221 9 4	58.548 8 8	....	5.92,071 9 3
Special, ...	1,01,784 5 3	14,064 2 10	150 0 0	19,059 14 10	. ...	1,35,058 6 11
Private Colleges and Schools—						
General, ...	....	20 0 0	.....	.....	*13,936 5 3	13,956 5 3
Special, ...	6,700 0 0	.....	....	....	... ...	6.700 0 0
Total, ...	7,58,324 11 8	41,652 8 9	2,371 9 4	96,939 15 10	43 936 5 3	9,43,225 2 10

* The Statistical Statements show the sum drawn by the Grant-in-Aid Schools to be Rupees 51,313-0-11. The difference, amounting to Rupees 7,376-11-8, is owing chiefly to the Schools entering the sum due for April, 1857, which the Accountant has excluded.

THE GUICOWAR'S HOSPITAL.

Indian Records, No. XXIV.

On 27th February, 1857, Dr. J. B. Stratton, Residency Surgeon at Baroda, reports upon the Guicowar's Hospital. The Hospital during the past year has become better known and appreciated, especially among the pilgrims, who furnish the worst cases. As a rule few returning pilgrims ever make their appearance. The cases treated during the year were 2,862, of whom 837 were discharged cured, 1,131 discharged relieved, and 36 died. Of diseases the most common are "Periodic Fevers, Skin Diseases, Diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Diseases of Generative Organs, and Diseases of Organs of Respiration." There were only three cases of Fever. Of the 36 cases of death, 27 were in a state of exhaustion from exposure and want. Of the numbers admitted only 30 were female in-door patients, but there were 528 out-door female patients. In fever the Raswanti called in Bengal Rasot (Extract of berberics) has been used with satisfactory results. A gift of Rs. 200 from the Resident purchased two skeletons, a microscope of 4,00' worth £10 in England, and some Medical books.

Leprosy is very common in Baroda, and Dr. Stratton suggests a Leper's Asylum, and a Dispensary on the Southern side of the town. The Vaccine establishment contains sixteen Vaccinators who vaccinated 7,664 cases in the half year ending 31st December, 1856. The per-centage of successful cases was 77.5. Regular Peons for the Vaccinators are required, the villagers giving assistance unwillingly. Common medicines might be given to these Vaccinators with advantage. The establishment will soon be raised to 22 Vaccinators who with their establishment will cost, 541 Syacye Rupees or 473 Company's Rupees. This establishment is for the entire territory.

KAREN NEE.

Indian Records, No. XXIV.

"The country inhabited by the race of Red Karens lies between the parallels of 0° to 20' N. Latitude and 97° to 99' E. Longitude. On its Southern extremity, it is bounded by a

mountain stream, called the 'Kaí Mah'pee.' To the North a small stream, the 'Nau-pai,' forms the boundary between it and 'Levai-Loong,' a mountainous tract, subject to the authority of the Mobyay (Shan) Chief." The Een-lay-Yeea river bound it on the East and Poung Loung Ngay on the West. "Descending upon the central portion of Karen Nee from the Western range, at a height of 6,200 feet, the lower formations present the appearance of a country of widely arched undulations of low-altitude, enclosed between high ranges of mountains on its Southern and Eastern faces, and extending in unbroken wave-like lines to the horizon Northward; while the prospect to the West is closed by the subordinate ranges of mountain limestone, fractured on the sides and ridges into fantastic shapes of high-walled and battlemented forts, with turrets and gigantic buttresses in a state of ruin. Reaching the springing of the undulations, it is then ascertained that they have a higher altitude than was supposed when seen from above, and that the covering lines from gently sloping ranges of ½ to 1½ miles in breadth. These rounded hills occupy the Southern portion, or about one-third of the whole latitudinal surface of the country, and incline with graceful curvature to the Northward, until emerged in a vast plain, which extends from that point far into the Shan States." The range of this undulating surface is from 3,000 to 3,650 feet, and that of the plains 2,850 feet above the sea level. The entire country is cultivated, and the jungle has been extirpated. The formation is limestone, grey, hard, and compact, and at the Southern extremity tin deposits are worked, and copper ore and iron have been found. The area is probably 7,200 square miles. In the Western portion are 92 villages containing 7,360 houses, and 36,800 souls. The Eastern portion has 1,200 villages with 36,000 houses and 1,80,000 people. That gives 28 people to the square mile of whom one-third are slaves.

The thermometer when Mr. O'Riley was there varied from 55° to 70° on the undulations, and from 48° to 76° on the plains, and for the remainder of the year a blanket is always necessary. The rains are irregular, but usually last from mid June to October. There are no fogs and no miasmatic diseases, and the cholera has never visited the region. Cattle, buffaloes, and ponies are bred largely, and pigs and goats are plentiful. The latter are very fine. The only wild animal is the leopard. Hares, pheasants and partridges are common. The raspberry, strawberry and creeping pine will grow freely.

The inhabitants are called Red Karens from their clothes, and are supposed to have been seated on the Irrawaddy whence they were driven by the Burmese. They were hunted from

range to range till they reached Karen Nee whence they drove out the Shans. Thenceforward their position has defended them. The only government is that of the chiefs, to whom however they pay no taxes. Each head of a family acts as he likes, and all are armed. Thieves must restore the value stolen, or be sold to the Shans, but offences against the person are punished by fines. The people worship evil spirits, offering animals, but the only regular festival is the annual one. They all get drunk on these occasions. They use divination by fowl's bones. "Having killed a fowl and extracted the leg and wing bones, he next examines them minutely, to ascertain the number, position, and direction of the small apertures upon their surface. Into each hole he inserts a small piece of bamboo, to indicate its direction, and should they occur in certain forms considered favorable and in accordance with his own previously conceived result he is satisfied of the spirit's approbation, and his mind is relieved of all care for the future of his undertaking. But it more frequently occurs that the augury is unpropitious, as the small holes in the bones vary in almost every bird: in such cases, a second and a third fowl, or more, are killed, until the desired result is attained.

"In cases of death and burial also, no religious rites would appear to be observed; the body is conveyed silently to the last resting place of the race, a patch of jungle on the summit of a hill adjacent to the village being reserved for this purpose, where it is interred with a portion of the valuables of the family, implements of household use, and a supply of food, from time to time renewed. A small miniature house is erected over the grave, in which the articles are placed for the sustenance of the spirit during its mournful watch over the decomposition of the remains, which completed, and 'the body returned to the dust that made it,' the spirit departs to the world unknown."

Cultivation is very careful, and the soil, a rich loam, yields 15 to 20 fold "The cereals usually planted are the red and white paddy, millet and *Kyeik* ('buck-wheat'), the two last being used principally in the manufacture of the fermented liquor *Koung Yai*, which usurps the place of water as their beverage." The exports are tin, teak, and stick-lac, of tin about 17,000 viss are exported yearly. The teak forests are becoming exhausted. The stick-lac yields about 140 tons a year. The only manufactures are rough clothes, and there are neither dyes nor drugs.

The only revenue is a tax on trade in transit producing to the chief about 1000 ticals of silver a year.

The people are in the last stage of barbarism, filthy, deceitful, and superstitious to a degree. They have however much family affection.

The country would serve excellently for a sanatarium, but though only 80 miles from Tounghoo the road is bad, and must be renewed. Even when cut wheel carriages could not ascend. "Next in importance to the restoration of health is that of its preservation and sustenance, and in this respect I may fearlessly hazard the opinion, that the whole country of 'Karen Nee,' with its plains of 2,500 *to* 2,800 *feet*, and higher uplands of 3,500 *to* 3,800 *feet* in altitude, possesses advantages in this respect not surpassed by any Territory of British India South of the Himalaya. I have elsewhere noticed the fine condition of the cattle and their abundance, and equally with the flocks of goats, sheep would here thrive uncared for; and potatoes, wheat, gram, and all the cereals and vegetables of useful economy find in this region a soil and climate extremely favorable to their culture. The country in our occupation would herein form the Depot from which to draw supplies for the whole Military Force employed in Pegu." Mr. O'Riley thinks the Cinchona might thrive.

The trade is confined to the Shans, and the timber dealers from Tenasserim, the former of which may be worth 13 lakhs a year. The timber trade is not less than 3 lakhs.

The slaves are either the children of debtors held in bondage to redeem unliquidated debts, or kidnapped children, and are sold to the Shans to the number of 2000 or 3000 a year. Sometimes whole villages are seized at once.

JUBBULPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Indian Records, No. XXIV.

On 26th January, 1857 Major J. Sleeman, General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity reports that manufactures are increasing and the conduct of the approvers satisfactory. One lad has shewn much aptitude for higher mathematics. The School at Lahore has succeeded, and the tent manufacture has been introduced. "The following articles have been manufactured in the Lahore School during the year:—

"Tents of different sizes, ...	9
"Table Cloths, ditto, ...	24
"Woollen Carpets, ditto, ...	8
"Kidderminster Carpeting, yards, ...	197
"Sutrunjees, ditto, ...	13

"Towels and Napkins, dozen, ...			644
"The Sale Value of these articles amounts to, ...	Co.'s Rs. 2,102	1	8
"Out of which has been paid for raw materials, ...	1,573	8	10
"And to hired work-men, ...	129	2	9
"Approvers and their sons, ...	42	13	0
"Leaving a balance in favour of the Institution of, ...	356	8	8

"The thirty-one sons of Thug approvers located at Meerut in 1850 are now working independent of Government advances, or of any assistance beyond that of the pay of an Overseer to write their letters, keep their accounts, &c. They are rapidly liquidating the debt due to Government for advances made when the Establishment was first formed, and in another twelve months, will be above the world, with a factory and Machinery of their own, and in a position to remunerate an Overseer of their own appointing." The total expense of the School for the year was Rs. 1,33,100. The receipts from goods sold were Rs. 1,04,851. The goods manufactured were

"401 Tents of sizes.
301¾ Yards Brussels Carpeting.
961 „ Scotch Carpeting.
4,559½ „ Kidderminster Carpeting, of which 1,196 yards sold, the remaining 3,363½ yards were used up as Carpeting for Tents.
350 Pieces Table Cloths of different sizes.
212 Dozen „ Napkins.
115 „ Bathing and Wash-hand Towels.
815 Pieces Plaid.
69 „ Cotton Horse Clothing.
3 „ Woollen Horse ditto."

THE THUGGEE DEPARTMENT.

In 1856.

Indian Records, No. XXIV.

On 20th March, Major J. Sleeman, the Superintendent reports "Forty-five Phansigar Thugs, fourteen Dhatooreea Thugs, and twenty-six Professional Dacoits, have been arrested by the Establishments in the Punjab during the year." No cases occurred there during the year. In Etawah Capt. Chamberlain

has arrested sixty-two of the Bhndoureea Dacoits of the Gwalior territory. Some of them have turned approvers, and if their leader Pretum can be caught the system will come to an end. Major Williams at Agra has been hunting the Meenah Dacoits of Ulwur and Rajpootana. He has seized and sentenced sixty-six, and the approvers have pointed out some seventy more. These Meenahs though not all Dacoits have a strong feeling of clanship, and protect one another. They follow any successful leader, and are considered by Colonel Sleeman essentially criminal, false and treacherous. They first took to Dacoity during the famine of 1833.

"The Establishment at Lucknow have been engaged throughout the year in a search for the fugitive Phansigar and Dhatoorea Thugs, supposed to be still at large in Oudh, and in carrying out a system of Patrols on the great thoroughfares, which has the effect of deterring the Budhuks, who still haunt the Turaee, from leaving its fastnesses for the purpose of plunder." At Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Indore the establishments have been hunting the Goar and Mooltanee Bunjarahs, men who by trade carriers never miss an opportunity of Dacoity. Lists of their Tandahs or camps were furnished to the Resident at Hydrabad, the Commissioners at Saugor, in Nagpore and the Nerbudda Territories, and the result has been a great diminution of their ravages. "The thirty-six Tandahs here alluded to have about 6,000 men attached to them, and of this number only 487 are denounced and registered Dacoits; but as every new approver names fresh men as his accomplices, we must conclude that there are hundreds of Dacoits among them yet unknown to us.

"The work in the Hyderabad Office has been greatly reduced since the cession of Berar from the 'Paidees,' 'Thakoonkars,' and 'Koolhatees' having in a great degree renounced their predatory habits and taken to tillage and other honest occupations."

The establishment at Belgaum have been employed to arrest Kaikarees, but the tribe have fled from their old haunts. A system of registration is to be applied to them. 113 dacoits have been arrested by the department during the year, and 2614 are supposed to be at large.

THE ANDAMANS.

Indian Records, No. XXIV.

On 27th May, 1793 Lieutenant A. Blair reports on the survey of the Andamans. "Having, by your Lordship's order, engag-

ed some Artificers, Sepoys, and Laborers, and also provided the necessary Stores, I left Calcutta in the beginning of September, 1789, to form a small Settlement at the Port now termed in the Chart Old Harbour, with instructions to prosecute the Survey when the Vessels could be spared from the service of the Settlement. Soon after my arrival, I made a particular Survey of Old Harbour, a plan of which I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship from thence.

"On March the 20th, 1790, having left Lieutenant Wales in charge at the Settlement, I sailed with the *Ranger* and *Viper*, accompanied by Captain Kyd in the *Experiment* to prosecute the Survey, and with an intention to complete the circuit of the Andamans. Our route being from Old Harbour, up the East Coast of the Island, I shall observe the same progression in this Report." From the entrance of Old Harbour the land rises rather abruptly, to a great height, "a continuation of this, in a broken ridge, in the direction of North, and to an extent of 9 miles, very pointedly marks to the Navigator, the situation of Old Harbour." At the North extremity the ridge dips gently terminating in a double inlet too shallow for ships. Two miles N. of the second is Port Meadows, a small convenient harbour and 2 miles N. of this is the Eastern entrance of Middle Strait useless for ships of burthen. "Northward, from Middle Strait, there are great inequalities in the surface of the land, some parts low and others rising very abruptly and nearly insulated by the Sea. The direction is North East by North, but deeply indented with Bays and Inlets. The soundings are regular and no dangers without the depth of 10 Fathoms. The distance to Strait Island is 13 miles, the direction North East. Here the Archipelago contracts the breadth of Diligent Strait to three leagues, and from Strait Island to Round Hill (which is the narrowest part) the breadth is only one league." Here are the caves inhabited by the swallow which builds the edible nests of the Chinese. Lieutenant Blair believes these nests to be mineral formed of a mucilage exuding from the rock.

Strangers should not if possible enter Diligent Strait, but Lieutenant Blair gives directions for so doing. The Archipelago here appears to consist of eleven islands of various sizes all described. From the small Inlet in Latitude 12° 29′ to 12° 45′ the land rises very rapidly. It advances due N. then bends North North-East to Stewart Sound, then North and by East, where it rises abruptly into a high ridge called the Saddle. The North Peak is 1¼ miles from the South. The North Peak descends irregularly to the Southern part of Port Cornwallis. The entrance to this port is in Lat. 13° 17′ 2,500 yards broad. The harbour is excellent, the land in its vicinity abounds with

timber, and the soil and climate is that of the most happy tropical situation. Lieutenant Blair proceeds to describe the features of the coast, totally unintelligible without a plan. The natives are inveterately hostile to strangers but susceptible of the most tender impressions.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY FARES.

Madras Records, No. XLIII.

On 19th March, 1857, the Consulting Engineer requests that as the scale of Fares on the Madras Railway is experimental, the Manager will submit his views on the classification to be adopted. On the 27th May, the Manager, Major T. A. Jenkins replies forwarding a Report from the Traffic Manager, and observes that the experience gained upon the line teaches them that "extremely low fares are in themselves not sufficient to ensure to the Railway the conveyance of all the traffic of the District to it; and it is confidently believed that an equal quantity of goods would have been conveyed had our rates been higher." He would recommend that the 1st class passenger fare remain untouched, that the 2nd class fare be reduced from nine pies to seven pies per mile, that the 3rd class fare be raised from four pies to five pies a mile. It is not proposed to make great changes but to reclassify the articles so that they may carry—

"In the 1st Class 300 lbs. one mile for 1 pie = $\frac{1}{12}$ of an Anna.
" 2nd " 240 " ditto.
" 3rd " 160 " ditto.
" 4th " 100 " ditto."

The enclosed letter from the Traffic Manager complains that the trains are too few, and inconveniently timed, that passengers cannot leave Madras and return the same day. He considers the difference of fares moreover excessive for "whilst upon this Railway the Second Class Fare is more than double the rate of the Third, and the First Class is double the rate charged for the Second, and more than four times that charged for the Third Class, the East Indian Railway Company's Tariff presents a still greater difference, the Second Class being thrice that of the Third, and the First Class double that of the Second, and six times that of the Third Class; and the Great Indian Peninsula Company's charges present a still wider difference, the Second Class being four times that of the Third, the First Class being one-half only more than the Second, but six times that of the Third." He would therefore increase the third class, now four pies

a mile, to five pies, reduce the second class to seven pies, and leave the first as it stands namely one anna six pies, "if the third class fare is continued at four pie per mile, that the second class should be lowered to six pie, the first class remaining as at present, *viz.*, one anna six pie per mile."

The rates in force for parcels have been :—

Weight.	Distance. 50 miles and under.			Distance. Exceeding 50 and less than 100 miles.		
5 Seers and under, ...	0	8	0	0	12	0
Exceeding 5 Seers and less than 20,	0	12	0	1	2	0

The rates are prohibitory, the banghy post, and the goods' train being preferred to the passenger train at the parcel rate. Both are very much cheaper, a parcel not exceeding 8 lbs. costing by parcel's rate 12 annas, by banghy 4, and by goods' train 8 annas 7 pie. The banghy post is forwarded by train. He would suggest :—

Distances.	Parcels.																					
	7 lbs. & under.		14 lbs. & under.		28 lbs. & under.		42 lbs. & under.		56 lbs. & under.		84 lbs. & under.			112 lbs. & under.			140 lbs. & under.			Every 28 lbs. or fractional part.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	A.	P.
15 Miles & under,	2	0	4	0	4	6	5	0	5	6	0	6	6	0	7	6	0	9	6	0	10
25 ,, ,,	2	0	4	6	5	0	6	0	7	0	0	8	6	0	10	0	0	12	6	1	0
50 ,, ,,	2	0	5	0	6	0	7	6	9	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	1	6
75 ,, ,,	2	0	6	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	9
100 ,, ,,	2	0	7	0	8	6	10	0	13	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0

Mr. Fletcher would also reclassify the goods, placing in the first or cheapest class goods not requiring cover, second agricultural produce, third manufactured articles, and fourth goods seldom carried ; at the annexed rates :—

" First Class 8 pie per Ton per mile = 293 per maund per mile.
Second do. 10 do. do. 367 ,,
Third do. 15 do. do. 551 ,,
Fourth do. 24 do. do. 881 ,,

with 50 per cent. upon the weight upon light articles specified."

He would abolish the terminal charge, which is too high for short distances and imperceptible on long ones. Mr. Fletcher

considers that the want of a system for the collection and delivery of goods is the great drawback on the prosperity of the Railway. Mixed trains also of goods and passengers would be popular, as native merchants like to accompany their goods. Roads also are greatly wanted to the stations. The mode of calculation also by the standard maund is very inconvenient as it introduces fractions into the village rates. He would prefer the ton or a decimal system.

On 22nd May, 1827 the Consulting Engineer reviews the correspondence. He would lower all the rates. As a rule the Railway has failed to attract any but a high class of passengers, the number of passengers between 1st July and 31st December, 1856 having been 165 per diem from Madras and 133 from Arcot. Thousands travel between Madras and Trevellore, a station, on foot and in bandies, the Rail with its charge of 4 pies a mile for the third class being too dear Colonel Pears does not believe the time bill or the want of mixed trains to be of importance, for on festival days the Railway meets all requirements except cheapness, and still the people walk. To raise the third class fare and lower the second is he thinks "to see the people starving, and as a remedy to raise the price of bread, and look to the development of a traffic in sandwiches." Colonel Pears enters into arguments to prove that the second and first class have an amount of room, and an expense of carriage proportioned to their increased fares. "Mr. Fletcher hopes to induce some of the lowest class to ascend to the higher, no easy matter, though the difference be but 2 pies. He forgets that the difference in the profit gained from the few, who thus forsake the 3rd for the 2nd, will not be worth the paper that we are expending in discussing it; that the rise in the rate of the 3rd class will certainly expel a certain number from the line altogether; and that, as it is certain the 2nd class has already been patronised by many, who, he, trusted, would take the 1st, a fall in the 2nd class rate will not diminish its attractions." The rates are too high being as compared with English rates and English wages just three times as great. "On a review of the operations of the last 11 months, and upon the principles which I have here, and elsewhere, advocated, I propose a revision of the present rates, and the adoption of the following :—

1st class		2nd class		3rd class		4th class with goods.	
A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
1	0	0	7	0	3	0	1½

or if the low rate for the slow train is still objected to, I would propose :—

1st class		2nd class		3rd class	
A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
1	0	0	6	0	2

Even as it is the cost of a third class passenger is only 1.25 pies a mile, while if each carriage built for sixty received even 49 the cost would fall to 0.913 pies a mile. The rate proposed therefore would pay. Colonel Pears agrees that the charge for parcels is too high. He thinks the classification proposed though not very expedient, not very objectionable, but utterly objects to the Railway undertaking the business of delivery and collection. "The fact is, the common carts can carry at a marvellously cheap rate. There can be no question but that at this moment good carts, carrying 15 Indian maunds at least, can be got to work from Vellore to Madras for 4 Rupees, or even 3½ Rupees, returning with a load of salt for 2 or 2½ Rupees. Taking 6½ Rupees for the double journey, we have 15 maunds carried 168 miles at a cost of 6½ Rupees, being an average charge of less than ½ of a pie per maund per mile, or less than 1 A. 2 P. per ton per mile, including 'collection and delivery.' All depends on cheapness. The rates will be low enough when long distances are opened, and all Colonel Pears would recommend for the present is to strike off the terminal charge. All raw produce should be carried as cheaply as possible and the following observed as a principle:—"That it is to the interest of the Railway Proprietors, of the Government, and of the people, that these Railways should do the work of the country—that all attempts to lead or drive the people to take only the accommodation the Managers choose to give them, something different from what they want, are unsound in principle; and that, consequently all efforts directed thus to the development of high classes, while the mass of the people are not carried, are empirical and vain. If, therefore, we find that the mass of the people prefer travelling slow—crowded and cheap—to quick—with more accommodation and at a higher charge, we should make arrangements to enable them to do so. It is to the interest of the Railway to provide, as near as possible, what the people want."

The Appendices contain Colonel Pear's system for the analysis of the cost of each unit of work, and these tables:—

APPENDIX A.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Passenger's Traffic.

Open 65 Miles from Madras to Arcot.

Revenue Account (Three Months) from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1856.

Payments.						
To Locomotive Department—Salary of Superintendent and Office expenses, ...	580	4	8			
Foremen, Enginemen, and Firemen's Wages,...	1,604	14	6			
Wages of Laborers, Cleaners, &c., ...	225	9	1			
Coke and Coal consumed, ...	2,584	11	11			
Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c.,...	287	12	9			
Materials for repairs of Engines and Tenders,	267	13	9			
Wages for do., ...	453	3	8			
				6,004	6	4
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons.						
Superintendence, ...	63	2	7			
Wages, ...	237	9	6			
Stores, ...	215	6	11			
				516	3	0
To Traffic Department.						
Salaries of Traffic Manager and Assistant Station Masters and Clerks, ...	4,038	1	7			
„ of Guards, ...	264	14	2			
Wages of Porters, Greasemen, &c., ...	1,222	14	1			
„ of Gatemen Pointsmen, &c., ...	509	9	0			
Cost of Tallow, Grease, and Waste, ...	172	6	0			
„ of Oil, in lighting Stations and Signals, and for the use of Pointsmen, &c., ...	271	12	0			
„ of Tickets issued.	28	7	6			
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery, ...	839	1	8			
Cost of Stores not otherwise classified,... ..	47	6	4			
Travelling expenses and allowances, ...	199	13	4			
Contingent Charges and Petty Disbursements,	4	4	8			
				7,598	10	4
To General Charges.						
Agent and Manager, Cashier, Audit and Accountant and Office expenses, ...				*2,445	10	4
Total Expenditure, ...				16,564	14	0
Receipts for three months, ...				37,036	5	11
Profit, Rupees, ...				20,471	7	11

(Signed) T. T. PEARS,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

* The total expenditure is Rupees 8,668-7-5, of which some one-third has been charged to Goods and two-thirds to Passengers, in accordance with the arrangement adopted by the Agent and Manager in the Half-yearly Revenue Account

APPENDIX F.

MADRAS RAILWAY

Goods' Traffic.

Open 65 miles from Madras to Arcot.

Revenue Account (Three months) from 1st October to 1st Dec. 1856.

"Payments."	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Locomotive Department.—Salary of Superintendent and Office expenses, ...	876	1	0			
Foremen, Enginemen, and Firemen's wages, ...	2,194	8	4			
Wages of Laborers, Cleaners, &c., . ..	297	7	2			
Coke and Coal consumed, ...	4,144	6	4			
Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c , ...	293	2	11			
Materials for repairs of Engines and Tenders,	421	11	0			
Wages for do. . .	951	14	10			
				9,179	3	7
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons.						
Superintendence, ...	103	6	5			
Wages, ...	404	14	0			
Stores, ...	330	11	5			
				838	15	10
To Traffic Department.						
Salaries of Traffic Manager and Assistant Station Masters and Clerks, ...	2,019	0	9			
Salaries of Guards, ...	449	11	4			
Wages of Porters, Greasemen, &c., ...	1,270	9	10			
,, of Gatemen, Pointsmen, &c., ...	376	0	2			
Cost of Tallow, Grease, and Waste, ...	2,277	0	0			
,, of Oil in lighting Stations and Signals, and for the use of Pointsmen, &c., ...	135	14	0			
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery, ...	419	8	8			
Cost of Stores not otherwise classified, ..	23	11	2			
Travelling expenses and allowances, ...	99	14	8			
Contingent Charges and Petty Disbursements,	2	2	4			
				7,073	8	11
To General Charges.						
Agent and Manager, Cashier, Audit and Accountant, and Office and Expenses, ...				1,222	13	1
Total Expenditure, ...				18,314	9	5
Receipts for three months, ...				34,141	2	5
Profit, Rupees, ...				15,826	9	0

T. T. FEARS,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Appendix B contains a memorandum from certain native merchants of Vellore, proposing separate carriages for males and females, and for the higher and lower castes, and a reduction of fares in all three classes to one anna six pies, and two pies a mile respectively. They request also a reclassification of goods.

A long correspondence follows on the mode of charging for cotton. The charge was up to 31st January, ½ of a pie for every three cubic feet per mile. The natives would not send it at that rate. The Traffic Manager therefore carried the cotton as dead weight at Rs. 5-1-8 per ton, or half a pie per mile per maund. The quantity rose in December to 5,044 maunds. Government in reply on 5th February object to give up the principle of carrying measurement goods by measurement, object to double the permanent charge for cotton, and suggest a special and cheaper measurement for that loosely packed article. Mr. Fletcher in reply on 17th March adheres to his opinion, arguing that the special measurement would be unintelligible, and his system is a reduction in practice of fifty per cent, and has induced merchants to send their cotton. The question is referred to the Court of Directors.

MINERAL DISTRICTS OF THE NERBUDDA VALLEY.

Bombay Records, No. XLIV.

On 10th June, J. H. Blackwell, Coal Viewer, reports on the iron and coal districts of the Nerbudda to the Government of Bombay. He had been engaged in the examination for four months. The mineral district extends from Baug to Jubbulpoor, a distance of 350 miles. The valley through this course varies from 20 to 50 miles in width, and is bounded by the Vindhya on the North, and the Satpoora, and Punchmurry Hills on the South. The whole valley and hill is covered with jungle, but in the valley there are large tracts of cultivated soil. The upper part of the valley is level, cultivated, full of population, and under British rule. The lower part is chiefly in native hands. The Nerbudda can hardly be said to be navigable, in any part, and "the only made roads are, one from Bombay to Agra, which crosses the lower part of the valley, and a road from Indore through Burwai to Asseerghur; but even the Agra road is impassable for loaded carts during the rains." There are country

fair weather roads in every direction. From Jubbulpoor there is a first class road to Mirzapore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will traverse the entire valley. "The coal measures extend along the southern side of the valley, with some interruptions, from Baitool and Sewnie to the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. They consist of a series of slightly micaceous sandstones, shales, and coal-seams, and are quite destitute of iron ore. They form a long narrow strip, resembling an old sea-beach, extending along the base of the Punchmurry Hills." The coal is of no great area, being overlaid by an unconformable series of rocks. It is probable that the field is of little value compared with that of Bengal. It possesses however limestone near the ore, which the Bengal field does not.

Iron has been found at

"Baug,	... ...	Brown iron ore or limonite.
Burwai,	.. ...	Ditto and compact hematite.
Kaitcote,	.. ...	Ditto.
Chandghur,	.. ...	Compact hematite.
Towah River,	...	Ditto ditto.
Muchuck River,	...	Brown ore and compact hematite.
Tendukera,	.. ...	Calcareous hematite.
Hutnapoor,	.. ...	Silicious hydrate.
Ladgaum,	.. ...	Brown ore or limonite.
Dhurumpoorah,	...	Micaceous specular ore.
Agaria,	.. ...	Ditto ditto.
Purtabghur,	.. ...	Ditto ditto.
Jowli,	.. ...	Ditto ditto."

Baug is a place in Holkar's territory, sixty miles west of Mundlaisir and twenty miles north of the Nerbudda. The rocks form two distinct formations, the upper series consisting of soft thick bedded yellow sandstone similar in appearance to the Paris sandstone, hard dark slaty shales, and a highly fossiliferous limestone. The lower series consist of "hard quartzose sandstone; metamorphic schists; hard grey crystalline limestone." Iron is found in the sandstone in mineral lodes or veins, and has formerly been largely worked. It is now abandoned. In one of the old shafts 52 feet depth, the working is evidently a large vein perhaps fifteen feet thick. "The ore is a hydrated peroxide of iron, and belongs to the class of ores called brown ores or limonites. The greater part is soft and friable, of a yellowish brown colour, in which are interspersed masses and strings of hard dark brown ore. It would yield upon an average about thirty-five per cent. of iron. The ore is not practically a good one: the per-centage of iron is rather low; and, being silicious, it would require more fuel and limestone in smelting than an

argillaceous or calcareous ore of the same richness. The quantity existing is very considerable, and if properly worked it might be raised at a small cost." Grey crystalline limestone is found close to the ore. There is no coal, and the supply of wood is thin, but extends over a large area. It is not in the Viewer's opinion a good place to begin operations.

Burwai is a good sized town, 28 miles East of Mundlaisir, and 4 from the river. "A made road runs from Indore through Burwai to Asseerghur, crossing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's proposed line at sixty-five miles from Burwai, and thus rendering the mines accessible." A great deal of ore has been found, especially at a village called Nandia where a large vein ten feet deep has been worked. Similar ore is seen at other points, other ores are found at Korundia 4 miles from Burwai and at Chictee Modree 5 miles from Burwai and Kurrunpoora six miles all worked but abandoned under the competition of English iron ore. Near Burwai there is a good fire clay, light grey limestone, and a boundless jungle. It is a good place for a charcoal iron work.

There is ore at Kaitcote but valueless, and at Chandghur, and its neighbourhood. At Bamber there is ore but not very rich, and very refractory to smelt. There are deposits at Cartsa Byrow on the Towah, at Makeraban, Muchuck, Lemekaira and Kirmin but they are of no practical value, as there is no fuel. No further ore is found till we reach Tendukea 150 miles further up the valley.

Two miles from that place at Oomerpani is a very large vein in the limestone of the schist formation. It has been largely worked, the ore being obtained from a depth of from thirty to forty feet. There is undoubtedly a very large quantity of ore of excellent quality containing 40 per cent. of iron; it is "a calcareous ore, somewhat similar to the forest of Dean ores worked in the mountain limestone of Gloucestershire." It would contain its own flux and is particularly easy to smelt. It is near coal, the best seams in the valley being at Mopani 30 miles away. There are from 70 to 80 furnaces here and the iron which is of two qualities is very good. The iron is cheaper than English iron. The quantity burned out is about 25 tons per week during 8 months. All the works stop in the rains. "It was at Tendukera that Captain Franklin some thirty years ago manufactured by the native method sufficient iron for the construction of a suspension bridge." The ores at Hutnapoor, Ladgaum are of no practical value, but the mine at Dhurrumpoora, 10 miles from Jubbulpoor is valuable. It yields to native processes 50 per cent. of iron. The nearest limestone is five miles away. At Agaria, 20 miles North East

of Jubbulpoor are the shafts sunk by Messrs. Hunt and Elmsley. The ore here is very rich yielding 60 per cent. of iron. At Jowli, 12 miles further there is a similar ore, and these two places are for the richest. The ore can be obtained cheaply, but the flux is at some distance. There is no coal but wood could be obtained from the jungle in large quantities. "There would be less difficulty in transporting machinery to these mines than to any others in the valley."

Coal is found at Sonadeh, Sucker River, Mopani, Sher River, Lemata Ghaut. The first two the Viewer did not see. At Mopani, the coal is in a good position, and the Railway will run within ten miles of it. There are three beds, the upper one "9 feet 6 inches thick, and of very good quality. In the lower part of it there are one or two thin layers of inferior coal, but with this exception it is uniformly good. The second bed is 3 feet 6 inches thick, and of the same quality as the first. The third bed is 6 feet thick, and of inferior quality; about 2 feet 9 inches in the centre being good coal, but the top and bottom very poor." The coal makes a fair coke, and would do for iron processes, except for smelting. The extent of the coal is unfortunately uncertain, but the Viewer believes it as certain as anything without positive proof can be that there is a great quantity of coal.

On the Sher river the coal is too thin to be of practical value, and at Lemata Ghaut the coal is very poor.

Mr. Blackwell considers the coal of the Nerbudda less in extent than its iron, and proceeds therefore to calculate how far the jungle can supply the deficiency. "A European forest yields from 6½ to 12 tons of kiln-dried wood per acre, averaging 8 tons, and being cut once in eight years will yield a continuous supply of 1 ton per acre per annum. As well dried hard wood yields 25 per cent. of charcoal, this is equivalent to 5 cwt. of charcoal per acre, or 160 tons per square mile per annum." Indian jungle will yield as much, and from the low price of carriage and other causes each factory may rely on supplies from 1,200 square miles of jungle "Now if this twelve hundred square miles of jungle yielded one-fourth of the estimated produce of a European forest, or 40 tons of charcoal per square mile, instead of 160, we should have a continuous supply of 48,000 tons per annum, which at 3 tons of charcoal per ton of wrought-iron would be sufficient for a yearly make of 16,000 tons of iron, or 300 tons per week." Mr. Blackwell considers Mopani and Agraria the places for iron works, but would erect experimental works at Burwai. "The expense of erection of the machinery already sanctioned would not be greater at Burai than at Mandlaisir, and the additional erections and machinery that I pro-

pose would cost from £800 to £1,000." A few months' working would soon shew its value. Coal could be brought in from Mopani on a tramway and the cost would be "if this plan were followed, to make say 250 tons of wrought-iron per week as follows:—

Charcoal Work at Tendukera, for the production of 60 tons of pig-iron per week, inclusive of foundry, small rolling-mill, fitting shop, &c.,	£6,000
Large Work at Mopani, to consist of six charcoal blast-furnaces, capable of making 40 tons per week each, or 240 tons per week in all, and mill and forge for the conversion of 300 tons of pig into wrought-iron, ...	34,000
Tramway, ten miles, at £2,000 per mile,	20,000
„ twenty miles, at £1,000 per mile,	20,000
Total, ..	£80,000"

The time required would be three years, as workmen must be collected and trained. The iron would be produced at £6 per ton while English iron on the spot is costing £12. Mr. Blackwell is of opinion that natives could do all the work, though of course greater numbers would be required than of Europeans. He has no doubt that iron can be made in this district cheaper than it can be imported.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Bengal Records, No. XXVII.

On 1st December, 1831 Mr. B. H. Hodgson, Officiating Resident, Nepal, transmitted certain papers on the commerce of Nepal. Mr. Hodgson would not recur to the old mode of increasing our commerce by arms, and diplomacy, but thinks there is too evident a tendency to neglect the subject altogether. Formerly there was a great trade between the Cis and Trans-Himalayan countries. All records are lost, and Mr. Hodgson put his calculations on record in order to avoid a similar calamity for the future. He has formed his conjectural estimates of the trade after consultation with the merchants of Kathmandu. The imports amount to Rs. 16,11,000 and the exports to Rs. 10,64,833 of Kuldar rupees making the total movement of trade, 26,75,833 Kuldar rupees. This is about a lakh of rupees in excess of the average, the Durbar having made some extraordinary purchases of horses, guns, vehicles, and kinkhabs. This agrees

with a calculation of twenty-five lakhs a year, as the average trade, framed from returns of duties and articles exempted from duty. The duties on the Northern Branch of this trade are not known, but on the Southern Branch they amount to 1,60,864 Nepalese rupees.

To understand the trade which might be made to spring up, we must examine the Russian trade with China. The distance from Petersburgh to Pekin is 5,500 miles, and the water passage takes three years, and the land route one year, while the Russian Government levies on all foreign articles in the trade from 20 to 25 per cent. "The Russians export to China, peltry, woollen and cotton cloths, glass-ware, hard-ware, hides, and prepared leather. Russia imports from China, musk, borax, rhubarb, tea, raw and wrought silk, ditto ditto cotton, porcelain, japan-ware, water colors, &c. But the best musk, borax and rhubarb by far are those of Tibet, and especially of Sifan, the North-Eastern Province of Tibet; and no tea is better or more abundant than that of Setchuen, which Province is only eighty-seven days' journey from Kathmandu; whilst, of course, the musk, borax and rhubarb regions (as above indicated) are yet nearer to us, yet more inaccessible to the Russians, than Setchuen."

From Calcutta to Pekin is 2880 miles, the first 540 of which are from Calcutta to Kathmandu. Of this section two-thirds are covered by a navigable river. The merchant from Kathmandu may easily reach Pekin in five months. "But wherefore speak of Pekin? At the eighty-seventh stage only, from Kathmandu, the merchant enters that rich and actively commercial province of China Proper, called Setchuen, whence, by means of the Yangtse-kiang, and of the Hoangho, he may transport his wares, as readily as cheaply, throughout the whole Central and Northern parts of China, if he can be supposed to have any adequate motive for going beyond the capital of Setchuen, where he may sell his European and Indian products, and purchase tea or silk or other products of China. The mountains of Sifan and of Tibet, which yield the finest borax, musk and rhubarb in the world, lie in his way both to and fro; and, in a word, without deviating from his immediate course, or proceeding above ninety days' journey from Kathmandu, he may procure where they grow, or are wrought, all those valuable articles of commerce which Russia must seek indirectly and at a much greater cost." Only information is needed for the trade to spring up.

Detailed reports of which the above abstract is a summary are annexed.

The Trade of Nepal.—Lakhs of people from the plains now attend the Nepalese festival of Pasupati Kshetra at Kathmandu,

and although Europeans not attached to the Residency cannot penetrate into the interior, natives can. The Calcutta merchant must first reach Govindgunge on the Gandak in Sarun by water, then convey his wares by bullocks to the base of the hills, then take bearers to Kathmandu. "The total expenses, therefore, per bullock, from Kesriah to Hitounda, are Sicca Rupees 3-6-0. The load of each bullock is four pukka maunds. The stages are nine, as follows:—Kesriah to Bhopatpoor, 5 cos; to Lohia, 7 cos; to Segoulee, 5 cos; to Amodahi, 5 cos; to Pursoni, 6 cos; to Bisouliah or Simrabasa, 4 cos; to Bichiako 5 cos; to Choeriah Ghauti, 3 cos; and to Hitounda, 4 cos; being 44 cos in all." From this point the expense is:—

	Nepalese Rs.	*Siccas.*
Hire of Porters.	4 0 0	3 4 0¼
Duties, Paisa Rs., 4 12 0	3 12 8	3 0 9¼
Per bullock load, ..	7 12 8	6 4 9½

At Kathmandu, a final duty is paid of 3-8 per cent. Nepalese rupees or 2-13-6 Sicca per cent.* Here the merchant will get cent. per cent. for his European goods if well selected. The value of the goods is settled by the invoice, and appraisement of the custom house officer. One or two articles are more highly taxed.

	Rs.
Indian Groceries, ...	4 1
Peltry, ...	4 1
Quick-silver and drugs, ...	4 1
Indigo (in kind,)	8 2
Precious stones, ...	1 3 6
Indian lace, ...	4 1

The Export duty usually amounts to 4-11-1 per cent. Gold however is duty free, silver is prohibited, and ponies are taxed at 7 Nepalese rupees a head.

The duties upon the Bhote trade through Nepal are levied by Government officers, not farmed, and amount to per cent:—

Taksâr, ...	0	6	0
Nikâsi, ...	0	10	0
Bahidâr, ...	0	0	1

The chief exports to Bhote are "European Broad Cloths (crimson, green, orange, liver, and brown-colored). Cutlery, Pearls, Coral, Diamonds, Emeralds, Indigo, and Opium. Goods im-

* Sic in origina, but there is a mistake in all these figures. Four per cent. is four per cent. whatever the currency, Mr Hodgson has converted the per-centage, but not converted the hundreds.

ported into Nepal from Bhote (no duty levied there) pay to the Taksâr at Kàthmàndu as follows :—

Articles.	Duty.
Musk Pods, per seer, (in kind)	1½ Tolahs.
Gold, per tolah, ...	1 Anna.

Silver is all necessarily sold to the Taksar and is received at the Sicca weight, paid for at the Nèpàlese or Mohari weight, difference three annas." The chief imports from Bhote are :—

Articles.		Duty.	
Chours, white, ...	Per Dharni	4	Annas.
Ditto, black, ...	Ditto	3	„
Chinese and Bhotea Velvets, Woollens, Satins, Silk Thread, and Raw Silk, ...	Per Cent.	4	Rupees.
Peltry of Mongolia and Bhote, as Samoor, Kakoon, Chuah-khal, Garbsooth, &c., ...	Ditto	4	„
Borax, ...	Ditto	4	„
Chinese and Bhotea Tea, ...	Ditto	4	„
Drugs, ...	Ditto	4	„

A Dharni is three seers. The expence of transit to the Bhote frontier is Rs. 1-10 for each porter He carries 48 seers. There are two roads one to Kooti and one to Keroong both Bhotea towns. The Nepalese rupee is worth 13 annas and the Bhote, nominally the same, five gundas less from its adulteration.

A table of good's amount wanted and price in Nepal are appended. It is remarked that Nepal is full of copper, iron and zinc. The people have some skill in working the former metals but not the latter ore. The country absorbs a great many horses, the gentry within the last fifteen years having become universally horsemen. The Nepalese Government pays for horses in elephants. Opium and Indigo are both in great demand in Thibet.

In exports the most valuable musk, rhubarb and borax. The rhubarb is the finest in the world, and is exported to Russia via Siberia. The paper of Nepal is very good and the drugs of Cachar and Thibet have a high reputation in the East. Tea may be had in any quantity, both tea in the English sense, and tea triturated and made into cakes. Vases, sword handles, snuff boxes, &c. are made of Yu, or oriental jade, and copper may be obtained in some quantities at 2 Rs. per seer.

The Geography of the Himalayas.—Mr. Hodgson says "I had been for several years a traveller in the Himalaya, before I could get rid of that tyranny of the senses, which so strongly impresses almost all beholders of this stupendous scenery with

the conviction that the mighty maze is quite without a plan. My first step towards freedom from this overpowering obtrusiveness of impressions of sense was obtained by steady attention to the fact, that the vast volume of the Himalayan waters flows more or less at right angles to the general direction of the Himalaya, but so that the numberless streams of the mountains are directed into a few grand rivers of the plains, either at or near the confines of the two regions. My next step was due to the singular significance of the topographic nomenclature of the Népalese, whose 'Sapt Gandaki' and 'Sapt Cousika' rivetted my attention upon the peculiar aqueous system of the Himalayas, urging me thenceforward to discover, if possible, what cause operated this marked convergence of innumerable transverse parallel streams, so as to bring them into a limited series of distinct main rivers. My third and last step was achieved when I discovered that the transcendant elevation and forward position, at right angles to the line of ghats, of the great snowy peaks, presented that causal agency I was in search of; the remotest radiating points of the feeders of each great river being coincident with the successive loftiest masses belonging to the entire extent of the Himalaya. It was in Népál that this solution of these problems occurred to me, and so uniformly did the numerous routes I possessed represent the points of extreme divergence of the great rivers by their feeders as synoptical with the highest peaks, that I should probably long ago have satisfied myself upon the subject, if my then correspondent, Captain Herbert, had not so decidedly insisted on the very opposite doctrine—to wit, that the great peaks intersect instead of bounding the principal alpine river basins." He enters into details useless without the map, and proceeds to discuss the climate. For every thousand feet gained in elevation you have a diminution of temperature equal to 3 and 3½ Farhenheit. "The whole of what I have denominated the 'lower region,' as well as all the deep beds of the larger rivers of the 'central region,' lying much below what I have given as the elevational demarcation of the two regions' or four thousand feet, are subject to the Awal.

"After what has been stated, it will be seen at once, that tables of temperature, rain-fall and moisture, could, if given, only hold true of the exact spots where they were registered." This great law is however disturbed by every kind of circumstance. "The latitude in a small degree, but in a far greater, the longitude or position with reference to the course of the rainy monsoon—the number of interposed ridges crossing that course—and the elevation, are the circumstances determining the heat and moisture that is, the climate, of any given

spot of the Eastern, Central, or Western Himalaya. There are amazing differences of climate in very proximate places of equal elevation, caused by their relative position to covering ridges, and also, as has been proved experimentally, by the effects of clearance of the forest and under growth and letting in the sun upon the soil."

The general character of the climate is temperate, for months the thermometer stays at temperate of Farhenheit scarcely ranging 5° day and night. Storms are few, epidemics rare, goitre prevalent and special disease almost unknown. "The general character of the surface in all parts of the Himalaya is a perpetual succession of vast ridges, highly sloped, and having very narrow interposed glens. Valleys properly so called are most rare. There are in fact, only two throughout the great extent from Gilgit to Brahmakund, or those of Cashmere and of Nepal, the latter only sixteen miles in either diameter." Lakes are very small, and "every part of the chain abounds in minerals, particularly iron and copper; lead, sulphur, plumbago, in less degree. Mineral springs, both hot and cold, sapid and insipid, are generally diffused, and I am aware of other instances of lambent flame issuing in the fashion of the well-known Jwalamukhi of the Punjab, which superstition has consecrated." Salt is unknown, lime scarce, and no precious metals have been discovered. "In Botany the upper region is that of junipers, cypresses, cedars, larches, yews, poplars, boxes, dwarf rhododendrons, hollies, willows, walnuts, birches, and, in general, of the superior conifers, particularly to the South-East for to the North-West they descend into the middle region, even the stately cedar, which however is unknown East of Kumaun. In the second or central region birches, hollies, and willows recur. It is the region of oaks, chesnuts, horse chesnuts, magnolias, laurels, alders, tree rhododendrons, cherry and pear trees (large and wild), oleas, (forest trees), maples or sycamores, thorns, ashes, elms, horn-beams, elders, paper and wax trees, tea allies, (eurya and thea also, as an importation which has succeeded to perfection, but chiefly below 4,000), tree ferns, some few and peculiar palms, (chamærops, &c.), and the inferior sorts of pines. The third or lower region is that of sauls (shorea), sissus, (dalbergia), acacias and mimosas, tunds, (cedrela), cotton trees, (Bombax), tree figs, (elasticus, Indicus religiosus, &c.), buteas, dillenias, duabangas, erythrians, premnas, some common palms (Phœnix), &c., but rare and poor." The Northern region is exclusively inhabited by Bhoteas, the central and lower region are full of small tribes. These may be divided into dominant or unbroken, broken tribes, and out castes. The mountains seem to have been peopled from the great Turanian fount, by successive immigrations. The moun-

tains are full of animals. "To the upper region exclusively belong, among the Ruminants, the Bisons (Poephagus) and Musks, the Wild Goats (Ibex, Hemitragus) and Wild Sheep (Pseudois, Caprovis); among the Rodents, the Marmots and Pikas (Lagomys); among Plantigrades, the Bears proper (Ursus). In the middle region, true Bovines (Bos) take the place of the Bisons of the upper region; Bovine and Caprine Antelopes (Budorcas, Capricornis, Nemorhedus) replace its Musks and Wild Goats and Sheep; common Rats and Mice, and Hares and Porcupines and Hedgehogs its Marmots and Pikas; and Sun Bears (Helarctos) its true Bears; whilst the Deer family, unknown to the upper region, is here represented only by the anomalous Stilt-horns (Stylocerus). In the lower region the Ox family is represented by Bibos and Bubalus (splendid wild types); the Deer family, here abundant, by Rusas, Rucervi, Axises, and Stilt horns to boot; the Antelopes by Tetracerus, or the four-horned kind; the Rodents by the Bambu Rats (Rizomys) and Spiny Hares (Caprolagus); and the Bear family by the Honey Bears (Melursus); add to all which that to this region are exclusively confined all the large Pachydermes, such as the Elephant and Rhinoceros; and the Monkeys also (Semnopithecus et Macacus), though not so exclusively in their case. The Carnivora, again, are represented in the upper region by Ounces, by Foxes of a large sort (Montanus), by the Weasels proper, and by the Ailuri or Catlories; in the middle region, by the Wild Dogs (Cyon), the Marten-Weasels, Leopards, Thick-tailed Leopards (Macroceloides), Wild Cats (Murmensis, Pardochrous, Ogicbii), Chauses or Lybian Lynxes (Lybicus), Zibets, Screwtails (Paradoxurus), and Prionodons; and in the lower region by Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Wolves, Jackals, insectivorous Foxes (Kokri), Bear-badgers (Ursitaxus), Sand-Bears (Aretonyx), Urvas, Mangooses, Helictes or Oriental Gluttons, Small Civets (Viverrula), Hirsute Screwtails, and sharp-faced Cats (Celidogaster). Zibets and Chauses recur in this region frequently, and one small species of Mangoose is found in special spots of the central region. The Otters in the upper region are represented by the small golden and brown species (Aurobrunnea); in the central, by Monticola and Indigitata; in the lower, by the large Chinese species (Sinensis). Among the Squirrels, the great thick-tailed and large purple species (Macruroides et Purpureus) belong solely to the lower region; the small Lokries (Locria et Locroides) to the central; and the Siberian, to the upper; whilst Flying Squirrels, a numerous group, (Magnificus, Senex, Chrysothrix, Alboniger), are confined to the central region, so far as appears. In the Bat group, the frugivorous species, or

Pteropines, all are limited to the lower region, whilst the Horse Shoes (Rhinolophine) specially affect the central region; and the Bats proper (Vespertilioninæ) seem to be the chief representatives of the family in the Northern region."

Mr. Hodgson describes the birds, and proceeds to sketch the geological features. As we approach the mountains we pass through the Terai or plain, the Bhaver, a vast primeval forest of saul, and the Dhuns of lower vallies. The Dhuns are divided from the forest, and are full of rich timber and malaria. East of the Mechi, the sandstone formation becomes invisible, and the Terai disappears. "I conceive that the lower region owes its distinctive character, as a whole, to the vast mass of diluvial detritus, which was shot from the mountains upon the plains, like gravel from a cart, at some great geological epoch, and which has been, since its deposit, variously and often abraded both in degree and direction, by oceanic, and, in a far less degree, by ordinary floods." Mr. Hodgson quotes proofs of this theory and proceeds to give the height of the Himalayan peaks :—

Chief Peaks of Andes.	Feet.	Chief Peaks of Himalaya.	Feet.
Aconcagua, ...	23,000	Jamnoutri, ...	25,66
Chimbarazo, ...	21,424	Nanda-dévi, ...	25,59
Sorato, ...	21,286	Dhoula-giri, ...	27,600
Illimani, ...	21,149	Gossain-than, ...	24,700
Descabasado, ...	21,100	Dévadhúnga, ...	29,002
Desya-cassada, ...	19,570	Kangchan, ...	28,176
		Chumalhari, ...	23,929

THE NEPALESE MISSION TO PEKIN.

Bengal Records, No. XXVII.

In 1843, the Maharajah of Nepal presented Mr. Hodgson with two papers containing the accounts of two Nepalese Missions to Pekin. Nepal has been bound to send such Missions every five years since 1792. The time of departure is usually in June, and the number of the Mission is rigidly fixed, and the Ambassador must always push on with only a month and a half at Lhassa, where the Nepalese have large establishments. He travels from Tingri on horseback, 1700 miles, and then enters a Chinese cart to do 700 miles more, being all the while in the hands of Chinese only, who are indifferent to caste. Till the last treaty with Thibet, the Nepalese Envoy, a high Hindu, had to eat tea, dogs and sun-dried flesh. The two papers seem to be drawn up with an especial eye to military expeditions. The two were

drawn up wholly independent of each other. The first or Chountra embassy set out in 1817 of the second or Kaji in 1822. The total distance "from Kathmandu to Pekin, according to the Kaji, is 1,268½ kos; according to the Chountra, 1,250 kos; and in that space occur, according to the former authority, 106 mountain ranges, which are crossed; according to the latter, 104. The Kaji's paper gives us the further information, that 150 lakes and tanks occur in the route; 652 rivers, crossed by 607 bridges and 23 ferries; and lastly 100 forts." And the

	Political limits according to		*Mountain ranges according to*	
	Chountra.	*Kaji.*	*Chountra.*	*Kaji.*
I. Nepal (from Kathmandu to Khasa), ...	29	34½	6 Langurs.	5
II. Tibet (from Khasa to iron bridge of Tachindo),	636	649½	63	71
III. China (Tachindo iron bridge to Pekin), ...	585	584½	35	30
Kos, ...	1250	1268½	104	106

Mr. Hodgson details and fixes the site of each pass and mountain range, and deduces certain results as affecting the geology of the Himalayas. The general result of the discussion is that none of the facts can be fixed with certainty until the exploration of the whole of the Bam-i-dunya or Dome of the world, or Asie Centrale of Humboldt.

SUB-HIMALAYAN RACES.

Bengal Records, No. XXVII.

The fifth paper contains an account of a journey from Kathmandu to Darjeeling which it is impossible to condense, while another describes the aborigines of the Sub-Himalayas, and gives a comparative table of twelve of the languages they speak. These tribes are all closely affiliated, and all from the North. "The legends of the dominant races indicate a transit of the Himalaya from thirty-five to forty-five generations back—say 1,000 to 1,300 years, and that I prefer the remoter period, because the transit was certainly made before the Tibetans had adopted from India the religion and literature of Buddhism, in the seventh and eighth centuries of our era. This fact is as clearly impressed upon the crude dialects and cruder religious tenets of the sub-Himalayans as their Northern origin is upon their peculiar

forms and features, provided these points be investigated with the requisite care, for superficial attention is apt to rest solely upon the Lamaism recently as imperfectly imported among them, and upon the merely exceptional traits of their mixed and varying physiognomy." The type is Mongolian but softened, and the complexion pale brown like high caste Hindus. "The general description of the Himalayans, both of earlier and later immigration is as follows:—head and face very broad, usually widest between the cheekbones, sometimes as wide between the angles of the jaws; forehead broad, but low and somewhat receding; chin defective; mouth large and salient, but the teeth vertical and the lips not tumid; gums, especially the upper, thickened remarkably; eyes wide apart, flush with the cheek, and more or less obliquely set in the head; nose pyramidal, sufficiently long and elevated, save at the base, where it is depressed so as often to let the eyes run together, coarsely formed and thick, especially towards the end, and furnished with large round nostrils. Hair of head, copious and straight; of the face and body deficient. Stature rather low, but muscular and strong. Character phlegmatic, and slow in intellect and feeling, but good humoured, cheerful and tractable, though somewhat impatient of continuous toil. Polyandry yet exists partially, but is falling out of use. Female chastity is little heeded before marriage, and drunkenness and dirtiness are much more frequent than in the plains Crime is much rarer, however, and truth more regarded, and the character on the whole amiable." The people are indifferent to all creeds, and intensely clannish, never intermarrying. The people have no notion of a common progenitor or "eponymous Deity," and are usually nomadic cultivators. They have no craftsmen, all such work being performed by helot races located among them for years. The women of each tribe are its domestic manufacturers.

Mr. Hodgson describes their original abode or Thibet. This is a truncated triangular plateau, "stretching obliquely from South-east to North-west between 28° and 36° of North latitude and 72° and 102° of East longitude. It is cold and dry in the extreme, owing to its enormous elevation, averaging 12,000 feet above the sea, to the still vaster height of those snowy barriers which surround it on every side, and which on the South reach 29,000 feet, to an uncommon absence of rain and cloud, to the extreme rarification of its atmosphere, to its saline and sandy soil, and, as a consequence of all these and a reciprocating cause too to the excessive scantiness of its vegetation. It is bounded on the South by the Hemachal, on the North by the Kuenlun, on the West by the Belur, and on the East by the Younling—all for the most part perpetually snow-clad, and of which the

very passes on the South average 16,000 to 17,000 feet of elevation." It is for the most part a plain, but cut up by ravines and low hills. It is nowhere a desert, and has been for ages the great track of commerce, and of ethnological movement "South of the whole of Tibet, as above defined, lie the sub-Himalays, stretching from Gilgit to Brahmakund, with an average breadth of ninety miles, divided climatically into three pretty equal transversal regions, or the Northern, the Central and the Southern, the first of which commences at the ghat line of Hemachal, and the last ends at the plains of Hindostan; the third lying between them with the great valley of Nepal in its centre. That valley is of a lozenge shape, about sixteen miles in extreme length and breadth, cultivated highly throughout, and from 4,200 to 4700 feet above the sea. The only other valley in the whole Eastern half of the sub-Himalayas is that of Jumla, which is smaller and higher, yielding barley (Hordeum celeste,) as the great valley, rice. To the West is the large but single vale of Cashmere and the Duns, both too well known to require further remark." The sub-Himalayas are a congeries of mountains, very precipitous and with deep glens covered with rich mould. "The great rivers descend from the snows in numerous feeders, which approach gradually and unite near the verge of the plains thus forming a succession of deltic basins, divided by the great snowy peaks as water-sheds thus:—

	Basins.	*Peaks.*
1. Alpine	Gangetic basin.	Nanda devi.
2. „	Karnalic basin.	Dhavala-giri.
3. „	Gandaccan basin.	Gosain-than.
4. „	Cosian basin.	Kangchanjunga.
5. „	Tishtan basin.	Chumalhari.
6. „	basin of the Monas.	The Gemini two unnamed peaks."

In these five regions lie the sub-Himalayan races. All bear the Thibetan characteristics in a greater or less degree, and "if they all be (as surely they are) of the same Turanian origin, it must be allowed that very striking differences of climate and of habits, operating through very many generations, can produce no obliterative effects upon the essential and distinctive signs of race."

The seventh paper is on the military tribes of Nepal. The Brahmins from the twelfth century downwards fled from the tide of Mussulman invasion to Nepal. They made the people Hindoos, raised their chiefs and fighting men to the rank of Kshatriyas, and added to them the fruit of their own intercourse with native women. The Khas or dominant tribe are now Kshatriyas, still insist that children of commerce between their

women and Bramhuns shall be Kshatriyas, shall wear the thread, and shall assume the father's name. Gradually the Khas thus half civilized conquered the surrounding tribes, and became thoroughly Hindooized. The Ekthariahs are the descendants of Rajpoots driven into the hills, and as they intermarried less assume a vague superiority over the Khas with whom however they are inextricably blended. The Thakuris differ only from the Ekthariah "by the accidental circumstance of their lineage being royal. At some former period, and in some little State or other, their progenitors were princes." The remaining divisions are the Magar and Gurung who now supply most of the soldiers. They are less Bramhunized, and though adopted into Hindooism as a caste above Sudras and Vaisyas are not thoroughly Hindoos. Of them all the Khas are the most devoted to the House of Goorkha. "These highland soldiers, who despatch their meal in half an hour, and satisfy the ceremonial law by merely washing their hands and face, and taking off their turbans before cooking, laugh at the pharisaical rigour of our *Sipahis*, who must bathe from head to foot and make *puja*, ere they begin to dress their dinner, must eat nearly naked in the coldest weather, and cannot be in marching trim again in less than three hours.

"In war, the former readily carry several days' provisions on their backs: the latter would deem such an act intolerably degrading. The former see in foreign service nothing but the prospect of glory and spoil: the latter can discover in it nothing but pollution and peril from unclean men and terrible wizards, goblins, and evil spirits. In masses, the former have all that indomitable confidence, each in all, which grows out of national integrity and success: the latter can have no idea of this sentiment, which yet maintains the union and resolution of multitudes in peril, better than all other human bonds whatever; and, once thoroughly acquired, is by no means inseparable from service under the national standard."

The eighth paper is on the Chepang and Kusunda tribes. These are two broken tribes apparently of an earlier population. They pay no taxes and acknowledge no allegiance, live by hunting in huts made of boughs; they are a slight but not a deformed race, very dark, with long heads, protuberant mouths, low narrow foreheads, high cheek bones, flat faces, and small eyes. Mr. Hodgson is satisfied chiefly by the lingual test that the Chepangs spring from the Lhopas of Bhutan, and that the deterioration of colour and size arises from long continued degradation. Lhopa is the native name for an inhabitant of Bhutan. Bhutan is Sanscrit and means Bhutant or the end of Bhote, the Bramhuns taking that region to be the end of Thibet.

The ninth paper is a description of Nayakote and the people inhabiting it. "Nayakote, or the Hither Nayakote, as it is often called to distinguish it from Nayakote of the Choubisi, is the name of a petty town and district lying W. N. W. seventeen miles from Kathmandu, by the high road to Gorkha." The town "consists of from sixty to a hundred pakka three storied houses, in the Chinese style of Kathmandu, chiefly owned by the court and chiefs; of a durbar, called the upper, to distinguish it from the lower one on the banks of the Tadi; and of a temple to Bhairavi, all in the like style of architecture." The town was formerly the winter residence of the nobles of Kathmandu but is now given up. Mr. Hodgson describes the city, and defines the district as a plateau with two valleys or legs extending from it. All are swampy, hot, rice beds. The low lands are very thinly peopled, only by wild tribes. The whole district is supposed by Mr. Hodgson to contain 350 houses. The soil is clayey mixed with silex and calx, and produces besides the higher cerealia, the orange and pine apple. The Bombay mango spoils becoming dropsical, but almost all kinds of tropical fruits flourish. Rice grows especially in the Biasis, the spots below the plateau. The staple crop of Nayakote is Munsera, a bright golden rice, and the ook or local sugar-cane of which there are five varieties is incomparably better than that of most parts of India. Of the whole surface of the Tars or plateaux of the valley half is devoted to orchards. The lower classes are tribes who affect to be hillmen. They are dark with slender forms, oval faces, elevated features and a peculiar dialect. They seem to be of the class to which the Indian aborigines belong. They comprise five races who will not intermarry, but whose distinctive peculiarities are slight.

Mr. Hodgson describes the rivers, the Sindhu which rises from Sindhubhanjung, an offsett from Mount Manichur, and after a course of fifteen miles falls into the Tadi.

The Likhu runs parallel to the Sindhu rising from above the Kabilas ridge, and after a course of twenty miles falling into the Tadi.

The Tadi or Suryavati rising in the most easterly of the twenty-two little lakes in Gosain-than, has a course of thirty miles to Devi Ghat where it merges in the Trisool.

The Trisool rises from the principal of the twenty-two lakes of Gosain-than which "occupies a flat summit of considerable extent, that cannot be less than 16,000 feet high, and lies immediately below the unrivalled peak variously called Nilkant, Gosain-than, and Dhawala-giri." This lake is about a mile in circuit and from it the river issues in three clefts. It is a deep blue arrowy stream.

The tenth paper is on the tribes of Northern Thibet (Horyeul and Sokyeul) and Sifan. It contains a series of vocabularies in seven tongues being the languages spoken by tribes dwelling in Thibet. "For my part I apprehend that the true characteristics of the Chinese and Tibetan languages have been a good deal obscured by bookmen, Native and European; and though it be somewhat premature to venture an opinion before I have completed my pending investigation of the Gyarung and Horpa tongues I still must say that I suspect few competent Judges will rise from the attentive study of this and my two prior series of vocabularies, without feeling a conviction that the Indo-Chinese, the Chinese, the Tibetans, and the Altaians have been too broadly contra-distinguished, and that they form in fact but one great ethnic family, which moreover includes what is usually called the Tamulian element, of Indian population, as well as nearly every element of the population of Oceanica." The vocabularies in Mr. Hodgson's opinion shew the intimate connection of all these families. "And I infer that the differences characterizing this vast family of languages however striking at first sight are subordinate, because when the languages are examined upon a broad enough scale, these differences are seen to pass away by insensible gradations." Mr. Hodgson analyses the distinctions of the dialects, and "I think, I may safely affirm upon the strength of my vocabularies, that the Sokpo of the Tibetans are, as has been already assumed in this paper, no other than the Olet and Kalmak of Rumusat and Klaproth, whilst their confreres, the Horpa, are almost as evidently Turkish, the Turkish affinity of the latter being inferred, not only from the vocables, but from the complex structure of Horpa verbs and from the quassi-Arian physiognomy of the samples I have seen of the Horpa race." Therefore the Sokpo are not the famous race which gave an appellation to Sogdiana. "Reverting to what I have better assurance of, I shall next note a fact as extraordinary almost as that which formed the subject of my last communication to the society, to wit, that some of Humboldt's characteristics of the Malayo-Polyncsian tongues hold good as to the Gyarung language even more strangely than Rosen's of the Circassian; so that we may have possibly, in the unsophisticated tongue of this primitive race of mountaineers, situated centrally between the Chinese, the Indo-Chinese, the Tibetans, and the Altaians, and protected from absorption, assimilation or conquest by their fastnesses, the main and middle link of that vast chain which unites the insular and continental nations of the East and the most dispersed scions of the immensely diffused family of the Mongolidæ."

Neither of these great tribes Sokpo and Horpa employ any

writing. As to the physical unity of the tribes Mr. Hodgson supplies the following table, with descriptions of the individual from whom it was taken :—

	Amdoan.	*Horpa.*	*Gyarung.*	*Manyak.*
	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Height without shoes, ...	5.8.½	5.7.½	5.8.0	5.4.0
Length of head, from crown to chin (with calipers), ...	0 8.½	0 6.½	0.9.0	0.9.½
Girth of head, ...	1.10.0	1.9.½	1.10.¾	1.10.¾
Length of head, fore and aft, or forehead to occiput, ...	0.7.¾	0.7.¾	0.8.0	0.8.0
Width of head, between parietes, ...	0.6.½	0.6.0	0.6.¼	0.6.¼
Crown of head to hip, ...	2.4.¾	2.4.0	2.3.¼	2.3.0
Hip to heel, ...	3.3.¾	3.3.½	2 11.½	3.1.0
Width between the shoulders, ...	1.4.0	2.1.0	1.1.½	1 4.0
Girth of chest, ...	3.1.0	2.9.0	2.11.½	2.11.¾
Length of arm and hand, ...	2.6.¾	2 6 0	2 4.¾	2.4.0
Ditto of arm, ...	1.0.0	1.0 0	0 11.½	0.11.½
,, of fore-arm, ...	0.11.0	0.10.0	0.9.½	0.9.8
,, of hand, ...	0.8.0	0.7.¾	0.7.¾	0.7.½
,, of thigh, ...	1.8.0	1.7.0	1.6.½	1.7.0
,, of leg to ankle, ...	1.4.½	1.5.0	1 3.0	1 5.0
Ditto of foot, ...	0.11.0	0.10.0	0.9.½	0.9.½
Width of hand, ...	0.4.¾	0.4.¾	0.4.0	0.4.0
Ditto of foot, ...	0.4.¾	0.4.½	0.4.½	0.4.0
Girth of thigh, ...	1.9.0	1.4.¾	1 6.¾	1.7.½
Ditto of calf, ...	1.3.½	1.1.¾	1.2.0	1.1.½
Ditto of fore-arm, ...	0.11.0	0.9.¾	0.10.0	0.9.½

The eleventh paper contains an account of the systems of Law and Police in Nepal. It was obtained from various individuals and is written in the form of question and answer. There are four Courts according to one account of Law in Kathmandu. According to another there are eight. The jurisdiction is civil only but has no territorial limits. The Supreme Court in the Kot Linga where the head judicial officer always presides. They sit permanently, never quitting the capital, but when necessary sending out Judges; when any body is dissatisfied, he appeals to the Premier. If he will not do justice he appeals to the Raja, who appoints a Council or Committee of Ministers to hear his case. The judicial officers sit in such cases with the Ministers.

The authority of the Dharmadhikari is only over-caste questions, and he punishes by fine.

If the prosecutor fails to appear the offender is remanded to prison.

There are four Provincial Courts, two for the East and two for the West from whom an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. All civil cases are within their jurisdiction, and all criminal cases except "1, *Brahmahatya*, or slaying a *Brahman*; 2, *Gouhatya*, or killing a cow; 3, *Strihatya*, or killing a woman; 4, *Balahatya*, or

killing children; and 5, Patki; and all unlawful intercourse of the sexes, such as incest, adultery or whatever involves a loss of caste by the higher party." The Provincial Courts are appointed by the Provincial Governors subject to the approval of the Durbar. The Judges are " at the capital, one *dit'ha* for all the four courts; and for each of them two *bicharis*, one *jamadar*, twenty-five *sipahis*, twenty-five *mahanias*, and five *chaprassis*. The *dit'ha* gives orders to the *bichari*, the *bichari* to the *jamadar*; and the *jamadar* to the *sipahis* and *mahanias* who serve processes, and see that all persons are forthcoming when required for the purpose of justice. [Another authority adds the following to the list of officers, after the *bichari*, *viz.* the *bahidar*, *araz-begi* and two *naikia*. The *dit-ha* (he says) decides; the *bichari* conducts the interrogation of the parties, and ascertains the truth of their statements; the *bahidar* writes the *kail-mama*, which the *bichari's* interrogation has forced from the party in the wrong; the *araz-begi* is the superintendent of the jail, and sheriff or officer who presides over, and is answerable for, executions. The *naikias*, with their *mahanias*, inflict the *kora* when needed, and they are also subordinate to the *araz-begi*."] The Judges are paid by salaries and fees. All cases not involving life may be referred to Punchayuts at the discretion of the parties, but cases of assault are seldom so referred. The Punchayuts are appointed by the Judge with the consent of the parties. The executive aid of the Court is lent to them and the Court carries out their decision. The Punchayuts must be unanimous and the higher castes must be tried by higher castes. The Punchayuts are never paid any thing in civil suits. " If the plaintiff be absent and the defendant present, it is the custom to take security from the defendant to appear when called upon at some future time and to let him depart: no decision is come to in such cases. If the plaintiff be present and the defendant absent, the latter is not therefore cast; he is searched for, and until he is found, no decision can be pronounced "

Security is also taken from prosecutors and witnesses, the procedure is as follows :—" If a person comes into court and states that another person owes him a certain sum of money, which he refuses to pay, the *bichari* of the court immediately asks him for the particulars of the debt, which he accordingly furnishes. The *bichari* then commands the *jamadar* of the court to send one of his *sipahis* to fetch the debtor; the creditor accompanies the *sipahi* to point out the debtor, and pays him two *annas* per diem, until he has arrested the latter and brought him into court. When he is there produced, the *dit'ha* and *bicharis* interrogate the parties face to face The debtor is asked if he acknowledges the debt alleged against him, and will imme-

diately discharge it. The debtor may answer by acknowledging the debt, and stating his willingness to pay it as soon as he can collect the means, which he hopes to do in a few days. In this case, the *bichari* will desire the creditor to wait a few days. The creditor may reply that he cannot wait, having immediate need of the money; and if so, one of the *chaprassis* of the court is attached to the debtor, with directions to see to the producing of the money in court, by any means. The debtor must then produce money or goods, or whatever property he has, and bring it into court. The *dit'ha* and *bicharis* then, calling to their assistance three or four merchants, proceed to appraise the goods produced in satisfaction of the debt, and immediately discharge it; nor can the creditor object to their appraisement of the debtor's goods and chattels. In matters thus arranged, that is, where the defendant admits the cause of action to be valid, 5 per cent. of the property litigated is taken from the one party, and 10 per cent. from the other, and no more. If the defendant, when produced in court in the manner above described denies, instead of confessing, the debt, then the plaintiff's proofs are called for; and if he has only a simple note of hand unattested, or an attested acknowledgment, the witnesses to which are dead, then the *dit'ha* and *bicharis* interrogate the plaintiff thus: 'This paper is of no use as evidence; how do you propose to establish your claim?' The plaintiff may answer: 'I lent the money to the father of the defendant; the note produced is in his hand-writing, and my claim is a just claim.' Hereupon the plaintiff is required to pledge himself formally to prosecute his claim in the court in which he is, and in no other. The words enjoining the plaintiff thus to gage himself, are '*Beri t'hapo*;' and the mode is by the plaintiff's taking a rupee in his hand, which he closes, and strikes the ground, exclaiming, at the same time, 'My claim is just, and I gage myself to prove it so.' The defendant is then commanded to take up the gage of the plaintiff, or to pledge himself in a similar manner to attend the court duly to the conclusion of the trial, which he does by formally denying the authenticity of the document produced against him, as well as the validity of the debt; and upon this denial he likewise strikes the earth with his hand closed on a rupee. The rupee of the plaintiff and that of the defendant, which are called *beri*, are now deposited in court. The next step is for the court to take the fee called *karpan*, or five rupees, from each party. The amount of both *beri* and *karpan* is the perquisite of the various officers of the court, and does not go to the government. The giving of *karpan* by the parties implies their desire to refer the dispute to the decision of the ordeal; and accordingly, as

soon as the *karpan* is paid down, the *dit'ha* acquaints the government that the parties in a certain cause wish to undergo the ordeal. The necessary order is thereupon issued from the Darbar; but when it has reached the court, the *dit'ha* and *bicharis* first of all exhort the parties to come to an understanding and effect a settlement of their dispute by some other means; if however, they will not consent, the trial is directed to proceed. The ordeal is called *nyaya*, and the form of it is as follows: The names of the respective parties are described on two pieces of paper, which are rolled up into balls, and then have *puja* offered to them. From each party a fine or fee of one rupee is taken; the balls are then affixed to staffs of reed, and two *annas* more are taken from each party. The reeds are then intrusted to two of the *havildars* of the court to take to the Queen's Tank; and with the *havildars*, a *bichari* of the court, a *brahman*, and the parties proceed thither, as also two men of the *Chamakhalak* (or *Chamara*) caste. On arriving at the tank, the *bichari* again exhorts the parties to avoid the ordeal by adopting some other mode of settling the business, the merits of which are only known to themselves If they continue to insist on the ordeal, the two *havildars*, each holding one of the reeds, go, one to the East and the other to the West side of the tank, entering the water about knee deep. The *Brahman*, the parties, and the *Chamakhalaks*, all at this moment enter the water a little way; and the *Brahman* performs *puja* to VARUNA in the name of the parties, and repeats a sacred text, the meaning of which is, that mankind know not what passes in the minds of each other, but that all inward thoughts and past acts are known to the gods SURYA, CHANDRA, VARUNA, and YAMA; and that they will do justice between the parties in this cause. When the *puja* is over, the *Brahman* gives the *tilak* to the two *Chamakhalaks*, and says to them, 'Let the champion of truth win, and let the false one's champion lose!' This being said, the *Brahman* and the parties come out of the water, and the *Chamakhalaks* separate, one going to each place where a reed is erected. They then enter the deep water, and at a signal given, both immerse themselves in the water at the same instant. Whichever of them first rises from the water, the reed nearest to him is instantly destroyed, together with the scroll attached to it. The other reed is carried back to the court where the ball of paper is opened, and the name read If the scroll bear the plaintiff's name, he wins the cause; if it be that of the defendant, the latter is victorious. The fine called *jit'houri* is then paid by the winner and that called *harouri* by the loser; besides which, five rupees are demanded from the winner in return for a turbanwhich he gets, and the same sum, under

the name of *sabhasudd'ha* (or purification of the court), from the loser. The above four demands on the parties, *viz. jil'houri, harouri, pagri* and *sabhasudd'ha,* are government taxes; and, exclusive of these, eight *annas* must be paid to the *mahanias* of the court, eight *annas* more to the *kotmal,* eight more to the *kumhal-naikias,* and, lastly, eight more to the *khardar* or registrar. In this manner multitudes of causes are decided by *nyaya* (ordeal), when the parties cannot be brought to agree upon the subject matter of dispute, and have neither documentary nor verbal evidence to adduce." Complainant states his case and if the accused denies evidence is heard. Then " if the witnesses depose positively to their having seen the accused commit the murder, the latter is again asked what he has to say, and if he still refuses to confess, he is whipped until he does; the confession when obtained, is reduced to writing and attested by the murderer, who is then put in irons and sent to jail. Cases of theft, robbery, incest, &c. are also thus dealt within Nepal, and the convict sent to prison. When the number amounts to twenty or thirty, the *dil'ha* makes out a calendar of their crimes, to which he appends their confession, and a specification of the punishment usually inflicted in such cases. This list the *dil'ha* carries to the *Bharadar Sabha* (council of state), whence it is taken by the *premier* to the prince, after the *dil'ha's* allotment of punishment to each convict has been ratified, or some other punishment substituted. The list, so altered or confirmed in the council of state, and referred by the *premier* to the prince, is as a matter of form, sanctioned by the latter, after which it is re-delivered to the *dil'ha* who makes it over to the *araz-begi.* The latter, taking the prisoners, the *maha naikias,* and some men of the *Porya* caste with him proceeds to the banks of the *Bishen-mati* where the sentence of the law is inflicted by the hands of the *Poryas* and in the presence of the *araz-begi* and the *maha-naikias.* Grave offences, involving the penalty of life or limb are thus treated. With respect to mutual revilings and quarrels, false evidence, false accusation of moral delinquency, and such like minor crimes and offences, punishment is apportioned with reference to the caste of the offender or offenders."

The parties plead invariably viva voce, and there are no vakeels. Sometimes a relative is admitted to speak. The witnesses are unpaid, but the accused and accuser are invariably confronted. Perjury in mild cases is punished with fine, in heavy cases with corporal chastisement or death. Oral testimony is given on oath or the Hari-vansa, but in the absence of evidence ordeals are employed as a substitute. The parties depose in their own suits, and no evidence is recorded expect on very grave

questions. No fees are charged during trial but a percentage on the amount claimed is paid by both parties and also a fee to the Judge.

The village system is imperfect in Nepal, but there is a village police, and the State "instead of collecting its revenues, and paying its establishments out of them, prefers the method of assigning its revenual claims directly to its functionaries, and leaving them to collect the amount; while, as judicial follows revenual administration in Nepal, the government feels little concern about territorial divisions: in the whole country Westward, from *Kathmandu*, as far as the *Narayani* river, and Eastward as far as the *Dud Kosi* River, there is no specific *arrondissement*, district, or *zillah*. These large tracts of country are assigned principally to the *Compu*, or army stationed in the capital; and their judicial administration is for the most part in the hands of deputies of the Officer, supervised by certain migratory royal judges, called mountain-*bicharis*."

The rules of inheritance vary in each tribe but among the Khas sons by concubines get a third of the share of a legitimate son, adoption is confined to kindred, and wills except for more main purposes are disallowed. "The creditor may attach duns to the debtor, to follow and dun him wherever he goes. The creditor may also stop the debtor wherever he finds him; take him home, confine, beat and abuse him; so that he does him no serious injury in health or limbs. [Another answer states, that the creditor may seize upon the debtor, confine him in his own house, place him under the spout that discharges the filthy wash of the house, and such like; but he has no further power over him].

"Destruction of human life, with or without malice and, in whatever way, must be atoned for by loss of life. Killing a cow is another capital crime. Incest is a third. Deflowering a female of the sacred tribe subjects a man of a lower caste to capital punishment, and the confiscation of all his property. Robbery is a capital crime. Burglary is punished by cutting off the burglar's hands." Women and Bramhuns are never executed, but degraded in every possible way and then expelled Nepal.

The Newars take no heed of adultery but among the Parbattias, the husband may kill the adulterer.

The laws of Nepal are excessively stern as regards the intercourse of the castes. A Bramhun who has intercourse with a woman of lower caste except a prostitute is disgraced, banished. Any other man so offending is slain. Any woman having intercourse with an outcaste, among whom Mussalmans are reckoned immediately has her nose cut off, and is banished as an outcaste. "A male outcaste, who has intercourse, under any circumstances, with a pure Hindu female, and whether the fe-

male be the seducer or the seduced, be maid, wife, or widow, chaste, or a wanton, is adjudged to die; and the female is rendered noseless and an outcaste; unless of the sacred order, when her nose is spared. If an outcaste female pass herself off for one of a pure caste and have commerce with a Hindu, she shall have her nose cut off; and he, if he confess his sin so soon as he discovers it, shall be restored to caste by penance and purification; but if he have connexion knowingly with such a female, he shall be emasculated, and made an outcaste."

TRADE OF THE MADRAS TERRITORIES

For 1856-57.

Imports.

	Merchandize.	*Treasure*
Gangam, ...	Rs. 16,077	Rs. 48,000
Vizagapatam,..	3,42,998	
Rajahmundry, ...	3,42,460	1,76,359
Masulipatam,..	98,433	
Guntoor, ...	4,984	
Nellore, ...	15,930	30,843
Madras, ...	1,42,90,385	1,02,46,760
South Arcot, ...	86,264	63,366
Tanjore, ...	10,61,485	9,17,647
Madura, ...	1,27,415	
Tinnevelly, ...	3,21,534	5,57,631
Malabar, ...	49,61,700	21,38,103
Canara, ...	18,74,579	28,59,868

Exports.

Gangam, ...	Rs. 9,07,895	
Vizagapatam,..	19,08,755	
Rajahmundry, ...	14,10,124	67,800
Masulipatam,...	3,40,075	
Guntoor, ...	2,717	
Nellore, ...	1,06,507	
Madras, ...	1,23,46,911	32,15,472
South Arcot, ...	8,51,285	1,500
Tanjore, ...	32,44,587	10,000
Madura, ...	3,36,365	

Tinnevelly, ...	27,62,574	21,500
Malabar, ...	48,70,635	8,612
Canara, ...	76,45,328	2,014

The re-exports are also given, and the tonnage which is as follows:—

	Arrivals.	*Departures.*
Ganjam, ...	Tons, 7,0 6	30,960
Vizagapatam, ...	10,535	42,596
Rajahmundry, ...	28,076	52,449
Masulipatam, ...	4,578	10,291
Guntoor, ...	146	46
Nellore, ...	7,823	8,943
Madras, ...	2,79,725	2,73,298
South Arcot, ...	7,664	14,242
Tanjore, ...	40,737	66,413
Madura, ...	22,166	21,533
Tinnevelly, ...	24,261	27,079
Malabar, ...	1,42,834	1,53,002
Canara, ...	76,505	88,631

The following is the description of the trade article by article:—

IMPORTS.

Articles.			*Rs.*
Alum, ...	Cwt.		5,695
Apparel: Boots and Shoes, ...	Value.		12,447
Apparel: Buttons, ...	ditto,		3,778
Apparel: Gloves, ...	ditto,		10,756
Apparel: Gold and Silver Lace and Thread, ...	ditto,		1,54,829
Apparel: Haberdashery, ...	ditto,		49,908
Apparel: Hats and Caps, ...	ditto,		21,072
Apparel: Hosiery, ...	ditto,		44,785
Apparel: Millinery, ...	ditto,		3,50,985
Apparel: Wearing Apparel, ...	ditto,		1,54,076
Apparel: Do. Military,..	ditto,		33,111
Arms and Ammunition, ...	ditto,		43,515
Bats and Balls, ...	ditto,		2,917
Beads,...	ditto,		32,554
Billiard Tables, ...	ditto,		3,056
Books & Stationery: Books—British, ...	ditto,		1,11,642
Books & Stationery: Do. Foreign, ...	ditto,		3,399
Books & Stationery: Prints and Engravings, ...	ditto,		4,931
Books & Stationery: Stationery, ...	ditto,		2,65,998
Brushes, ...	ditto,		6,112
Cabinetware, ...	ditto,		8,688
Cards—Playing, ...	ditto,		4,635
Carriages, ...	ditto,		6,185
	Carried forward, ...		13,35,074

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...		13,36,074
Cattle—Horses, ...	...	No.,	6,32,930
Chalk, ...	...	Tons,	3,641
Chanks, ...	...	No.,	6,318
Coach Furniture, ...	Value Rs.,		9,007
Coal and Coke, ...	...	Tons,	66,421
Coffee, ...	...	lbs.	987
Congreves or Matches, ...	Value Rs.,		2,777
Corks, ...	...	Gross,	24,842
Cotton Wood, ...	...	lbs	25,743
Cotton Goods. Twist and Yarn—British, ...	...	,,	22,17,433
Cotton Goods. Ditto Foreign,	...	,,	52,965
Cotton Goods. Thread, ...	...	,,	71,371
Cotton Goods. Piece Goods—Dyed, ...	...	Pieces, Yards,	6,05,308
Cotton Goods. Ditto, Printed, ...	...	Pieces, Yards,	3,44,995
Cotton Goods. Ditto, Plain, ...	...	Pieces, Yards,	19,02,080
Cotton Goods. Lace & Small ware, ...	... Value Rs.		7,037
Cow Tails, ...	...	Cwt.	2,050
Drugs. Aculakar, ...	...	ditto,	1,579
Drugs. Arsenic, ...	...	ditto,	1,997
Drugs. Assafœtida.	..	ditto,	47,269
Drugs. Borax and Tincal, ...	...	ditto,	11,798
Drugs. Brimstone, ...	...	ditto,	20,334
Drugs. Camphor, ...	...	lbs.,	95,031
Drugs. Ditto Green,.. ...	...	ditto,	11,144
Drugs. China Root, ...	...	Cwt.,	13,262
Drugs. Cinnabar, ...	...	ditto,	7,851
Drugs. Copperas, ...	...	ditto,	2,495
Drugs. Cubebs, ...	...	ditto,	5,131
Drugs. Gallingal, ...	...	ditto,	8,114
Drugs. Gallnuts, ...	...	ditto,	9,854
Drugs. Goodauck, ...	...	ditto,	5,769
Drugs. Liquorice Root, ...	..	ditto,	3,427
Drugs. Long Pepper Root, ...	...	ditto,	8,467
Drugs. Musk, ...	...	lbs.	1,100
Drugs. Opium—On Company's Account,	...	Cases.,	1,100
Drugs. Potash, ...	...	Cwt.,	5,014
Drugs. Russacarpoorum, ...	...	ditto,	1,103
Drugs. Sulphuric Acid, ...	...	Gallons,	381
Drugs. Turpentine, ...	...	ditto,	4,376
Drugs. Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.,		45,262
Dyes. Catechu or Terrajaponica, ..	...	Cwt.,	8,627
Dyes. Choyaroot, ...	...	ditto,	6,700
Dyes. Cochineal, ...	...	ditto,	3,573
	Carried forward, ..		76,41,780

	Articles.		*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...		76,41,730
Dyes.	Indigo, ...	lbs.,	1,634
	Madder or Munjeet, ...	Cwt.,	22,551
	Poovathoo, ...	ditto,	25,624
	Saffron, ...	lbs.,	8,108
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	3,681
Eppapindy,	... ...	Cwt.,	1,274
Fans,	... ...	Value Rs,	609
Fireworks,	... ...	ditto,	29,473
Fruits and Nuts.	Albacur, ...	Cwt.,	1,738
	Almonds, ...	ditto,	19,185
	Betel Nut—Boiled, ...	ditto,	1,21,836
	Ditto Raw, ...	ditto,	2,24,992
	Cashew Nuts, ...	ditto,	406
	Cocoanuts, ...	No.,	41,081
	Ditto Kernels, ...	Cwt.,	48,441
	Dates, ...	ditto,	1,98,811
	Kismiss, ...	ditto,	7,653
	Raisins, ...	ditto,	29,140
	Tamarind, ...	ditto,	22,390
	Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.,	5,197
Glassware.	Bottles, ...	ditto,	77,145
	Other Sorts, ...	ditto,	96,210
Grain.	Caramanaloo, ...	...Quarters,	1,752
	Dholl, ...	ditto,	22,112
	Horse Gram, ...	ditto,	3,002
	Menoomooloo, ...	ditto,	34,083
	Paddy, ...	ditto,	3,65,622
	Pease, ...	ditto,	81,801
	Pessaloo, ...	ditto,	3,517
	Rice, ...	ditto,	12,23,959
	Sanagaloo, ...	ditto,	50,411
	Wheat, ...	ditto,	1,97,598
	Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.,	3,974
Grocery,	... ...	ditto,	8,673
Gums.	Asphaltum, ...	Cwt.,	3,727
	Benjamin, ...	ditto,	67,232
	Glue, ...	ditto,	6,072
	Rosin, ...	ditto,	464
	Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.,	1,561
Gunnies and Gunny Bags,		... ... No.,	3,02,791
Hides.	Tanned, ...	... ditto,	12,266
	Untanned, ...	... ditto,	1,063
Ice,	... ...	... Tons,	1,91,860
Instruments.	Astronomical, ..	Value Rs.	1,000
	Band, ...	... ditto,	4,230
	Chemical, ..	.. ditto,	2,726
	Carried forward, ...		1,12,20,405

	Articles.			Rs
	Brought forward, ...			1,12,20,405
Instruments.	Mathematical,	Value Rs.		6,884
	Musical,	ditto,		48,713
	Philosophical,	ditto,		6,073
	Surgical,	ditto,		3,719
	Surveying,	ditto,		5,184
	Telegraphic,	ditto,		100
	Other Sorts,	ditto,		2,319
Ivoryware,		ditto,		2,741
Jewellery.	Clocks and Watches,	No.,		31,393
	Coral,	ditto,		1,36,866
	Do. False,	ditto,		3,650
	False Pearls,	ditto,		7,567
	Lamitta,	ditto,		4,257
	Other Sorts,	ditto,		75,703
Lac Stick,		Cwt.,		15,142
Machinery,		Value Rs.		1,10,049
Malt Liquors,		Gallons,		2,93,035
Manufactured Metals.	Brassware,	Value Rs.		40,180
	Copperware,	ditto,		6,971
	Cutlery,	ditto,		38,899
	Hardware,	ditto,		1,31,501
	Ironware,	ditto,		53,837
	Lacqueredware,	ditto,		1,225
	Platedware,	ditto,		50,292
	Silver Plate,	ditto,		12,070
	Silverware,	ditto,		4,447
	Tinware,	ditto,		3,330
	Types—Printing,	ditto,		23,210
	Other Sorts,	ditto,		29,852
Marble Slabs,		ditto,		2,662
Mats,		ditto,		3,558
Ditto Bags,		ditto,		1,601
Materials.	Book Binding,	ditto,		5,154
	Drawing,	ditto,		4,656
	Printing,	ditto,		3,673
	Shoe Maker's,	ditto,		2,556
	Watch,	ditto,		1,638
Medicines,		ditto,		32,772
Metals. Copper.	Bolt and Ingot,	ditto,		1,17,198
	Composition,	ditto,		1,11,601
	Nails,	ditto,		13,397
	Old,	ditto,		72,573
	Rod,	ditto,		24,777
	Sheet,	ditto,		2,21,119
	Sheathing,	ditto,		27,970
	Slabs and Tiles,	ditto,		59
	Carried forward, ...			1,30,16,581

	Articles.		*Rs.*
		Brought forward, ...	1,30,16,581
Metals. Iron.	Bar and Bolt, ...	Value Rs.	7,27,770
	Hoop, ...	... ditto,	57,644
	Nails, ...	... ditto,	16,085
	Old, ...	... ditto,	2,582
	Pig, ...	... ditto,	8,324
	Rails, ...	... ditto,	32,670
	Rod, ..	.. ... ditto,	39,132
	Sheet, ...	... ditto,	34,601
	Shot, ...	... ditto,	1,764
	Wire, ...	... ditto,	3,613
	Swedish, ...	... ditto,	6,684
Metals.	Gong Metal, ...	... ditto,	41,742
	Steel, ...	... Cwt.,	34,127
	Spelter, ...	... ditto,	60,645
	Tin, ...	... ... ditto,	37,004
	Ditto Plates,... ..	... ditto,	12,246
	Lead Pig,	.. ... ditto,	12,299
	Ditto Sheet, ...	... ditto,	1,887
	Brass, ...	.. ... ditto,	19,298
	Ditto Composition, ...	... ditto,	81,392
	Ditto Old, ..	... ... ditto,	50,406
	Ditto Sheet, ...	... ditto,	14,502
	Ditto Sheathing, ..	.. .. ditto,	1,407
	Ditto Wire, ...	... ditto,	4,142
	Patent Sheathing, ..	.. ... ditto,	13,280
	Yellow Metal, ...	... ditto,	9,147
	Ditto Nails, ...	... ... ditto,	2,078
	Ditto Sheathing, ...	... ditto,	16,564
	Quicksilver, ..	... ... ditto,	28,118
	Zinc, ...	... ditto,	2,000
	Other Sorts, ..	... Value Rs.,	26,969
Military Stores.	On Company's Account, ...	.. ditto,	13,39,067
	On Private Account,	... ... ditto,	23,438
Molasses or Jagree,		... Cwt.	24,490
Naval Stores.	Anchors, ...	... Value Rs.	3,346
	Canvas, ...	.. .. Bolts,	18,616
	Chain Cable, ..	... Cwt.	3,731
	Coir and Coir Rope,	.. ... ditto,	71,045
	Cordage, ...	.. ditto,	5,754
	Hemp, ...	.. ... ditto,	31,574
	Do. Rope, ...	.. ditto,	3,913
	Pitch, Tar and Dammer,	... ... ditto,	31,277
	Twine, ...	.. ditto,	13,024
	Other Sorts, ...	... ... Value Rs.	20,591
		Carried forward, ...	1,60,06,569

Articles.			*Rs.*
		Brought forward, ...	1,60,06,569
Oils.	Cassia, ...	... Gallons.	657
	Castor, ...	.. ditto.	8,797
	Cinnamon, ...	... ditto.	522
	Cocoanut, ...	... ditto,	12,433
	Cod Liver, ...	.. ditto,	1,071
	Gingely, ...	... ditto.	11,171
	Fish, ...	... ditto,	2,278
	Linseed, ...	... ditto.	6 004
	Wood, ...	.. ditto,	3 019
	Other Sorts, ...	.. Value Rs.	4,652
Oilman's Stores, ...		.. ditto.	1 29 870
Paint & Colours.	Arthal, ...	... Cwt.	1,655
	Red Lead, ...	... ditto.	1,817
	Ditto Ochre, ...	... ditto.	1,820
	Sandarach (Sundroos), ..	... ditto,	2 170
	Varnish, ...	... ditto,	4,834
	Verdigris, ...	... ditto,	2,407
	Vermillion, ...	... ditto.	8 027
	White Lead, ...	... ditto,	7,906
	Other Sorts.	Value Rs.,	22,829
Papier-mache Ware,	...	... ditto,	2 222
Perfumery,	Eau-de-Cologne, ...	.. dozens,	3,276
	Lavender, ..	... ditto.	1,408
	Rose Water, ..	.. Gallons,	10,608
	Other Sorts, ..	Value Rs.	33,027
Photographic Apparatus,	...	... ditto,	17,060
Pictures and Portraits,	...	... ditto,	10,169
Picture Frames.	... ...	... ditto,	492
Pipe Staves and Casks,	...	.. ditto,	83,107
Porcelain & Earthenware,	...	... ditto,	1,10,296
Precious Stones.	Diamonds, ...	.. ditto,	44,400
	Pearls, ...	... ditto,	29,090
	Rubies, ...	... ditto,	16 750
	Other Sorts, ..	... ditto,	43,725
Provisions.	Arrowroot.	.. Cwt.	1,015
	Barley, ...	... ditto,	2,117
	Confectionery, ...	...Value Rs.	33,504
	Flour, ...	.. Cwt.	4,451
	Fresh, ...	...Value Rs.	22,476
	Ghee, ...	... Cwt.	14,575
	Sago, ...	.. ditto,	4 583
	Salted, ...	...Value Rs.	61,750
	Other Sorts.	... ditto,	12,807
Railway Materials,	...	... ditto,	32,46,923
Rattans and Canes.	... ...	... ditto.	6.566
Saddlery, ...	...	... ditto.	49,968
		Carried forward, ...	2,01,06,433

	Articles.		*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...		2,01,06,433
Salt.	On Company's Account, ...	lbs.	83,653
Salt.	Goa, ...	,,	1,146
Salt.	On Private Account, ...	,,	64,554
Saltpetre,	... .	Cwt.	3,988
Seeds.	Adjuvan, ...	... Quarters,	817
Seeds.	Coriander, ...	... ditto,	23,670
Seeds.	Cummin, ...	... ditto,	92,081
Seeds.	Fenegreek, ...	... ditto,	24,078
Seeds.	Fenal, ...	... ditto,	6,690
Seeds.	Gingely, ...	... ditto,	30,986
Seeds.	Mustard, ...	... ditto,	17,209
Seeds.	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	11,155
Shawls—Cashmere,	..	... Pieces	5,443
Silk Raw—British,	.. ..	... lbs.,	35,159
Silk Piece Goods.	British, ...	Pieces, Yards,	1,70,452
Silk Piece Goods.	Foreign, ...	Pieces, Yards,	39,769
Silk Piece Goods.	Velvet, British, ...	Pieces, Yards,	4,365
Shoe Blacking,	... ...	...Value Rs.	1,651
Soap, ...	.. ...	... ditto,	12,051
Spectacles, ...	.. ...	... ditto,	3,049
Spices.	Cardamums, ...	... lbs.,	6,291
Spices.	Cassia, ...	... ditto,	5,203
Spices.	Cinnamon, ...	... ditto,	2,331
Spices.	Cloves, ...	... ditto,	65,475
Spices.	Ginger, ...	... ditto,	20,395
Spices.	Mace, ...	... ditto,	8,775
Spices.	Nutmeg, ...	... ditto,	12,342
Spices.	Pepper, ...	... ditto,	41,125
Spices.	Ditto Long, ...	... ditto,	20,680
Spices.	Ditto White, ...	.. ditto,	1,425
Spices.	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	7,378
Spirits.	Arrack, ...	... Gallons,	2,11,126
Spirits.	Brandy, ...	... ditto,	1,37,240
Spirits.	Gin, ...	... ditto,	10,446
Spirits.	Rum, ...	... ditto,	2,717
Spirits.	Whiskey, ...	... ditto,	465
Spirits.	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	154
Sugar,	... ...	... Cwt.,	55,670
Ditto Loaf, ...	... ...	... ditto,	8,142
Ditto Candy,	... ...	... ditto,	12,545
Statuary,	... .	Value Rs.,	2,100
Tea,	... ...	... lbs·	1,23,262
	Carried forward, ...		2,14,88,686

Articles.			Rs.
	Brought forward, ...		2,14,88,686
Timber and Planks. Teak, ...	...	Value Rs.,	1,45,178
Mahogany ...	...	ditto,	2,983
Other Sorts,...	...	ditto,	8,60,764
Tabacco. Manufactured, ..	...	No., lbs.,	11,297
Unmanufactured,	...	... ,,	2,73,391
Toys, ...		Value Rs.	15,798
Trunks and Boxes, ...	...	... ditto,	9,386
Umbrellas, ...		.. No.	26,323
Wax and Wax Candles, ...	...	... lbs.	29,166
Wines. Cape, ...		.. Gallons,	13,759
Champaigne, ...	..	... ditto,	16,720
Cherry Brandy, ...		.. ditto,	612
Claret—English, ...	...	... ditto,	1,092
Ditto French, ...		... ditto,	31490
Cider and Perry, ..	..	.. ditto,	1,084
French, ...		.. ditto,	2,502
Curacoa, ..	..	... ditto,	1,195
Ginger, ...		... ditto,	196
Hock, ...	...	... ditto,	1467
Lisbon, ...		.. ditto,	2,783
Madeira, ...	..	... ditto,	17,990
Marasquino, ...		... ditto,	388
Marsella, ...		... ditto,	383
Moselle, ..	..	... ditto,	1,669
Noyeau, ...		... ditto,	480
Port, ...	...	... ditto,	23,039
Sherry, ...		... ditto,	1,07,143
Other Sorts, ...	...	Value Rs.,	19,783
Woods. Sandalwood, ...		... Cwt.	2,929
Sappan, ...	...	... ditto,	224
Other Sorts,... ...		.. Value Rs.	23,754
Wood Screw, ...		... ditto,	6,495
Wool, ...	...	... lbs. ...	1,448
Woollens. Alpacca, ...		... Pieces, Yards,	9,045
Billiard Cloth, ...	...	... Pieces, Yards,	989
Blankets, ...		... Pieces, Yards,	8,328
Blue Cloth, ...	...	... Pieces, Yards,	7,340
Broad Cloth, ...		... Pieces, Yards,	51,898
Carpets, ...	...	... Pieces, Yards,	1,630
	Carried forward, ...		2,32,28,822

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...		2,32,23,822
Woollens. Circassian Cloth, ...	Pieces, Yards,		1,270
Davalies, ...	Pieces, Yards,		1,223
Doe Skins, ...	Pieces, Yards,		5,987
Drab Cloth, ...	Pieces, Yards,		915
Flannel, ...	Pieces, Yards,		21,426
Gambroons, ...	Pieces, Yards,		1,423
Medium Cloth, ...	Pieces, Yards,		1,279
Merino,...	Pieces, Yards,		2,007
Scarlet Cloth,...	Pieces, Yards,		10,481
Serge, ...	Pieces, Yards,		1,318
Shawls, ...	Pieces,		7,450
Tweeds, ...	Ditto, Yards,		5,359
Worsted, ...	Pieces, Yards,		7,657
Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.		60,507
Sundries, ...	ditto,		1,73,120
Total Merchandize, ...			2,35,25,244
Treasure. Gold, ...			29,81,753
Silver, ...			1,40,55,629
Copper, ...			1,200
Total Treasure, ...			1,70,38,582
Total Merchandize & Treasure, ...			4,05,63,826

EXPORTS.

	Articles.			*Rs.*
Apparel.	Boots and Shoes,	...Value Rs.		13,029
	Gold Thread and Lace,	...	ditto,	16,320
	Haberdashery,	...	ditto,	2,886
	Hats and Caps,	...	ditto,	150
	Hosiery,	...	ditto,	900
	Millinery,	...	ditto,	3,541
	Wearing Apparel,	...	ditto,	33,013
Arms and Ammunition,		...	ditto,	4,283
Bangles,		...	ditto,	1,463
Beads,		...	ditto,	4,310
Books and Stationery.	Books,	...	ditto,	22,024
	Stationery,	...	ditto,	1,984
Bones,		...	Cwt.	7 395
Cabinet Ware,		...	...Value Rs.	16,313
Carriages,		...	... ditto,	7,282
Cattle.	Bullocks,	...	... No.	36,900
	Horses,	...	... ditto,	4,000
	Sheep, ...	...	... ditto,	21,320
Chanks,		...	...Value Rs.	75,532
Coffee,		...	... lbs.	9,44,446
Cotton, Wool.		...	... ,,	72,22,286
Cotton Goods.	Cotton Twist and Yarn,	...	... ,,	39,620
	Thread,	...	... ,,	4,922
	Piece Goods, Dyed.	...	Pieces,	8,57,172
			Yards,	...
	Do. Plain, ...	...	Pieces,	9,21,502
			Yards,	
	Do. Printed,	...	Pieces,	2,46,625
			Yards,	...
Dregs of Gingely Oil,		...	... Cwt.	63,949
Drugs.	Aloes.	...	... ditto,	2,249
	Camphor,	...	... lbs.	304
	Coculus Indicus,	...	... Cwt.	1,984
	Cuscus Root.	...	... ditto,	1,023
	Gallnut,	...	... ditto,	14,573
	Garlic,	...	... ditto,	17,171
	Kaud Seque Checke,	...	... ditto,	1,805
	Myrabolanes,	...	... ditto,	5,880
	Nux Vomica,	...	... ditto,	1,458
	Senna,	...	... ditto,	25,877
	Zedora Zerumbeth,	...	... ditto,	1,219
	Other Sorts,	...	...Value Rs.	10,544
			Carried forward, ...	1,06,56,204

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...		1,06,56,204
Dyes. Catechu or Terrajaponica,	... ...	Cwt.	4,365
Dyes. Indigo, ...	...	lbs.	47,24,631
Dyes. Turmeric, ...	... ...	Cwt.	1,21,529
Embroidery, ...	...Value Rs.		939
Feathers, ...	... ...	No.	9,631
Firewood, ...	...Value Rs.		14,840
Fishmaws, ...	... ...	Cwt.	4,235
Fruits and Nuts. Betel Nut—Boiled, ...		ditto. / No.	2,22,694
Fruits and Nuts. Ditto Raw, ...	...	.. / Cwt.	1,78,269
Fruits and Nuts. Cocoanut, ...	...	No.	4,61,961
Fruits and Nuts. Ditto Kernel, ...	... ...	Cwt.	4,36,772
Fruits and Nuts. Dates, ...	...	ditto,	3,470
Fruits and Nuts. Tamarind, ...	... ...	ditto,	10,658
Fruits and Nuts. Other Sorts,... ...	...Value Rs.		719
Fuller's Clay, ...	... ...	Cwt.	5 304
Goolal Powder, ...	.. Value Rs.		7,975
Glass Ware. Bottles, ...	... ...	ditto,	3,413
Glass Ware. Other Sorts, ...	...	ditto,	5,522
Grocery, ...	..	ditto,	60
Grain. Anoomooloo, ...	... Quarters,		7,674
Grain. Condooloo, ...	... ...	ditto,	4,052
Grain. Dholl, ...	...	ditto,	18,325
Grain. Horse Gram, ...	... ...	ditto,	46,635
Grain. Menoomooloo, ...	...	ditto,	8,673
Grain. Natcheny, ...	... ...	ditto,	11 309
Grain. Paddy, ...	...	ditto,	3,65,066
Grain. Pease, ...	... ...	ditto,	19,366
Grain. Pessaloo, ...	...	ditto,	18 650
Grain. Rice, ...	... ...	ditto,	51,19,522
Grain. Ditto Shavee, ...	...	ditto,	2,574
Grain. Sanagaloo, ...	... ...	ditto,	2,42,711
Grain. Wheat, ...	...	ditto,	1,12,797
Other Sorts.... ...	...	...Value Rs.	13,751
Gums of Sorts, ...	...	ditto,	523
Gunnies and Gunny Bags, ...	...	No.	14,244
Hides and Skins. Tanned, ...	... ..	ditto,	8,22,773
Hides and Skins. Untanned, ...	...	ditto,	5,65,060
Honey, ...	... ...	Cwt.	2,440
Horns, ...	...	No. / Cwt.	1,00,719
Hooka Shells, ...	..	...Value Rs.	4,481
Instrument—Band, ...	...	ditto,	2,025
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth,	... ...	ditto,	4,519
,, Ware, ...	...	ditto,	2,455
	Carried forward, ...		2,43,83,535

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ..		2,43,83,535
Jewellery.	Clocks and Watches, ...	Value Rs.	6,792
	Other Sorts, ...	.. ditto,	36,211
Machinery, ...	... ...	... ditto,	2,050
Malt Liquors, ...		... Gallons,	27,587
Manufactured Metals.	Brassware, ...	...Value Rs.	5,989
	Ironware, ...	... ditto,	279
	Platedware, ...	... ditto,	3,290
	Silverware, ...	... ditto,	1,951
	Other Sorts, ...	... ditto,	5,216
Mats, ...		... ditto,	8,544
Medicines	...	.. ditto,	1,249
Metals. Copper.	Bolt and Ingot, ...	.. Cwt,	300
	Old, ...	... ditto,	6,050
	Sheet, ...	... ditto,	994
Iron.	Bar and Bolt, ...	.. ditto,	47,059
	Cast, ...	.. ditto,	20,096
	Hoop, ...	... ditto,	1,838
	Kentledge, ...	... ditto,	2,789
	Pig, ...	... ditto,	12,317
Steel, ...		... ditto,	2,193
Spelter, ...		... ditto,	313
Other Sorts, ...		.. Value Rs.	1,525
Military Accoutrements, ..		... ditto,	5,814
Military Stores.	On Company's Account,	... ditto,	1,32,550
	On Private Account,	... ditto,	3,797
Molasses or Jagree, ...		... Cwt.	40,121
Ditto Palmira, ...		.. ditto,	2,037
Musical Instruments, ...		...Value Rs.	9,267
Naval Stores.	Coir and Coir Rope, ...	Cwt.	2,97,422
	Do. on Company's Account,	ditto,	24,000
	Hemp, ...	... ditto,	41,289
	Pitch, Tar and Dammer,	... ditto,	4,438
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	7,817
Oils.	Cassia, ...	... Gallons,	3,295
	Castor, ...	.. ditto,	28,169
	Cocoanut, ...	... ditto,	5,04,722
	Eloopa, ...	... ditto,	1,225
	Fish, ...	... ditto,	9,088
	Gingely, ...	... ditto,	54,918
	Lamp, ...	.. ditto,	36,637
	Linseed, ...	... ditto,	2,406
	Manilla, ...	... ditto,	55,346
	Margosa, ...	... ditto,	1,058
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	3,224
Oilman's Stores, ...		... ditto,	2,440
Perfumery—Sandal Oil, ...		... ditto,	34,868
	Carried forward, ...		2,58,84,115

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ..		2,58,84,115
Pipe Staves and Casks, ...	.. Value Rs.		22,693
Pictures and Portraits, ...	ditto,		8,411
Porcelain and Earthenware, ...	ditto,		6,474
Precious Stones. Diamonds,... ..	... ditto,		43,250
Precious Stones. Garnets, ...	... ditto,		2,410
Precious Stones. Pearls, ...	... ditto,		11,450
Precious Stones. Rubies, ...	... ditto,		43,165
Precious Stones. Other Sorts, .	.. ditto,		2,665
Printing Materials, . ..	.. ditto,		1,000
Provisions. Arrow Root, ...	... Cwt.		44,212
Provisions. Confectionery, ...	... ditto,		1,221
Provisions. Flour, ...	... ditto,		120
Provisions. Fresh, ...	...Value Rs.		62,987
Provisions. Ghee, ...	... Cwt.		3,58,196
Provisions. Salted, ...	...Value Rs.		55,512
Provisions. Other Sorts, ...	... ditto,		11,114
Rattans and Canes—Bamboos, ..	.. ditto,		12,315
Reeds, ...	... ditto,		3,415
Saddlery.	... ditto,		935
Salt. On Company's Account,	... lbs.,		29,097
Salt. On Private Account, ...	... ditto.		80,336
Saltpetre, ...	... Cwt.		1,09,699
Seeds. Agseh, ...	... Quarters,		2,53,810
Seeds. Castor, ...	... ditto,		20,161
Seeds. Coriander, ...	... ditto,		17,452
Seeds. Cotton, ...	... ditto,		4,814
Seeds. Croton, ...	... ditto,		1,406
Seeds. Cummin, ...	... ditto,		3,522
Seeds. Fenegreek, ...	... ditto,		3,392
Seeds. Gingely, ...	... ditto,		17,07,799
Seeds. Lamp Oil, ...	... ditto,		2,98,564
Seeds. Linseed, ...	... ditto,		21,194
Seeds. Manilla, ...	... ditto,		12,431
Seeds. Mustard, ...	... ditto,		22,900
Seeds. Naigree, ...	... ditto,		5,719
Seeds. Valasaloo, ...	.. ditto,		6,276
Seeds. Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.		6,546
Sharkfins, ...	... Cwt.		23,028
Silk Piece Goods, Shawls—Cashmere,	... ... Pieces,		1,449
Silk Piece Goods, Silk Piece Goods, ...	... ditto,		18,351
Silk Piece Goods, Do.—Raw, ...	... lbs.,		4,75,761
Soap, ...	... Cwt.,		1,40,110
Spices. Cardamums, ...	... lbs.,		4,14,555
Spices. Cassia, ...	... ditto,		3,594
Spices. Ditto Buds, ...	... ditto,		6,660
Spices. Chillies, ...	... ditto,		75,970
	Carried forward, ...		3,03,40,256

Articles.			*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ..		3,03,40,256
Spices.	Cinnamon, ...	... lbs.	4,143
	Cloves,...	... ditto,	19,327
	Ginger, ...	... ditto,	69,185
	Mace, ...	... ditto,	669
	Nutmegs, ...	... ditto,	1,308
	Pepper, ...	.. ditto,	9,43,710
	Other Sorts,... ...	...Value Rs.	1,989
Spirits.	Arrack, ...	... Gallons,	17,059
	Brandy, ...	... ditto,	10,978
	Gin, ...	.. ditto,	971
	Rum, ...	... ditto,	39,313
	Whiskey, ...	... ditto,	216
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	12
Sugar, ...		... Cwt	37,90,482
Do Candy, ...		... ditto,	1,842
Do. Loaf, ...		... ditto,	2,198
Tallow, ...		... ditto,	6,493
Tea, ...		... lbs.	57,461
Timber & Planks.	Poon, ...	...Value Rs.	21,283
	Teak, ...	... ditto,	2,42,670
	On Company's Account,	... ditto,	36,770
	Other Sorts, ...	... ditto,	17,269
Tobacco,	Manufactured, ...	... No. / lbs.	32,187
	Unmanufactured, Private Account,	... „	1,70,158
	Unmanufactured, Company's Account,	... „	6,020
Tortoiseshells, ...		... „	1,740
Toys, ...		...Value Rs.	2,929
Trunks and Boxes, ...		... ditto,	2,531
Umbrellas, ...		... No.	2,754
Wax and Wax Candles.... ...		... lbs.	89,329
Wines.	Champaigne, ...	... Gallons,	1,157
	Claret, ...	... ditto,	1,629
	Madeira, ...	... ditto,	2,288
	Port, ...	... ditto,	7,725
	Sherry, ...	... ditto,	9,002
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	124
Woods.	Black, ...	... ditto,	50,751
	Ebony, ...	... ditto,	1,899
	Jungle, ...	... ditto,	1,41,716
	Red, ...	... Cwt.	1,65,192
	Sandal, ...	... ditto,	1,22,096
	Sappan, ...	... ditto,	48,922
	Satin, ...	... ditto,	1,770
	Other Sorts, ...	...Value Rs.	22,963
Woodenware, ...		... ditto,	2,338
Wool, ...		... lbs.	27,261
	Carried forward, ...		3,65,40,120

Articles.		*Rs.*
	Brought forward, ...	3,65,40,120
Woollens. Blankets, ...	Pieces, Yards,	24
Carpets	Pieces, Yards,	23,134
Cumblies, ...	Pieces, Yards,	5,160
Flannel, ...	Pieces, Yards,	3
Serge, ...	Pieces, Yards,	1,086
Shawls, ...	Pieces,	817
Other Sorts, ...	Value Rs.	6,934
Sundries, ...	ditto,	1,49,550
Total Merchandize, ...		3,67,26,828
Treasure. Gold, ...		4,000
Silver. On Company's Account, ...		10,00,000
On Private „		23,29,678
Total Treasure, ...		33,33,678
Total Merchandize and Treasure, ...		4,00,60,506

CASES IN MADRAS POLICE OFFICES.

1856.

On 19th October, 1857, Colonel J. C. Boulderson, Commissioner of Police, reports on the business of the year. After noticing the tables appended, the Commissioner advocates an increased Police Force for the harbour, and mentions that he does not consider the Police force of the Presidency, though greatly increased, too large. Colonel Boulderson reviews certain cases and observes that the great majority are thefts and assaults.

The Coroner's report appended shews a total of 169 inquests, against 87 in 1850. There has been a decided increase every year, probably caused by the greater efficiency of the Police. Of these cases 53 were from drowning, the wells being left unguarded. There were four cases of cold and starvation, three deaths from snake bites, one from a shark bite, and six of suspected infanticide. Sixteen were reported to the Coroner but in ten decomposition had gone too far. There is reason to suspect that infanticide is very prevalent in Madras.

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras from the Royapett and Town Police Courts during the year 1856.

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons
Assault with intent to kill or do some grievous bodily harm,	3	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	2	3
Aggravated assaults,	5	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7
Assaults,	3,349	...	...	4	10	6	1,125	..	4,752	5,897
Assaulting Police Officers,	13	..	...	1	..	..	7	.	6	14
Attempting to steal or suspected of stealing,	85	...	..	5	..	1	.	.	133	139
Aiding and abetting in assault cases,	2	...	..	..	..	...	2	..	...	2
Abuse,	4	...	...	...	..	...	4	..	5	9
Allowing prisoners to escape,	9	...	...	...	.	...	4	...	5	9
Breach of the Peace,	2,004		...	1	..	4	2,817	..	1,359	4,181
,, of the Police Regulation No. 4, vending viz. Liquor or Toddy without licence and smuggling under Act XIX. of 1852,	14	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	12	17
,, of Police Regulation No. 6, using false Weights and Measures,	33	..	...	..	.	.	27	...	22	49
,, of Police Regulation No. 10, furious and careless riding and driving,	157	...	.	.	..	7	173	..	118	298

Breach of Madras Railway Act No. 18 of 1854.	1	...	...	...	..	..	9	...	.....	9
,, of Trust, ...	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	27	30
Burglary, ...	6	..	3	3	...	...	..	..	...	6
Bigamy, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	..	1
Breach of the Provisions of Act IV. of 1842. ..	.... .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Crimping, ...	7	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	8	9
Conspiracy, ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	.	...	2	6
Corruption, ...	11	...	..	7	...	2	2	.	5	16
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, ...	33	...	...	...	82	..	..	...	8	90
,, ,, neglect of duty, .. .	2	...	..	...	6	..	...	...	...	6
Combining to disobey lawful commands and continued disobedience, ...	1	...	...	..	3	..	...	.	...	3
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder, ..	3	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	2	3
Carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years,	..	.	...		...	...	..	...	...	...
Concealing the birth of a child, ...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Desertion, ...	155	...	...	30	14	30	..	...	189	263
Driving without or insufficient light, ...	27	..	...	...	...	...	13	...	18	31
,, an elephant or camel without permission. ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	1
Drunkenness.	38	...	...	.	...	.	26	1	16	43
Disobedience, ...	6	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	4	7
Detaining wages of seamen, ...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drawing Lotteries not authorized by Government in contravention of Act V. of 1844, Section 2, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Embezzlement, ...	4	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	1	16
Enticing away women or girls under 16 years of age,	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
Escaping from legal confinement, .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Forgery, ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fraud, cheat or swindling.	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	14
Gang robbery, ...	1	..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gambling, ...	29	...	...	4	...	...	36	...	47	87
Having in possession, purchasing or receiving stolen property, ...	69	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	101	102
Insubordination (seamen)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—(Continued).

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.
Injuring trees, public property, &c., ...	33	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	28	51
Ill treating cattle,..	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	1
Ill-usage, ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Keeping a gambling house, ...	4	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	5	5
Kidnapping or stealing children under the age of 10 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
Larceny, ...	47	..	17	10	...	...	..	..	35	92
Landing grain out of the prescribed limits, ...	5	...	...	3	.	24	...	...	87	114
Murder, ...	2	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	2
Misdemeanors, ...	657	...	..	3	...	10	308	1	039	1,021
Music or beating of tom-tom, &c. without permission,	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	3	4
Nuisance, ...	2,423	...	...	..	...	6	3,180	..	976	4,162
Neglect of Duty, ...	910	...	..	...		21	750	9	215	998
Obstructing the road, ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	14	32
Overloading (boats), ...	3	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	5	5
Obtaining under false pretences, .. .	3	...	1	2	.	...	.	..	.	3
Purchasing Regimental clothing or necessaries, ..	2	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	1	3
Poisoning cattle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Riotous behaviour, ...	67	.	.	..	...	..	80	..	44	124

Refusing to work, neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, ...	33	...	...	8	...	5	3	...	25	41
,, to maintain wife and children, ...	67	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	65	72
Refusal of duty, ...	12	...	..	..	49	...	..	.	19	68
Receivers, ...	...	...	3	4	...	...	.	..	6	13
Revolt, ...	1	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	.	5
Refusing to pay wages (seamen), ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..		...
,, to join the ship to which he is bound by the Articles, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Simple larceny, ...	720	...	...	...	488	...	...	..	390	878
Snatching away by force, or taking forcible possession,	18	...	...	..	..	...	11	...	20	31
Subtle, craft or cheat, ...	1	...	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
Stealing from the person, ...	4	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	4	6
Swindling, cheating or fraud,...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Secreting themselves on board the ship without the consent of the Master or Mate or Consignee of the ship, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Shooting, cutting or wounding with intent to murder,	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taking away or obtaining by undue means, ...	537	...	..	223	...	83	4	...	455	765
Threatening to assault or using threatening language,	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	34
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Uttering, ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
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Offences committed under the Conservancy Act No. 14 of 1856.										
Allowing sewerage to run on the public road, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Slaughtering cattle without license, ...	1	...	...	..	...	...	13	...	...	...
Throwing filth on the public road, ...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	12,138	1	49	403	667	203	8,825	11	10,350	20.509

On 26th November, 1857 the Government remark on the delay which has occurred in presenting the Report, and observe that the Harbour Police has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. They remark on the value of the Monegar Choultry to which 113 persons in the last stage of destitution, and 127 idiots were brought by the Police. They consider the post mortem examinations should no tbe made where the cause of death is self-evident, and ask for information on the risk to life caused by the state of private wells.

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THE

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OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

EDITED BY

MEREDITH TOWNSEND.

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1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Governments of India publish on an average a volume every four days. From Reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a cutcha bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are like all other Blue Books dry, ill-digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

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A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the records the Compiler has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last. They are not very important, and not at all interesting, but they can only be condensed to a certain point.

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE last report of the Foujdaree Udalut is for the year 1856. The report though dated only up to the end of December, 1856 was not submitted to Government until the 18th of June, 1857. The delay was owing to the non-receipt of returns from one of the Lower Courts.

The Madras Criminal Statistics are arranged under two classes: "petty offences" and "crimes and misdemeanors." The former class include such crimes as petty assaults, cattle stealing and theft; the latter embrace homicide, murder, gang robbery, rape, &c. as against the person, and forgery, perjury and housebreaking as against property.

In Ganjam with an estimated population of 9,26,930, 5060 persons were summoned for petty offences and of these 1,159 or 22 per cent. were punished. Of the persons summoned 27 only were dealt with by the Magistracy, 3986 by the district police and 1047 by the village police. The returns exhibit but little improvement as compared with those of 1855. Cattle stealing and theft had indeed rather diminished, but of 205 persons summoned for these crimes all but 87 escaped unpunished.

In the same district of Ganjam there occurred 269 cases of crime and misdemeanor implicating 684 persons. In 169 of these cases not one of the parties implicated, supposed to number 378 persons, were apprehended. Thus the perpetrators of 62 per cent. of the crimes committed during the year were not discovered. The Police Magistracy and Courts examined into 118 cases of crime in which 302 persons were implicated and of these 30 per cent. were alone punished. The returns

under this head also exhibit but little improvement over those of 1855. Of heinous offences against the person but very few were reported during the year. Thus there were only three murders and one rape, the bulk of the crimes consisted in burglary. The compiler of the returns observes on the report submitted to Government, "there has been an increase of 717 in the number of persons pending and summoned, and 84 in the number punished for petty offences as compared with the previous year, as also a total increase in the crimes and misdemeanors of 19 cases and 55 persons." The working of the village police in this district is reported to be improving; the number of cases disposed of by them being somewhat greater in 1856 than in the former year.

The population of Vizagapatam is estimated in the report at 12,54,272 persons. The number of persons summoned for petty offences was 4,844 or only one in every two hundred and fifty-nine persons. Fifteen per cent. of those summoned were punished and only one case of cattle stealing was reported as occurring in the whole district. The village police dealt with 2 persons, the district police with 4,829 and the Magistracy with 3.

One hundred and fifty-seven cases of crime and misdemeanor implicating 315 persons were reported as occurring during the year. In forty per cent. of these cases no one implicated was arrested. One hundred and thirteen cases and 207 criminals were brought before the District Police, Magistracy and the Courts during the year and of the summoned 41 criminals were alone punished. The Fowjdaree Udalut observes on this report "an increase of 178 will be found in the number of persons pending and summoned for petty offences, while the total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year under review is the same as that reported in 1855, but there is a total decrease in the number of persons concerned, chiefly in these charged with housebreaking and cattle stealing." The Magistrate adds that "generally speaking, life and property are as well protected in this district as they are in those countries in Europe which boast of the highest civilization and of an improved system of police."

In Rajahmundry 15,179 persons were summoned for petty offences, amongst whom were only 296 accused of theft and cattle stealing. The village police dealt with 1,486 of the summoned, the district police with 13,491 and the Magistracy with 202. The percentage of punished to summoned was 112.

There were 709 cases of crimes and misdemeanors reported, of which ten were cases of murder, and 1856 persons were supposed to be implicated in the commission of the reported crimes. In 450 out of the 709 cases not a single person implicated was

arrested. On the whole during the year, 302 cases of crime and misdemeanor and 741 criminals concerned were examined. But of those examined only 155 or 20 per cent. were punished.

The Court observe that "in petty offences there was an increase of 2250 in the number of persons pending and summoned and an increase of 38 cases in crimes and misdemeanors as compared with that of the previous year. There is a decrease of the cases under the head of burglary, the main increase being under the head of theft. The returns shew that the village police have paid more attention to the duties devolving on them, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of petty offences."

The population of Masulipatam is estimated at 5,20,866 persons, the number of persons summoned for petty offences was 5169 and the reported cases of crime and misdemeanor were 571 in which 1170 persons were supposed to have been implicated. Of those summoned for petty offences 1894 were punished or 36 per cent. of the summoned. In 71 per cent. of the cases of crime and misdemeanor not a single person implicated was apprehended. One hundred and eighty-six cases and 370 persons charged with their commission were brought before the Magistracy, Police, and Courts, but 101 or 27 per cent. were alone punished. The compiler remarks upon the Magistrate's returns: —"The report exhibits an increase over last year of 436 persons charged with petty offences; there is also a small increase in the number of persons whose cases have been dealt with by the village police. The Joint Magistrate in charge, however, is constrained to remark that these officers perform their duty in an unsatisfactory manner, and he anticipates no improvement until they are remunerated for the performance of their duties. Allusion is again made to the evils arising from the peculiar geographical position of the Madhera Pergunnah, which jutting in between the Frontier Talooks of the sub-divisions, affords an easy means of escape to marauders. This circumstance has, however, already been brought to the notice of Government in former reports. It is satisfactory to remark that in the more serious offences affecting property there has been a decrease in the number of cases as compared with those noticed last year."

Guntoor numbers a population of 5,70,083. During the year 1856, 9262 persons were summoned for petty offences and 413 cases of crime and misdemeanor were reported. The village police dealt with 886 of the petty offences, the district police with 8,206 and the Magistracy with 170. Sixteen per cent. of those charged with petty offences were punished. In 76 per cent. of the cases of crime and misdemeanor reported not one person implicated was arrested. During the year 128 cases were brought up for examination and 284 persons examined but 25 per cent. only were

punished. The report observes "in crimes and misdemeanors there is an increase of 34 cases over the number reported last year. The efforts of the police in this district appear weak and ill-directed as regards the detection of crime; their inefficiency has been frequently reported on by the Magistrate, who earnestly presses on the consideration of Government the necessity of strengthening it. That its efforts are attended with but little practical result is shown by the fact of 315 out of 413 reported cases remaining undetected."

In Cuddapah with a population of 14,51,921, four thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons charged with petty offences were summoned and 30 per cent. of them punished. Of the offenders summoned the village police dealt only with 17 and the Magistracy with 382. No less than 1,209 cases coming under the head of crimes and misdemeanors were reported during the year; in 56 per cent. of these cases none of those implicated were arrested. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three persons accused of heinous offences were examined, but only 9 per cent. of the persons so charged were punished. The cases of murder reported were 38, shewing a decrease of 9 cases as compared with the returns of 1855.

On these criminal statistics the Foujdaree Udalut remark: —"The returns from this district for the year under review shew a decrease both in petty cases as well as the more serious crimes and misdemeanors. Crimes of a heinous nature against the person have decreased, the only noticeable increase being 29 cases of housebreaking. Of the property stolen by gang robbers a little more than 5¼ per cent is recovered: in that obtained by housebreaking about ⅓. The Magistrate mentions two instances where the village officers, aided by the villagers, have successfully resisted the attacks made upon them by gang robbers, and that he has taken every opportunity of encouraging them in their defence of their persons and property. The explanation furnished by the Session Judge as to the detention of prisoners before him for more than 30 days, the Court consider not satisfactory."

The population of Bellary in 1856 was 12,29,599, the persons summoned for petty offences were 4,613 and the cases of crimes and misdemeanors reported numbered 1,266. Thirty-three per cent of the persons charged with petty offences were punished, the village police dealing with 289 of those summoned, the district police with 4026 and the Magistracy with 348.

During the year 702 cases of crimes and misdemeanors were brought before the Courts, Police and Magistracy and eighteen per cent. of the 1,707 persons implicated were punished. Of the 1266 cases of heinous crime reported during the year, 54

per cent. were unable to be traced to the criminals. There were no less than forty cases of murder. The report closes with the following :—" It will be observed from this return that there is a decrease in the number of persons punished for petty offences, and a large decrease of 477 cases in crimes and misdemeanors committed during the year. Of this number, no less than 333 cases occur under the head of robbery by open violence. The Magistrate repeats his expression of the want of more European agency. He states, 'I cannot but think that more European officers are wanted, who having small districts, could at once be on the spot, and control and give energy to the native police officers, whose labours in detecting robbers are frequently frustrated by the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, when the cases come before the Courts.' The reason assigned for the detention of prisoners beyond 30 days before the Session Court is any thing but satisfactory."

The returns from the district of Nellore shew that with a population of 9,35,690, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-five persons were summoned for petty offences and 2746 persons were supposed to have been implicated in 910 cases of crimes and misdemeanors reported. Of those summoned for petty offences twenty-six per cent. were alone punished and of the cases of crime and misdemeanor reported 49 per cent. were not traced. Five hundred and eleven cases were enquired into by the Police, Magistracy and the Courts, and sixteen per cent. of those implicated were punished. The remarks of the compiler upon these statistics are " the returns from this district exhibit an increase in the number of persons punished for petty offences, and a very slight decrease in the total number of crimes and misdemeanors. It is to be regretted that in offences against property, these returns exhibit an increase over those of last year; this increase more especially in the cases of highway robbery, the perpetrators of which the Magistrate states to be marauders from the Cuddapah district. The state of crime in this district as well as in the district of Bellary, has been specially noticed by Government, and explanations afforded by the local officers regarding its prevalence, and the measures they have taken for its suppression have been reported."

North Arcot had in 1856, 14,85,873 inhabitants of these 13,559 were summoned for petty offences and 6265 were reported as implicated in 1081 cases of crime and misdemeanor. Of those summoned for petty offences 22 per cent. were punished. The district police dealt with no less than 13,158 persons, the Magistracy with 163 and the village police with 238.

Seventy-four per cent. of the crimes and misdemeanors reported during the year were not traceable. The Police, Magistracy and Courts enquired into 330 cases and 13 per cent. of the offenders were punished. The remarks appended to the statistics are "the returns for the year under notice in respect to this district exhibit an increase in the number of persons punished for petty offences. In the number of serious crimes and misdemeanors there is a total decrease of 27 cases as compared with the returns of the preceding year, the principal decrease being in highway and gang robberies. These crimes were of most frequent occurrence in those parts of the district which it has been stated in former returns afford peculiar facilities for their commission and for the evasion of the robbers. The subsequent state of crime in this district at the commencement of the current year has been under the consideration of Government The delay of persons charged with petty offences before the Police has not been accounted for, and is very unsatisfactory."

Chingleput has a population of 5,83,462 persons, of these 6,298 were summoned for petty offences and 1387 supposed to be implicated in 362 reported cases of crime and misdemeanor. Of those summoned for petty offences forty per cent. were punished. Forty-six per cent. of the crimes and misdemeanors committed were not brought home to the offenders. The Courts, Police and Magistracy investigated 253 cases of crime and punished twenty-six per cent. of the 618 persons arrested. There was only one case of murder in the district and the compiler remarks in the returns:—"It is satisfactory to observe a large decrease in the number of persons charged with petty offences. There is also a large decrease in the number of heinous offences committed during the year under review, which the Magistrate attributes partly to the comparative ease enjoyed by the people consequent on the more favorable nature of the season, and partly to the augmentation of the Police force temporarily sanctioned by Government in May, 1856, for a period of 6 months."

The returns from South Arcot exhibit a considerable decrease in the crime of gang robbery, shewing only 37 cases in 1856 to 101 in 1855. The Magistrate considers this satisfactory, attributing the decrease to the increased vigilance of the Police and the greater prosperity of the district. The persons summoned for petty offences during the year numbered 10,925 and of these 38 per cent. were punished. Eleven hundred and forty-nine cases of crime and misdemeanor were reported and three thousand three hundred and eighteen persons were supposed

to be implicated, but only 40 per cent. were apprehended. Six hundred and twenty-six cases were examined during the year under report and 15 per cent. of those implicated punished.

The Salem returns exhibit a decrease of persons punished for petty offences but an increase of those summoned. In the serious crimes there is an increase of 45 cases, the greatest increase being in gang robberies and housebreaking. The population of Salem may be estimated at 11,95,377. The number of persons summoned for petty offences was 13,228 and of these 24 per cent. were punished. The number of cases of serious crime reported was 1090, and the number of persons implicated supposed to be 3,659, of these 47 per cent. were not detected. The Magistracy, Courts and Police investigated during the year 626 cases and punished 15 per cent. of the persons apprehended as implicated.

In Coimbatore with a population of 11,53,862 persons, 10,863 were summoned for petty offences and 1868 reported as being implicated in serious crimes. Of those summoned for petty offences 47 per cent. were punished and of the reported cases of crime 1343 in all, 57 per cent. were never traceable. During the year, 659 cases were investigated and fourteen per cent. of the arrested punished. There were 29 cases of murder. To the returns the following remarks are appended :—"Though the returns for the year under notice exhibit an increase in the number of persons punished for petty offences, it is satisfactory to observe, in spite of the adverse seasons as noticed by the Magistrate, a considerable decrease in the more serious crimes and misdemeanors. There is an increase under the head of murder one case of which may be specially noticed. In Suttimungalum Talook a wife and a husband had an altercation and quarrel between each other, when in a fit of rage the husband lifted up his two children aged 4½ and 2 years, and dashed them on a stone, whereby the children were killed instantly. The man was arrested and sent up by the Police to the Criminal Court, but on his way to Coimbatore, he refused to take any sustenance for 2 days (probably as it appeared from the dreadful impression his own deed had made on his mind), and died before he reached the Court."

Trichinopoly numbers 7,09,196 inhabitants. The number of persons summoned for petty offences was 7,717 of whom 29 per cent. were punished. The number of heinous crimes reported was 478 and 1385 persons were supposed to be implicated, but 57 per cent. of the cases were never traced. The Police, Magistracy and Courts dealt with 293 cases and punished 16 per cent. of those apprehended as implicated. There were only seven cases of murder, but one "case of murder was attended with cir-

cumstances so extraordinary as would almost have induced a belief in the insanity of the prisoner, but for the strong evidence to the contrary. The victim of this murder was a boy of 16, who was sitting close to the high road when the prisoner came up to him, caught hold of him by the lock of hair at the back of his head, dragged him a short distance, severed the head from the body and drank the warm blood of his victim. The 2nd witness a lad of the same age as the deceased ran horrified to the village which was close by and gave the alarm. The 3rd, 4th and 5th witnesses immediately came to the spot and endeavoured to capture the prisoner; he threatened them with the bill-hook he still held in his hand as they went for further assistance. On their return they found the prisoner; cutting the head of the deceased open and eating the brains, on the witnesses again approaching, the prisoner fled leaving the bill-hook behind but keeping hold of the deceased's head which he subsequently threw at the 5th witness."

In Tanjore out of a population of 16,76,086 there were 17,625 persons summoned for petty offences and 1731 persons supposed to be implicated in heinous crimes. Of those summoned for petty offences 29 per cent. only were punished and of the 636 serious crimes reported 67 per cent. were not traced. The Magistracy, Courts and Police examined 257 cases and punished of the 642 persons apprehended as implicated, 27 per cent. The compiler remarks:—"The returns for the year under review exhibit an increase in the number of persons punished for petty offences. In the more serious crimes and misdemeanors there has been an increase of 64 cases over the number reported as having occurred during the year 1855. The great increase appears under the head of housebreaking, and this offence seems to have occurred more frequently towards the close of the year, thus swelling the returns under this head; no special reasons however are assigned by the Magistrate for the greater prevalence of this kind of crime at this particular season of the year."

In Madura with a population of 17,56,791 persons, 15,299 were summoned for petty offences and 1855 were implicated in heinous offences. Thirty-one per cent. of those summoned for petty offences were punished and out of 525 cases of serious crime reported 32 per cent. were not traced. The Magistrates, Courts and Police examined into 469 cases of crime in which 1419 persons had been apprehended as implicated, but of these only 15 per cent. were punished. The returns exhibited thirty-two cases of murder being an increase of 13 over the returns of 1855. The Magistrate notices that this crime "has been committed under circumstances of a peculiar nature—parties hire a bandy and bullocks, murder the driver, and proceed into another district,

where they dispose of the cart and bullocks—a conviction has been obtained in one case of this nature."

The Tinnevelly returns shew an increase of 107 under the head of crimes and misdemeanors as compared with the preceding year. For petty offences out of a population of 12,69,216 persons 6693 were summoned for petty offences and of these 34 per cent. were punished and 4020 persons were supposed to be implicated in 782 cases of reported serious crimes. The crimes examined into during the year were 539 and 12 per cent. of those arrested on suspicion were punished.

The Malabar district comprising those of Calicut and Tellicherry has a population of 15,14,909. During the year under review 12,999 persons were summoned for petty offences and 22 per cent. were punished. There were 1,061 cases of heinous crime reported, in 236 of which no clue was ever obtained to any of the implicated. The Magistracy, Courts and Police examined into 890 cases and punished 20 per cent. of the 2,082 persons apprehended as implicated.

The Canara district has a population of 10,56,333. The number of those summoned for petty offences was 10,293 of whom 31 per cent. were punished. The number of heinous offences reported during the year was 632 of which 227 were not traceable. Four hundred and sixty-six cases were examined and 21 per cent. of the 1314 persons arrested as implicated punished.

The Ganjam Agent reports that during the year 4,745 persons were summoned in his agency for petty offences and 22 per cent. of them punished. There were 589 heinous crimes reported of which 70 per cent. were not traceable. The cases dealt with during the year amounted to 249 in which 1030 persons were supposed to be implicated, of those 21 per cent. were punished.

The detentions of 201 persons by the Agent for a period exceeding 30 days the Court of Directors do not consider satisfactory as no adequate explanation has been given.

The Vizagapatam Agent states that in his agency during 1856, 14,372 persons were summoned for petty offences and of these only nine per cent. were punished. Three hundred and forty-one heinous offences were reported during the year of which 60 per cent. were not traceable. One hundred and sixty-six cases were disposed of during the year but only ten per cent. of those who were arrested were punished.

In the Kurnool agency 1,791 persons were arrested for petty offences and one hundred and seven only punished. Three hundred and fifty-one heinous offences were reported and only 41 per cent. of them were traceable. Two hundred and fifty-one

heinous crimes were examined into, but of the 579 persons arrested on suspicion only 21 per cent. were punished.

TABLE shewing the relative proportion borne by the persons summoned for Petty Crimes and for Heinous Crimes to the Population.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Population.	Summoned for Petty theft and other Petty Crimes exclusive of assault and abusive language.	Proportion to Population.	Persons implicated in Crimes and Misdemeanors.	Proportion to Population.	Persons implicated in cases involving grave injury to person or property.	Proportion to Population.
In 1855,	2,40,39,697	19,608	One in 1,226	78,271	One in 307	31,258	769
In 1856,	2,15,81,697	20,391	„ 1,053	70,234	„ 307	28,360	760
Increase,	..	783					
Decrease,	24,58,000	...	163	8,037		2,898	9

The report here gives certain tables exemplifying still further the state of crime in the Madras Presidency in 1856, and the operation of the Criminal Courts. It appears from the reports that out of 1,83,982 petty offences disposed of by the Police, 9,550 were detained under a period of thirty days and 4,946 were detained above sixty days; out of 5,215 persons brought before the Magistracy 596 were detained under thirty days and 29 above sixty. The Police detained from a total of 21,031 persons apprehended for crimes and misdemeanors, 1,306 above thirty days, the Magistracy out of a total of 2,271 arrests 215 only above 30 days and the Courts from a total of 11,331 apprehensions 492 persons above sixty days.

The following table exhibits the number of Police charged with abuse of authority in 1856:—

	Bribery.	Extortion.	Oppression.	Other abuse of authority.
Heads of Police, ...	12	11	4	11
Ameens of Police Cutwals, &c., ...	4	3	3	8
Servants on the establishment of Heads or Ameens of Police, ...	32	21	5	14
Peons including Duffadars, &c., ...	57	47	45	41
Village Police including Heads of Villages as defined by Section 3, Regulation IV. of 1816, watchers, &c., ...	86	133	112	231
Total, ...	191	215	169	305

Of these 880 officers 203 were punished 672 acquitted and 3 were maliciously accused, the undisposed cases were pending at the end of the year. In 1855 the number of police charged with abuse of authority was 1143. The number of malicious charges brought in 1856 against various persons was 853 to 1024 in 1855. Most of these malicious charges were made before the Police. The report contains tables shewing the results of various appeals to the Magistrates, Sessions Court and Foujdaree Udalut from the subordinate Courts. The following is the abstract statement shewing the average number of days intervening between the apprehension, commitment and final sentence in the trials referred to the Foujdaree Udalut:—

	1	2	3	4
	Total number of Trials.	Days between the dates of apprehension and final sentence.	Days between the dates of commitment and final sentence.	Days between the dates of the receipt of record by Foujdaree Udalut and final sentence.
In 1855, ..	136	84	61	5
In 1856, .	133	88	68	8
Increase, ..	..	4	7	3
Decrease, ...	3	...	...	...

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Rohde, the Inspector of Prisons submits his report for the year 1856-57 to the Government of Madras on the 10th of November. During the year the Inspector of Prisons had directed his attention chiefly to the messing of prisoners, their punishment in the different jails for petty offences, the system of jail guards and of out-door labour. Mr. Rohde observes with regard to the latter of these heads that no material improvement in the condition of the prisoners can be looked for until in-door labour shall be universally adopted. With reference to the education of prisoners, Mr. Rohde had been requested to communicate with the Government officers of Bombay and Bengal as to the scheme of education pursued in those Presidencies. Answers were received from Mr. Thornhill and Dr. Mouat, which are in the report, as also an extract from Dr. Walker's report on prison education at Agra. Dr. Mouat's reply was short as he had not then matured any plan for the introduction

of education in the jails under his control and "did not see his way clearly to any material moral benefit from such schemes of prison instruction as could be safely or properly introduced in Indian jails at the present time." With regard to the lock-up houses Mr. Rohde observes that the space provided is very insufficient and in some men and women are locked up together. The report therefore suggests that there should be in every Cusbah station, "two male and one female ward, with spaces, at least 6 feet by 3 on the floor, for not less than 20 prisoners, with iron barred doors, ventilation from below, and a roof constructed without flat tiles, or with other aperture."

In the year 1856-57 there were 16,537 persons imprisoned for periods varying from one month to fourteen years, of which 10,152 were imprisoned for one month and 295 only for fourteen years. The average number of persons in confinement on any one day during the year as drawn up from returns published only twice a year was 5880, of these nearly three thousand were employed on the roads. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during 1856-57 was 630 and they were indebted on an average 212 rupees a head. Of the prisoners about two-thirds could neither read nor write and not a fifth part could read and write well. There were only twenty escapes during the year. The expense incurred by the Madras Government in the maintenance of the jails and of the prison discipline and convicts was Rs. 3,13,095-10-10¼. The deaths were 282 or about five per cent. of the average number at the jails, the cases of sickness were 15,013. The average number of sick at any one time was 686¼ or forty per cent. of the average number of prisoners. This average is of very little use as it is not struck upon the whole number of prisoners confined during the year the terms of their imprisonment being taken into consideration.

The report contains the rules for the management of public jails as drawn up by Mr. Rohde.

MILITARY COLONISTS.

Parliamentary Papers.

On the 7th May, 1856, the Court of Directors called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the advantages enjoyed by Her Majesty's retired officers in settling on the Crown lands of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, these advantages not being

shared in by retired officers of the East India Company's services. In reply to this letter the Colonial Secretary stated that wherever Her Majesty had control, like privileges would be at once conferred on the Hon'ble Company's retired officers, but that with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand the control of the waste lands had been transferred by Act of Parliament to local legislatures.

This reply was dated the 27th June, 1856 and soon after a communication was addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Directors requiring to know whether it might not be practicable and desirable to hold out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the Indian Armies to induce them to settle in those localities in India best adapted to Europeans. The communication was forwarded to the Governor General on 3rd September, 1856, and he directed the several local Governments to report on the matter.

On the 5th October, 1857 just one year after the date of the original communication the reports of the local Governments were forwarded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab stated that there was no arable land in the mountainous districts of the Punjab within British territory and in the valleys the climate was more or less insalubrious. Sir John Lawrence was of opinion that little could be done in the Punjab even by good agriculturists, without considerable capital.

The report from Pegu stated that though waste land was plentiful and the climate healthy yet except for capitalists who could command the labour of others there was no field for the occupation of the tilled land by Europeans.

Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner of the Meerut Division apprehended "that the idea of inducing British soldiers or officers to locate themselves in the plains will not be entertained. The manual part of agricultural operations could not be carried on by Europeans in this climate, and the general character and social position of the pensioners from the ranks, who are to be found about our military cantonments, do not encourage a wish to see more of that class settled in India. In the transfer of landed property from the hands of the original proprietors that is going on throughout the country, it would be desirable to find a larger proportion passing under the proprietorship of Englishmen, but the successful management of an estate by an Englishman in India demands, besides capital, much strength of constitution and elasticity of spirit; and these qualifications are not likely to be found among officers who have passed the better part of their lives in the Indian service. Moreover, failure in management, and consequent default, would be visited by

the revenue laws by transfer or sale of the property, and the defaulter, if a Government settler, would find himself deprived, by the act of Government, of the property he had been encouraged to acquire. In Dehra Doon there is still a large portion of unappropriated land at the disposal of Government, and the climate is, in part of the valley, more suitable to the English constitution for out-door work. The eastern Doon, however, is so insalubrious that the idea of reclaiming it through the agency of natives of the country, except by gradual encroachments on its borders, has been abandoned. In the western Doon a colony of Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, discharged from Scindiah's military service, was planted at Herbunswala, and received much encouragement, but it languished and failed. The Englishmen who took grants of lands have, with one exception, either been compelled as public servants to give up, under orders of Government, or have seceded from the speculation; and at present the only thriving property in the Doon, under English management, is the tea plantation of Colonel Elwall, a retired officer, who has rented zemindaree lands, and carried on his operations without any assistance from Government. The grant terms might be altered to admit of the bestowal of the pecuniary advantage afforded to military settlers in Her Majesty's colonies, or a fee-simple title to plots of unappropriated land in the Doon, or rent-free tenure might be conferred on English settlers; but even under such conditions I do not anticipate that any real benefit would be conferred on the settlers or on the country, and I would recommend that colonization be left to private enterprise, unaided by special immunities."

The Commissioner of Kumaon, Mr. Ramsay reported that in his province there was no available land. The lands at the disposal of the Government were all covered with heavy forest and the waste land of the low valleys was unhealthy.

Captain James, the Officiating Superintendent of Darjeeling speaks in very high terms of the advantages to be gained by such a military colonisation as was proposed. He says:—"Looking, then, to the climate, the productions, and the facility of access to a ready market from these hills, there is little doubt as to the success of an attempt to introduce European settlers; their broken health will be speedily restored; they will see their children with rosy cheeks, rivalling those of the most favoured parts of Europe; they will be able to cultivate in their gardens those plants which are associated with home in their childhood; and they will find in the abundant crops around their dwellings, ample reward for the toil expended in their cultivation." Captain James also forwarded a paper with his report from Mr. Hodgson. Mr. Hodgson considered the Himalayas to be very

well calculated for the settlement of Europeans and was convinced that the encouragement of colonization therein was one of the highest and most important duties of the Government. He says:—"In the long gradation of heights, from the plains to the snows, every variety of climate is found, with correspondent capabilities for the successful culture of various products suited to the wants of Europeans; for their own consumption or for profitable sale. And in this extraordinary gradation of heights, the high and low are juxtaposed in a manner alike favourable to the labours of the healthful, and to the relief of the ailing. A healthy cultivator of our race could have his dwelling at 4 to 6,000 feet, and his farms both there and at various higher and lower elevations, yet still close to his abode, so that quasi-tropical and quasi-European products might be raised by him with the greatest facility, and in defect of health and strength the colonist, like the visitor, would enjoy the vast advantage of entirely changing his climate without cost and fatigue of journeying, besides having the additional resource of easy access to medicinal waters of universal diffusion, and of proved efficacy in many kinds of ailments."

The colonist might thus locate himself on any elevation he found conducive to his health, on the verge of the lower regions he would command the greatest resources for traffic in timber, drugs, dyes, hides, horns, ghee and textile materials. If the colonist settled further from the plains he might devote himself to agriculture and sheepbreeding. Mr. Hodgson however does not hold out to the colonist the prospect of growing rich "but would rather fix his attention, primarily at least, upon the certain prospect of comfort, of a full belly, a warm back, and a decent domicile; or, in other words, of food, clothes, and shelter for himself, his wife, and children, unfailing with the most ordinary prudence and toil, and such, as to quantity and quality, as would be a perfect godsend to the starving peasantry of Ireland and of the Scotch Highlands. These are the settlers Mr. Hodgson would, not discouraging the others, primarily encourage by free grants for the first five years, and by a very light rent upon long and fixed leases; then, after looking to compensation in the general prestige of their known forthcomingness on the spot, and assured that, with the actual backing upon occasions of political stress and difficulty of some 50,000 to 1,00,000 loyal hearts and stalwart bodies of Saxon mould, our empire in India might safely defy the world in arms against it."

Colonel Jenkins reports on the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills in the north east Frontier Agency, that these ranges afford most eligible retreats for retired officers of moderate circumstances who would employ themselves in farming the land.

Mr. Allen, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, states that under his superintendency, there is no locality adapted for the settlement of Europeans.

In the Madras Presidency reports were sent in from the Ceded Districts, Mysore, the Southern Division, the Neilgherries, Malabar and Canara, and the Northern and Centre Divisions. The places regarded as eligible for European settlers are the Neilgherries, the Pullaney, the Sillimalley and Shevroy hills, the Mungerabad gorge in Coorg, Manantoddy and the Western Ghauts, Coortallum in the Tinnevelly district and Palmanair. The Madras Board of Revenue in transmitting these local reports to Government remark that to encourage colonization besides a remission of the purchase money, it would be necessary to give the fee simple of land or at least to grant long leases. As regards European soldiers it would be desirable to locate such settlers in the neighbourhood of places like Ootacamund and Coonoor where they could readily obtain a market for their produce, medical aid, and generally, means of providing in comfort for their families.

Lord Elphinstone in transmitting the reports of the local officers of the Bombay Presidency states his own opinion on the subject of colonization He says:—"There are no tracts suitable for colonization by Europeans under this Presidency, and that the expediency of encouraging Europeans to occupy land as cultivating colonists is very doubtful; but at the same time we consider that European capitalists, or houses of agency scattered through the Presidency, would tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the country by becoming purchasers of agricultural produce, and giving the cultivators the advantage of a more equitable system of dealing than they can now command from native capitalists."

Lieutenant Colonel Jacob, Acting Commissioner in Sind reports the climate so hostile to the European physical constitution as to preclude the possibility of Europeans dwelling permanently in Sind without wholly degenerating.

The late Collector of Broach, Mr. Inverarity observes that where the climate would admit of the settling of Europeans they should not be tolerated until the settlers were made amenable to the same jurisdiction as the natives in all civil and criminal matters.

Mr. Reeves, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, transmits a somewhat lengthy memorandum. He admits that settlers would succeed, but as merchants rather than as farmers and would expect as the first fruits of European colonization a great amount of evil to the natives from the vicious example and tyranny of the settlers, and that European pau-

perism would have to be contended against. Mr. Reeves too thinks that the natives of India should be left alone, and that it is better that natives rather than Europeans should possess the land.

Mr. Seton Karr reports that in the Belgaum Collectorate, there is not a sufficiency of good waste land. As this disposes so far as Belgaum is concerned of the question, Mr. Seton Karr merely observes that generally speaking he thinks "the country would derive a good deal more advantages than the colonists" from any settlement.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army considers that all reason is against the transformation of worn out officers and soldiers into successful agriculturists, but His Excellency imagines that the hill stations of India would meet the wishes of those discharged officers and soldiers who would be satisfied to dream away their days in mere existence without aim or interest. The Commander-in-Chief supports his opinions by the observation that "emigration to Australia, whose climate is more congenial to the constitutions of Europeans than that of India, having proved a failure, and labour, while compared with the prices of the necessaries of life, being now as valuable in England as in the colonies, it is probable that the same system and failure would prevail were the hilly parts of India thrown open to the European officers or soldiers."

Colonel Melville, the Military Secretary to Government expresses generally the same opinions as the Commander-in-Chief and in addition thinks that it would be very prejudicial to the interests of every regiment to have temptations freely offered to the best men serving in its ranks to take their discharge and leave it. The opening of a settlement in India would inflict very grave injury both to the discipline and efficiency of all European regiments in India. If it is determined to establish a system of colonization then it will require to be placed on a larger basis than the proposition under review. Discharged soldiers and their officers might be induced to assist and join such colonies, but the initiative should be taken rather by the Civilian than the Military classes.

FURTHER PAPERS ON THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Parliamentary Papers.

On the 7th of August, 1857, a letter was received by Sir George Grey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good

Hope, from Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay. The letter was dated the 29th June, 1857. It placed his Excellency in the possession of the principal events connected with the insurrection in India, and requested that two regiments of infantry should be sent to Bombay. Lord Elphinstone did not ask for more troops, though had four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery been sent to Bombay, the ordinary peace establishment would only have been completed, because had the Cape Government more men to spare it would be advisable that they should be sent to Calcutta direct. In accordance with Lord Elphinstone's letter, the Governor at the Cape transmitted two regiments to Bombay, one regiment with some artillery to Calcutta and one regiment to Ceylon. The artillery was sent fully horsed and £60,000, the whole of the specie in the Colonial chest was forwarded to the Supreme Government of India. After the despatch of these troops, on the 26th of August, a despatch dated 29th June, 1857, was received from the Colonial Secretary, directing that one regiment of infantry should be sent from the Cape to Calcutta. But this had already been done, and therefore at that time no more troops were sent, especially as on the 21st September, a despatch was received from the Governor General of India, dated the 21st of July, which did not even allude to the disturbances prevailing in India, and merely requested aid in the matter of purchasing horses. The Government of India required 1,000 horses, and to furnish these Sir George Grey had received instructions from the Home Government. Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay had written to the Governor of the Cape requesting a supply of horses, and sent two ships, the *Persia* and *Ocean Monarch* for their reception. It was impossible to comply with this request without failing to send a sufficient number to Calcutta, but as there was a demurrage of £38 a day on the *Persia* from the time she arrived, and a demurrage of £15 a day on the *Ocean Monarch* from the tenth day of her arrival, Sir G. Grey determined to embark two hundred and eighty of the Calcutta horses for Bombay. This was accordingly done and then there were 400 horses wanted to complete the Calcutta demand.

Thus matters stood in the beginning of October, the Bombay Government had asked for two regiments and had received them, the Supreme Government had asked for no aid save in the matter of the purchase of horses and had received one regiment and some artillery. A despatch had been received from the Home Government directing that a regiment should be sent to Calcutta and another to Ceylon, this letter, however, had already been anticipated. But about the middle of October a despatch arrived from the Home Government dated the 26th August "trusting

that His Excellency had been able to spare six regiments." In answer to this despatch Sir George Grey pointed out on the 2nd of November that there were but 6,265 rank and file including Natal under his command, but expressed his determination to send if possible larger reinforcements to India than he had already unauthorisedly sent. Again on the 5th of November in reference to this despatch of the 26th August from Mr. Labouchere, Sir G. Grey stated that he did not consider the instructions so applicable as those contained in the despatch from the Colonial Secretary of the 1st August, he therefore proposed to send at present no more regiments to India than those he had already despatched, namely the 89th, 95th, 13th, 80th and 60th with a detachment of royal artillery.

On the 11th of November Sir G. Grey notified to Mr. Labouchere the arrival of the *Himalayah* from Calcutta for the purpose of carrying between three and four hundred horses and on the 14th November he mentioned that the Supreme Government had not put on board either groom, Veterinary Surgeon or other persons to take charge of the horses. Fortunately the steamer *Hydaspes* with a strong detachment of royal artillery for Point de Galle was then lying in Simon's Bay and Lieutenant Colonel Riddell, R. A., transferred to the *Himalayah* a complete battery including a Veterinary Surgeon to take charge of the horses. The *Himalayah* was thus enabled to sail by the 6th of December, she carried however only 250 horses.

On the 19th August, Colonel Birch, the Military Secretary to the Government of India, requested that 200,000 lbs. of kiln dried flour should, immediately after the receipt of his letter, be sent to Calcutta for the use of the Commissariat Department, and a further supply after the interval of six months. The letter was received in November, and Sir G. Grey stated in a despatch, dated the 11th of that month, that he intended to forward the whole quantity at once. On the 20th November, 160,000 lbs. of biscuit were despatched to Calcutta in the *Oceanic*.

On the 28th December, Sir George Grey reports that since the intelligence of the outbreak in India had reached the Cape, fourteen transports conveying troops, horses, and mules had been sent or were fitting out, and that in addition eight transports sent by the Indian Government to the Cape had received both troops and horses, and had returned.

In reference to these despatches from Sir G. Grey, Mr. Labouchere in a letter to the former, dated the 5th February, 1858 said:—"I am not insensible to the weight of the reasons which you allege for not having fully carried into effect the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the number of

regiments which you were to send from the Cape; and I am unwilling to urge you to weaken the military defences of the colony beyond what in your deliberate judgment you may consider indispensable to its security. You will, however, bear in mind that any troops that you can spare will assuredly be readily provided for and usefully employed in India; and Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence on your assurance that you will afford to the utmost extent of your power such assistance to the Government of India as circumstances will admit of."

On the 5th March, the Right Honorable Lord Stanley informed the Governor Sir G Grey that the reserve battalion of the 12th Foot would be withdrawn from the Cape without relief. On the 13th March, Lord Stanley intimated that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had expressed their approbation of the proposed arrangements for the despatch of horses to India, and on the 23rd March, Lord Stanley signified the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

On the 14th December, the Governor of Ceylon informed Mr. Labouchere that arrangements had been made to forward from Ceylon H. M.'s 80th regiment then expected from the Cape to Calcutta. Sir Henry Ward mentioned that he had made this arrangement contrary to the wishes of the Major General Commanding. The correspondence with the Major General is enclosed with the despatch. Sir H. Ward received the following acknowledgment from Mr. Labouchere:—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, with enclosures, reporting that you had made arrangements for the immediate departure of the 80th regiment for Calcutta on its arrival at Ceylon from the Cape of Good Hope. In fully approving the course you have adopted in this instance, I have to express the cordial acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government of the steps taken by you, as reported in your present and previous despatches, for strengthening the hands of the military authorities in India during the late pressure of events in that country."

Governor Stevenson of the Mauritius forwarded on the 5th of October to the Colonial Secretary a letter received from the Governor of the Isle de la Réunion with the reply of Major General Hay in command of the troops at Mauritius. The letter from the French Government proposed to place certain troops at the disposal of the Government of the Mauritius to prevent any rise in that island. The offer was declined, but Mr. Labouchere directed the Earl of Clarendon to convey to the French Court a suitable acknowledgment of the favour. Amongst the enclosures forwarded by the Governor of Mauritius to the Colonial

Secretary is a brief statement of the partial burning of the *Sarah Sands* conveying the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 54th regiment.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras Records, No. XLVI.

The report is for the year 1856 and details the general operations of the medical officers in charge of the several dispensaries and their beneficial results. In forwarding the report Dr. Lorimer, the Secretary to the Military Board remarks:—"During almost the entire year, scarcity of food continued to be felt more or less throughout almost all the provinces, as in the preceding year; but notwithstanding, it is consoling to observe, that with the exception of Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, and Nagpore, where rather severe outbreaks of cholera were experienced, and Honore and Madura, where epidemic fever, peculiarly fatal, existed for two or three months, the various other Collectorates and districts have been unusually healthy and free from epidemic disease. At Trichinopoly, cholera has for several years made its appearance at a certain season of the year, apparently connected with the large concourse of people who assemble about the month of January for the feast at Seringham. In most of the districts very extensive public works continue to be carried on with great activity, and their beneficial influence in diminishing sickness by giving continuous employment to thousands has been noticed by many of the medical officers in their reports. Yet notwithstanding the healthy state of the presidency generally, and the comparative freedom from epidemic disease, the number of applicants for aid and advice at the civil dispensaries has very greatly exceeded those of the preceding year; the total number treated has amounted to 2,10,566, *viz.*, 11,276 in-patients, and 1,99,290 out-patients; an increase of 26,497 over the number in 1855." The accompanying table gives a general view of the state and working of the several dispensaries with their cost:—

COMPARATIVE VIEW *of the number of sick treated in the Civil Dispensaries for the undermentioned years:—*

		1844.	1850.	1856.	Expenses incurred in 1856.		
					Rs.	As.	P.
Bellary, ...	In-Patients.	40	188	106	1,585	6	2
	Out do. ...	862	1,385	3,687			
Black Town, North of,..	In do. ..	.....	.....	.....	714	0	0
	Out do. ..	8,890	11,098	12,134			
Calicut, ...	In do. ...	.....	126	305	2,311	0	8
	Out do. ...	.....	1,462	4,800			
Chicacole, ...	In do. ...	.....	63	246	2,004	13	6
	Out do. ...	.....	826	3,284			
Chingleput, ...	In do. ...	.....	50	225	1,739	6	11
	Out do. ...	.....	855	8,573			
Chintadrepetta, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,116	0	0
	Out do. ...	6,276	11,431	12,216			
Chittoor, ...	In do. ...	.....	99	166	1,906	6	7
	Out do. ...	.....	1,612	7,483			
Cochin, ...	In do. ...	.....	8	405	2,118	0	2
	Out do. ...	.....	90	4,449			
Coimbatore, ...	In do. ...	.....	5	212	1,291	5	0
	Out do. ...	.....	284	5,456			
Combaconum, ...	In do. ...	121	186	354	1,453	13	10
	Out do. ...	3,241	2,693	4,023			
Coonoor, ...	In do. ..	.....	.....	78	745	5	6
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	1,370			

Cuddalore, ...	In do. ...	.....	78	204	1,889	11	2
	Out do. ...	.....	1,167	8,431			
Cuddapah, ...	In do. ...	137	138	178	1,589	4	6
	Out do. ...	520	1,727	2,614			
Guntoor, ...	In do. ...	.....	90	332	2,328	7	10
	Out do. ...	.....	1,146	3,748			
Honore, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	145	1,481	9	2
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	4,623			
Kamptee, ...	In do. ...	.....	64	437	1,554	1	6
	Out do. ...	.....	158	1,879			
Kurnool, ...	In do. ...	.....	115	165	1,702	5	4
	Out do. ...	.....	3,720	12,636			
Lying-in-Hospital (Government), ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	574	604	8	0
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	5,049			
Do. (Dr. Scott's), ...	In do. ...	.....	196	.....	0	0	0
	Out do. ...	.....	7,914	.....	0	0	0
Madura, ...	In do. ...	134	386	488	1,835	1	8
	Out do. ...	434	2,105	4,984			
Malliapooram, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	124	316	1	10
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	563			
Mangalore, ...	In do. ...	.....	54	205	1,483	11	10
	Out do. ...	.....	1,938	5,601			
Masulipatam, ...	In do. ...	54	65	197	2,135	6	5
	Out do. ...	413	2,506	8,544			
Mercara, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	31	1,029	0	8
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	2,544			
Carried forward, ...	In-Patients.	486	1911	5177	34,935	0	3
	Out do. ..	20,636	54,117	1,28,691			

COMPARATIVE VIEW *of the number of sick treated in the Civil Dispensaries for the undermentioned years:—*

		1844.	1850.	1856.	Expenses incurred in 1856.		
Brought forward, ...	In-Patients.	486	1911	5177	Rs.	As.	P.
	Out do. ...	20,636	54,117	1,28,691	34,593	0	3
Nellore, ...	In do. ...	66	193	287	2,547	0	11
	Out do. ...	759	1,447	6,067			
Ootacamund, ...	In do. ...	.....	62	656	2,799	10	7
	Out do. ...	.....	227	2,381			
Palamcottah, Friend in need Society at,	In do. ...	.....	.....	93	0	0	0
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	576			
Rajahmundry, ...	In do. ...	.....	22	400	3,063	13	5
	Out do. ...	.....	79	1,154			
Raneepett, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	222	2,865	8	2
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	3 268			
Salem, ...	In do. ...	.....	86	128	1,304	5	6
	Out do. ...	.....	2,044	2,702			
Secunderabad, ...	In do. ...	.....	.....	1,464	4,952	11	9
	Out do. ..	.....	.....	7,137			
Tellicherry, ...	In do. ...	.....	24	.....	0	0	0
	Out do. ..	.....	424	957			
Tinnevelly, ...	In do. ..	.....	37	231	2,088	0	0
	Out do. ...	.....	393	4.691			
Trichinopoly, ...	In do. ..	254	511	421	247	12	5
	Out do. ...	1,148	2.645	10,741			
Triplicane, ...	In do. ...	68	333	986	4,248	15	7
	Out do. ...	3,091	8,134	13,054			

Vellore, ...	In do.	.....	.....	266	1,860	4	8
	Out do. ...	.....	.....	4,850			
Vepery, ...	In do.	.....	309	670	4,165	13	10
	Out do. ...	.....	7,972	7,953			
Vizagapatam, ...	In do. ..	.....	68	275	2,355	10	0
	Out do. ...	.....	1,796	5,068			
Total, ...	In do. ...	874	3,536	11,276	69,534	11	1
	Out do. ..	25,634	79,278	1 99,290			
Grand total of sick treated, ...		26,508	82,834	2.10,566			

Of those treated during the year as out-patients 1298 were Europeans; 10,035 were Eurasians; 1,47,433 were Hindoos; and 33,546 were Mahomedans. Of the in-patients 42 were Europeans; 70 were Eurasians; 8677 were Hindoos and 1446 were Mussulmans. Amongst the European in-patients 5 per cent. were females; of the Eurasians 48.9 per cent. were females; of the Hindoos 52·1 per cent. were females and of the Mussulmans 59·3 per cent. were females. The percentage of females to males in the European out-patients was 38·9; in the Eurasian out-patients was 62·2; in the Hindoo out-patients was 37·008 and in the Mussulman was 34·2. On the whole there were 38·3 females out of every hundred males treated either as in-patients or out-patients during the year under review. The foregoing returns do not of course include those from the Lying-in-Hospital.

In the General Hospital 1,331 patients were treated, of which 94 cases ended fatally, or a little more than 7 per cent.; there were only sixteen admissions for cholera, ten of which were fatal. It is remarked in the report "that 'the hospital continues to be of great service to the poor of all classes; the cases are furnished from a wide circumference of the surrounding neighbourhood, and not particularly by the adjacent parts of Black Town.'"

One hundred and seventeen patients were under treatment during the year in the Leper Hospital. Of this number 35 were discharged greatly relieved, 14 died and 68 remained at the close of the year under treatment.

On the Native Infirmary, "the medical officer in charge observes: 'though pauperism has been painfully rife, yet the year just closed has not been a sickly one.' Small pox and cholera shewed themselves at the end of January and throughout February in some parts of the district, but not to such extent as to call for notice; 16 cases of small pox only are recorded, *six* of them in persons *unprotected* by *vaccination;* two ended fatally, three of the six were confluent. Of cholera, 20 admissions appear, of which number 15 died, or 75 per cent. Many of the cases were picked up in the streets in a dying state. From all diseases 1,083 have been treated during the year, of which 217 died; both the sickness and mortality have been somewhat less than usual. The mortality has resulted chiefly from chronic ailments of long standing, and often complicated; phthisis 16, bowel complaints 39, dropsies 16, atrophy 30, from these diseases alone 101 casualties;—under the head old age 56 deaths appear."

In the Idiot Asylum attached to the Native Infirmary 163 individuals were accommodated, 114 males and 49 females. Seven were discharged as sane, thirty-five taken out by their friends,

32 died and at the close of the year, 78 remained. The report observes :—"An increased allowance of animal food has been issued to the inmates of the asylum during the year, the effect of which has been very beneficial. The mortality, however, is still high, 19 per cent.; last year it was 22; general atrophy, diarrhœa, epilepsy and apoplexy, have been the most frequent and fatal forms of disease amongst them."

The aggregate strength of the House of Industry was 314, of which number 105 were admitted to the sick ward and ten died.

In the Male Asylum from an average strength of 224 boys, the admissions from all complaints were 463, of these only one died.

In the Female Asylum there was not a single casualty throughout the year from a strength of 211. The average daily sick was eight.

Mr. Lovell reports of the Bellary Dispensary :—"I have reason to believe, that the natives of this district, as well as in the zillah of Cuddapah, are fully alive to the great benefits, which these institutions are capable of conferring on suffering humanity; and more especially to the poor classes of the community, and in surgical cases in particular; in proof of which, independent of my experience in this zillah, during the past six months, I may here mention the fact, of my having established an hospital in my own compound, capable of accommodating a good number of applicants for aid in surgical cases, who came to me from far and near, and some from Bellary, for the purpose of undergoing surgical operations, whilst I was zillah Surgeon of Cuddapah, during the years 1835 to '38 inclusive: proving, without doubt, that distance deterred them not. Since I have held medical charge, the diseases generally, which came under observation and treatment, were such as are incidental to, and very common amongst, the poorer classes; and but too often arising from vice and debauchery, and aggravated by neglect and starvation, or ill-feeding, destitution, and deficient clothing; and many of the poor seek relief as much from the latter cause, destitution, as for the relief of bodily ailments."

A table shewing the number of surgical operations and their results is appended.

Assistant Surgeon J. Paul of the Black Town dispensary says that very great improvement has been effected in the health of the locality by filling up an open ditch on the west side of the Fort but reports that much remains to be done as far as the drainage of Black Town is concerned. The report contains a list of the surgical operations performed during the year. One portion of the duties of the medical officer consists in attendance on Coroner's inquests. During the year "24 inquests were held on sud-

den deaths from accidents, such as the falling of houses, sheds, walls, carriage accidents, bites of animals and the like, and 15 were cases of suicide, for which object drowning seems the favorite mode of death; 2 cases of murder occurred by stabbing, one culprit paid the penalty of his crime with his life, and the other was transported. Four of the inquests were on new born infants exposed in drains and heaps of rubbish, but in none of the cases could the crime be brought home to the guilty parties."

Mr. E. S. Cleveland of Calicut reports a steady progressive increase in the attendance at the dispensary since its establishment in 1845. On first taking charge Mr. Cleveland was perplexed "at the number of hopeless cases, especially of anasarca, that were presented for admission. During the inclemency of the monsoon weather, victims of starvation and disease, beyond all hopes of recovery or relief, were daily picked up by the police and others in the public thoroughfares, and brought to the dispensary for shelter and treatment (of many of whom no account could be furnished), these, under the circumstances, were indiscriminately received, and very generally died a few days after admission."

The report contains a table of the surgical operations and the treatment and diagnosis of several cases.

Assistant Surgeon Windus reports the satisfactory working of the Chicacole dispensary and annexes a table of the surgical operations.

The dispensary at Chintadrepettah has no accommodation for in-patients, this Mr. J. McKenna, M. D. states in his report greatly limits the usefulness of the institution.

Assistant Surgeon Harper in his report states the number of surgical operations performed, the expenditure and the patients treated at the dispensary of Chittoor. He gives the history of some interesting cases which shew the quackery sometimes resorted to by the native practitioners. Amongst others one "is recorded under the head of "ulcus grave" of an unfortunate young woman, who had been run over 12 days previous to her coming to the dispensary. The bones of the leg had been fractured a little below the knee, and the village potter had been called in, mortification followed, and as the pain she suffered was great, she had been kept for four days perpetually drunk. Arrack had been given without measurement, when she was not in a state of insensibility—she came to hospital labouring under incipient delirium tremens—a rapid pulse and dry tongue. A sloughing sore from about the lower third of the thigh to below the knee. Morphia was administered with partial success in soothing her, and the second night after her admission she slept two or three hours and was

tolerably quiet during the day. The dresser reported that in the afternoon, whilst he was applying a poultice to the stump, she raised herself with a sudden shriek, and fell back dead."

At Cochin Mr. Pringle reports the dispensary buildings to be substantial and in good repair. "The building is completely divided into 2 wards, for males and females respectively, with separate privies and bath-rooms attached to each, securing the privacy of the sexes."

Since the establishment of the dispensary there has been a steady increase in the number of applicants for relief. The native physicians pretend to a great skill in rheumatism, fever, anasarca, female complaints and eye diseases, but when they find the sick have no money to spend they recommend them to go to the dispensary.

The report of Assistant Surgeon Joseph on the Combaconum dispensary contains nothing of interest. The number of patients and the cost of the institution can be found in the table given at the beginning of this analysis.

Mr. Maitland of Coonoor appends no remarks to his bare statement of the number of patients and expense incurred at the Coonoor dispensary.

Mr. Crawford regards the working of the Cuddalore dispensary as satisfactory. He considers that this result is partially due to having printed notices explaining the nature and object of the institution circulated amongst the people. At present however it is only the poor and destitute who seek the hospital, but a hopeful change "is going on in the minds of the people regarding these institutions."

Assistant Surgeon Peterkin of the Cuddapah dispensary mentions that during the year there has been a much larger admission than under any similar period of time. Two applicants for amputation were subjected to the operation in the course of the year. One was a middle aged "Hindoo woman, who had suffered much of inconvenience for some years from 'elephant leg,' which she found so much to interfere with her activity of movements, that she begged to have it removed; the disease had invaded the leg so high up, that it was deemed advisable to amputate in the lower third of the thigh. The lateral double flap operation was very satisfactorily performed by Assistant Surgeon J. A. Cox, M. D. then attached to the regiment stationed here (37th Grenadiers), and succeeded very well. The poor woman went out quite well and happy, evidently grateful too, for having been relieved of a troublesome burden, thirty-five days after the operation."

There were several other very interesting cases, but a table shewing surgical operations is appended.

Assistant Surgeon Fletcher remarks that the health of the people in the Guntoor district is improving. This he attributes to the fact that dry cultivation is rapidly giving way to the cultivation of rice now rendered possible by the opening of channels for irrigation from the Kistnah anicut.

Several amputations were performed, amongst others recorded is the following :—" A girl, aged 12 years, was admitted on the 13th December, with mortification of right forearm, consequent on native mal-treatment of a simple fracture of lower end of humerus, which was caused by a fall three weeks before; the hand was black and shrivelled, and a large sloughing wound extended to some distance above the fracture, through which the bone projected, chloroform was administered, and amputation of the arm performed, union by the first intention took place, and patient is now nearly recovered."

Assistant Surgeon H. Montgomery reports on the dispensary at Honore that the progressive number both of in and out-patients is highly satisfactory. During the year an entry was made of the village where each patient habitually dwelt and it was found that for a circle of 40 miles round scarcely one village of importance failed to supply cases of epidemic fever.

At Kamptee the Surgeon Mr. J. Maillardet reports that the principal diseases treated at the dispensary throughout the year were of the stomach and bowels, fever and epidemic cholera. Only two capital operations were performed, the left mamma of a woman being removed for cancer and the removal of the leg below the knee in a woman who some days after the operation was prematurely confined. Both cases recovered. On one case the Surgeon remarks :—" Death was the result of a sloughing ulcer in the chest of a male patient, a villager of middle age. On admission he had lost the greater part of one side of the face, which presented a horrible aspect, and phagedæna went on unchecked by nitric acid, the hot wire, charcoal, &c. He finally died from exhaustion, and extension of the sloughing backwards to the gullet and air passages. The cause of affection was stated to have been the application of some corrosive substance to a common boil in the cheek by some native practitioner, so that this patient may be added to the number of victims who perish annually through the gross ignorance and incapacity of this class of men; with regard to whose dealings both in the administration of medicines, and I fear of poisons, a greater amount of surveillance than now exists ought certainly to be exercised."

It is recommended that Lock Hospitals should be established at all large stations of the army " as numbers of cases of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and other diseases of venereal origin in females" fell under treatment during the year.

Mr. Rogers has much gratification in reporting the prosperity of the Kurnool dispensary. Admissions for ophthalmia were very frequent during the year and another Dresser was urgently required. To the report is appended a table of surgical cases.

Surgeon Shaw, F. R. C. S., reports that the expenses of the Lying-in-Hospital during the year were Rs. 604-8. Of in-patients 574 were treated and of out-patients there were 5049.

Mr. Colebrook accounts for the decrease of the in-patients at the Madura dispensary by the very great extent of cultivation throughout the district in the year under review. There were nine cases of the Madura foot admitted all of which required amputation. In every instance those who suffered from "the foot" lived on black cotton soil. Under the head of morsus anguinum the case of a girl aged 18 is reported. When she was admitted "the whole of the left foot was found to have sloughed away, leaving the tibia and fibula exposed to about the middle, and she had trismus which supervened the day prior to admission. This horrible condition was caused by the native doctor having applied some violent remedies to her foot for a snake bite recently received, she died the following day, a victim, amongst the many it is to be feared, to native quackery."

A list of surgical operations is appended.

Assistant Surgeon W. Furnell makes no remarks on the working of the dispensary at Malliapooram.

Mr. John Brett reports that the applications for medical aid at the Mangalore dispensary shew an increase over those of the preceding year. Amongst the cases brought for treatment were eight cases of poisoning. The poison taken was camphor dissolved in cocoanut oil. None of these cases proved fatal, they were cured by brisk sulphate of zinc emetics, cold water douche applied to the head and afterwards a purgative.

At Masulipatam, the principal diseases treated in the dispensary were fevers, diseases of the lungs, and bowels, skin diseases, diseases of the ear and rheumatic affections. Of the latter a great many were complicated with secondary syphilitic affections.

The Assistant Surgeons at Mercara and Nellore report the satisfactory working of the dispensaries under their case

Dr. Lloyd reports that at the Ootacamund dispensary the principal diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, catarrhus, rheumatism and common fever The people at Ootacamund especially at monsoon time "suffer intensely from the cold and wet, and numbers of them are brought into hospital half dead from starvation and deficiency of clothing and food, which, as may be expected, lays the foundation of serious and tedious abdominal as well as pectoral complaints."

On the dispensaries at Palamcottah and Rajahmundry no very interesting remarks are made by the medical officers in charge. There is a marked prejudice against the latter dispensary by the higher classes in the district.

At Ranecpett, Apothecary King reports that the applications for admission have increased. A list of surgical cases is annexed.

Surgeon H. R. D. Marrett reports on the dispensary at Salem and appends a list of surgical operations.

At Secunderabad, Mr. Cornish reports that during the cold season admissions from rheumatism were very common. Fish liver oil was found to be a valuable remedy in this class of diseases. A large number of cases of venereal affection were treated with marked success as also were abscesses and ulcers. "The dispensary continues to be regarded by the natives as a popular institution."

Mr. West, the Assistant Surgeon at Tellicherry appends no remarks to his report.

Mr. Clementson reports the following case as being treated at the Tinnevelly dispensary:—"A boy aged 14 upon admission had the phalanges and metacarpal bones, the greater portion of the radius and ulna and a considerable portion of the lower end of the humerus of the left side, exposed from sloughing of the soft parts. The patient a poor emaciated little boy in very feeble health, had, it appeared some ten days before admission, sustained a fracture of the left humerus, the fracture having been tightly bound up by a native doctor, led to the lamentable result above detailed. The soft parts which remained, were in a sloughy state, but retaining their vitality; after having been for some time upon generous diet with wine and gained flesh and strength, the arm was amputated by Assistant Surgeon McDonald, the patient being under the influence of chloroform, very little blood was lost and he made a rapid recovery."

A list of surgical operations is given in this report.

The dispensary at Trichinopoly is reported by Mr. W. G. Davidson as being a great blessing to the neighbourhood, especially in surgical cases. The report contains a list of the surgical operations performed.

Mr. Cleghorn thinks that the benefits of the Triplicane dispensary are more and more appreciated by the natives. There were many sanitary improvements in the year reported on but others were gently required. The surgical operations at the dispensary are given in the report. It is noteworthy that for some time several natives attended the dispensary at their own request to acquire some knowledge of surgery.

Dr. Morrogh reports favourably on the Vellore dispensary and enumerates the surgical operations.

Mr. Blackwell remarks on the dispensary at Vizagapatam :— "There can be no doubt of the high estimation in which this institution is held by the inhabitants of the town and surrounding district, many come from great distances for medicine and advice, and I am often surprised to see mere children applying for medical aid, and returning again and again to take medicine, a fact I should have hardly expected, and certainly should not in an English dispensary. I never remark the slightest objection to follow any treatment suggested and am often struck with observing a determination to persevere with remedies for diseases which are plainly incurable, many considering European treatment infallible."

The following tables shew the diseases most prevalent amongst Europeans and natives as treated at the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in 1856 :—

Return of European sick at the Civil Institutions.

Europeans.	Diseases.																Average Daily number of sick for the year.
	Fevers.	Eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.	Total.	
Remained 31st December, 1855, ...	5	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	1	17	5	41	
Admitted since, ...	323	21	73	3	188	33	6	4	44	115	117	85	1	195	133	216	1557	
Discharged, ...	322	20	68	3	170	34	3	3	43	111	115	80	1	185	128	201	1490	77
Died, ...	4	1	3	0	14	1	3	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	3	11	48	
Remaining 31st December, 1856, ...	0	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	1	5	4	4	0	11	19	6	60	

Fort St. George, Medical Board Office,
6th June, 1857.

(By order.) A. LORIMER, M. D.,
Secretary, Medical Board.

Return of Native Sick.

Natives.	Diseases.																Total.	Average daily number of sick for the year.
	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.		
Remained 31st December, 1855, ...	4	2	2	0	4	3	0	2	4	22	13	12	..	1	36	22	127	
Admitted since, ...	80	30	60	4	193	165	32	41	69	252	161	144	..	4	90	339	1,664	
Discharged, ...	74	29	36	2	142	152	8	20	71	252	139	132	..	5	65	243	1,370	120
Died, ...	9	3	22	2	48	13	24	20	1	1	10	17	...	0	11	104	288	
Remaining 31st December, 1856, ...	1	0	4	0	7	3	0	3	1	18	25	7	.	0	50	14	133	

Fort St. George, Medical Board Office,
6th June, 1857.

(By order,) A. LORIMER, M. D.,
Secretary, Medical Board.

The statement contains other tables and an extract from the minutes of consultation.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Madras Records, No. XLVIII.

The report is for the Session of 1856-57. A Committee of medical officers had been appointed to examine the students and to report on their proficiency. The examination was carried on by the Professors, the Committee being present and occasionally putting questions. The examination was considered generally satisfactory excepting that of the senior class in Practical Medicine and Chemistry. The Committee in their report on the state of the College, "consider the course of study prescribed for the native medical pupils and medical apprentices unnecessarily high and unsuitable to their future position and prospects in the service. They observe that the pay which the subordinate grades of the medical service receive, and their prospects in the service, are not such as to satisfy and make contented men who acquire such an education and so large an amount of professional qualifications; that they are neither in position, pay, or general knowledge equal to a higher grade in the service, while in simply professional attainments they are above their position and pay." They therefore recommend that the examination for Assistant Apothecaries and Second Dressers should be conducted on a more limited scale. They also suggest that the Council should be remodelled and should in future consist of three lay or non-professional members with one of the Professors as Secretary and a President invested with authority and influence. With regard to any alteration in the government of the College, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Director of Public Instruction, thinks that the rules for the management of the Calcutta College should be introduced at Madras. "They secure to the President or Principal that authority which is essential to the efficient discharge of the duties which ought, but which on the present system do not, devolve on the President of the Madras Medical College Council, and at the same time they secure to the Professors the right of recording their views on every subject affecting the interests of the institution, or their respective branches of instruction."

Mr. Arbuthnot further annexes a draft of the rules he proposes for the substitution of those now in force.

The expense of the Madras Medical College for 1856-57 was

Rs. 42,442-10-8, of this sum Rs. 12,532,-4-1 was given as salaries to the principal Professors and Rs. 4,437-8 to their Assistants. The following is an abstract statement of the expenses :—

Abstract Statement of the Expenses.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries of Professors and Secretary, ...	12,532	4	1
„ „ Assistants, ...	4,437	8	0
„ „ Servants, ...	1,910	1	10
Contingent expenses, ...	797	14	4
Annual supplies, &c., ...	800	3	5
Salaries of Students.			
Stipendiary students, ...	1,133	8	6
Military students, ...	20,831	2	6
Total Co.'s Rs.	42,442	10	8

The Professor of Anatomy observes that the course included sixty-eight lectures and nineteen examinations. He complains of the shortness of the Session, only seven months and a half exclusive of holidays, and suggests that in future it should continue from 1st August to 8th April.

The Professor of Physiology states that his lectures during the Session were in all sixty-five and the examinations were eighteen in number. The course was very incomplete and the Professor suggests that in future the Session should always last for eight full months and ten days.

The Professor of Chemistry mentions that during the Session there were 108 lectures and 16 examinations given to the class of inorganic Chemistry and 61 lectures and 7 examinations to the class of organic Chemistry. This Professor does not complain of the shortness of the Session but regrets the "lamentable want of accommodation for laboratory students."

The Professor of Botany delivered 71 lectures, held 12 examinations and took with his pupils two excursions during the Session. He reports the intelligence of the botanical class as good and their industry as satisfactory.

The Professor of Materia Medica delivered 91 lectures and held 9 examinations.

The Professor of Midwifery gave 76 lectures on Midwifery and diseases of women and children and 24 lectures on diseases of the eye.

The course of the Professor of Surgery consisted of 57 lectures and 29 examinations. The students are reported to have made fair progress and conducted themselves satisfactory.

The Professor of Clinical Surgery delivered only 27 lectures in consequence of the shortness of the Session.

Every student in the class of Military Surgery is reported by the Professor to have conducted himself in a most satisfactory manner. The course comprised 42 lectures and 11 examinations.

The Professor of Medicine delivered eighty-three lectures and the Professor of Clinical Medicine gave 25 lectures.

The Professor remarks:—"The conduct of the lads in hospital, with one or two exceptions, has been highly praiseworthy, and it is impossible not to feel an interest in students whose general demeanour has been marked by so much propriety, and who to intelligence have added regularity and zeal in the performance of their duties, with kindness towards the sick. The spirit of the students was strikingly shewn in the instance of a recent sudden and alarming outbreak of cholera in the wing of H. M. 43rd Regiment L. I. on its arrival at Madras, and when the hospital of that corps was crowded with the sick. Nothing could exceed the zeal and devotion of the students when their services were temporarily called for upon that occasion; a fact which, I conceive, reflects credit not only upon themselves, but upon the College where they were trained."

The course of Medical Jurisprudence consisted of 23 lectures and 9 examinations by Dr. Blacklock, and 16 lectures and 4 examinations by the Professor. The report here contains the result of the final examination, and list of cases treated and operations performed by the students.

In 1856-57, only one student passed for diploma.

The report here contains a list of donors to the library and the curriculum of study.

With regard to the report of the Committee of Examiners, already analysed, the College Council say, "its unusual tenor has awakened deep regret not unmingled with surprise." The Council object entirely to the proposed alterations which place the management of the College in the hands of an individual and consider the charge brought against the Professor of Chemistry, of not being able to communicate instruction in a satisfactory manner, as perfectly groundless. The Council forward to the Director of Public Instruction, a letter from Professor Mayer in vindication of his powers as a teacher.

On the 5th May, 1857, the whole subject of the examination was discussed in the *Athenæum*, which called forth the following remarks from Mr. Arbuthnot, Director of Public Instruction, addressed to the President and Members of the Medical College Council:—"It is hardly necessary for me to inform you that the unauthorized publication of official documents or of comments on such documents in the public newspapers by officers of Government is strictly forbidden, and that every officer in

the service of Government is bound not only to abstain from communication with the public press regarding papers which have come before him in his official capacity, but to take due precautions that such papers while in his official custody are not tampered with by others. I am constrained to infer that the communication in question must have emanated from the Medical College, and I consider it my duty to request that you will take such steps as may prevent the occurrence of a similar violation of the order of the Honorable Court of Directors on any future occasion."

In answer to these remarks the Members of the Council stated that they were not aware of the authorship of "the communication which appeared in the *Athenæum*."

THE EASTERN NARRA.

Bombay Records, No. XLV.—New Series.

Captain Baker, the Superintendent of the Canals in Sind reports that on the east bank of the Sutlej from Rooper to near Bhawulpoor there is a raised central channel with a depression on either side. Such a channel would be caused by the passage of a river over an alluvial plain. The depression extends in this instance in a course parallel to that of the Garra and Indus to Subzulcote, from the vicinity of which it has been traced to the head of the Eastern Narra about eleven miles east of Rorec. It receives water from the river by direct overflow and its drainage is the source of the Narra's supply. The supply is however now very precarious, but it is reported by native writers that the supply of water was once constant until the head of the Narra on the banks of the Indus was obstructed by a bund, which Captain Baker has been unable to identify. The slope of the Narra channel is nearly parallel to that of the Indus and about 20 feet lower than its cold weather level. It is therefore practicable to fill the channel of the Narra with a stream of water from the Indus. There would however be reason for apprehension lest the channel of supply should be so much deepened and widened by the action of the torrent that more water might be drained from the Indus than could be spared, or perhaps the main stream of the river would be transferred to its ancient channels. This danger might be obviated by a masonry head, but the nature of the banks of the Indus is unfavourable to the construction of such a work. "The line of the proposed supply channel would pass between some of the detached rocks near Rorec, and thence skirt the foot of the sand-hills which have collected against the

rocks as far as the opening through the latter at Alore; through this it would follow the line of the Alore Canal till clear of the hills and would then be carried by a more direct course into the Narra opposite Trigadee. The total length of this line is 16½ miles"

With regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the British possessions in Sind from the restoration of the Narra, Captain Baker thinks it would be confined to the Hyderabad Collectorate. As the territories of Ali Morad and the Rao of Cutch would be advantaged by the opening of the Narra, Captain Baker anticipated that those Chiefs might contribute to the opening of the river.

With reference to this report, Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad observes in 1850:—"It is quite clear that Captain Baker himself was misled, or, at any rate, that the bund he wrote regarding was a perfectly different one from that contemplated by myself, and the advisability of cutting through which I had reported so early as November, 1843: this latter bund he most erroneously supposed to have no existence. On this point, however, I was sure that he was wrong, for one of the very first things impressed upon me, after taking charge of this Collectorate, was the advisability of bringing to a conclusion the negociations which had for some time been in progress regarding this bund's destruction; and it was impossible to suppose that, that could have been the subject of angry discussion between this and the neighbouring state, which, in point of fact, had no existence. I therefore again sent for the person, whom, from his having seen the bund, I had found able to give me the best information about it, and who had also held an important Revenue office under Meer Sobdar, the Meer to whose share of the division of Sind among the Ameers the chief part of the land on the Narra fell. He was ill at the time and for some months subsequently, but he has since been able to go to Subzulcote and has traced the Narra down to Lower Sind and made a sketch of its course." The sketch is contained in the report. It appears from this, that the Narra branches off from the Indus near the village of Ghosepoor, which is built on the site of an ancient city and lies on the territory of Bhawul Khan.

The bed of the Narra is said there to be in places a hundred and twenty miles* broad and bears the name of Toorkaree, it it called Narra at a spot much lower down named Jerrur Doree. At the spot where the bund is erected, not far from Jerrur Doree, the river is one coss broad and the bund is made of earth and brushwood rammed well together producing an almost impenetrable wall right across the whole bed of the Narra and of the average thickness of fifty yards. "This bund

* Sic.

is said to rise far above the banks on each side, and as these are, at that spot, of an earth particularly tenacious and almost as hard as stone, the result is obviated, which, at almost any other part, might be anticipated from such a work, viz. the cutting away by the stream of the banks round each end of the bund, until a new channel was cleared equal in size to that which had been blocked up. This bund was made by Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, a man whose name will be familiar to every one who has read the papers connected with our early negociations and subsequent taking of Sind. His object was to give an additional supply of water to his Jaghire of Birha, situated on the western bank of it. The bund was erected in Khurreef, 1249, corresponding to the year of our Lord 1838, and its pernicious effects were immediately felt in Lower Sind. The water in the lower part of the Narra, which had afforded a supply often great, always considerable, was cut off; no less than three hundred and sixty Colabs, or lakes, fed by it in Lower Sind were dried up; fisheries which had brought, in good years, some thousands of rupees of revenue to the Ameers were destroyed, and lands which had yielded as the Government share some hundreds of Kurwars became waste. But the mischief did not end here: more important matters than revenue were concerned. There was a considerable Belooch and Jhutt and Hindoo population along the Narra, and the important towns of Kippra, Loondra, Mitta Khan, Choteearee, Sirenwaree, Mittrow, Syed Gholam Nubbee-ka-gote, and Oomerkote lie along its banks; and as the natural fertility of the soil along the whole valley is unrivalled, it may be imagined what distress the cutting off this, the main supply of water, must have occasioned. Numbers were in point of fact deprived of their means of subsistence, and many who had gained a sufficient support from the fish and wild fowl on the Narra, and from the grain and vegetables grown along its banks, were reduced to the alternative of leaving the country or taking to those illegal methods to obtain a livelihood which the neighbourhood of every desert holds out alike such great temptations to and such great facilities for. Meer Sobdar, whose lands were chiefly affected, immediately despatched a Vukeel, named Ghoolam Hoosein Juttohee, to Khyrpoor, who was instructed to remonstrate with Meer Roostum and obtain an order from him for the instant destruction of the bund. This he succeeded in getting from the Meer, but Meer Nusseer Khan of Khyrpoor afterwards induced Meer Roostum to suspend the operation of it, and Meer Sobdar's Vukeel himself, having been handsomely treated by the Khyrpoor Durbar, neglected to press the matter very strongly, and so the

bund remained. Meer Sobdar on this decided on turning Ghoolam Hooscin out of his service, and renewed the negociation through other channels; while, in order to give weight to his remonstrances, he ordered the several Kurriahs running through his dominions to the Jaghires of Meer Roostum in this Collectorate (Koheera, Kotara, &c.) to be bunded up, and all supply of water to them to be thus cut off: the grain growing there he also had impounded, and these active measures appear to have been calculated to produce the required effect. But at this juncture war between the British and the Khyrpoor State broke out; other more important matters had to be attended to; the conquest of Sind was effected; and the bund remained." If the bund were destroyed Captain Rathborne estimates that the revenue of the Hyderabad Collectorate would be increased five lakhs. Moreover "it would remove a standing violation of all natural justice, for what can be more inequitable than that the supply of water which God sends the people should be thus cut off? it would do much towards restoring to prosperity the now almost ruined towns and villages along the Narra's banks; and the lakes refilled would afford a comfortable means of subsistence to thousands, where nothing now but the Peloo and Tamarisk grow. These are advantages which, in the eyes of a civilized Government, will always outweigh those of mere money, however necessary to be looked to, as the world is constituted, these may be."

On the foregoing report, Mr. Pringle, Commissioner in Sind remarks that it is scarcely probable that Captain Baker should have been mistaken. Lieutenant Colonel Scott thinks that "the question cannot be settled without some person be sent to inspect the place." In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Inverarity, Acting Collector, Upper Sind went to inspect the site of the supposed bund. His report was generally unfavourable to the views of Captain Rathborne and Mr. Frere thus sums up the whole correspondence:—"1st. That Captain Baker, with whose high merits as an Engineer officer your Lordship is well acquainted, considered it probable that the obstruction of the Narra was not any single artificial work. 2nd. That he did not ascertain conclusively, and in a manner to remove all doubt on the subject, whether or not he was correct in this supposition. 3rd. He sketched out a plan for opening, at no great cost, a new mouth, which would give the required supply, under the restrictions necessary, for the security of other important objects. 4th. That Captain Baker's project lay over during the troubled times which succeeded 1844, the year in which it was sent in. 5th. That Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad,

has since obtained, what he considers strong evidence, to show that the obstruction is an artificial work of recent erection, the removal of which would at once restore the ancient supply. 6th. That Mr. Inverarity has visited the spot indicated by Captain Rathborne, and sees reason to agree rather with Captain Baker, that the artificial obstruction there existing is not the sole, even if it be the principal cause, of the deficiency of supply, and that this view is confirmed by the opinion of Colonel Scott. Finally. That while all are agreed as to the great benefits which would follow the restoration to the Eastern Narra of an abundant supply of water, it is still doubtful whether the obstruction to such a supply is an artificial bund, or a change in the course of the main Indus, and, if the latter, what would be the cost of the measures proposed by Captain Baker for providing a supply."

Mr. Frere himself thought that the benefits promised by a restoration of a full supply of water to the Narra were such as to justify the employment of an officer on this special duty. Accordingly after some correspondence and an intimation from the Bombay Government "that no trivial obstacle should be allowed to interfere with the survey." Lieutenant Fife was deputed. Lieutenant Fife reported:—"The Narra is fed by two floods, one of which comes from near Subzulcote, the other from the low ground between Alleewan and Kashimpoor, a few miles above Roree. The two floods meet above the bunds at Birha, Syed Ali Acbar, and Fukeerabad, and then flow across the country into the Narra, filling the artificial bunds on their way. Now it is perfectly plain that had these bunds really the effect ascribed, the floods being prevented from escaping south by the Arore range of hills, would *return to the Indus above Roree.* But this is not the case, they flow over the country between and beyond the bunds into the Narra. From the Arore hills to the village of Fukeerabad, a distance of eight miles, the country is flooded, the whole of the water flowing steadily to the south-east. Thus, then, the question about these bunds is set at rest."

In December, 1851 Lieutenant Fife was directed to make a survey of the Narra southwards to see if the project recommended by Colonel Baker for refilling the Narra or any modified scheme were practicable.

On the 16th September, 1852 Lieutenant Fife transmitted his final report on the eastern Narra. In this report three projects are transmitted to Government for the supply of the Narra with water:—"The line for the first project leaves the Indus below the town of Roree; thence it runs close past the village of Ubbeejano, and through the opening in

the hills at Arore, and from that place goes direct to the nearest point of the Narra below the village of Kharee. The line for the second project leaves the Indus immediately above Roree, and then skirts the range of hills as far as Arore; from Arore it runs direct to the nearest point of the Narra, corresponding in this respect with the first project. The third project coincides with the second as far as the village of Kumbra, but from that point it takes a more southerly direction, and joins the Narra below Lehra, following in the three last miles of its course the direction of one of the natural feeding channels of the Narra.

"The line for the first project very nearly corresponds with a line of levels taken by Major Baker to demonstrate the feasibility of supplying the Narra from the Indus. It differs from it only in being rather shorter, going inside instead of outside the village of Ubbeejano, and running into the Narra at its nearest bend somewhat below the point where Major Baker entered it, instead of opposite the village of Trigadee.

"The head of this channel passes between two detached rocks below Roree. At 620 yards from its head it is cut through the rock. Embankments of stone connect the detached rocks with the bank of the river. These would be constructed with the material removed in cutting the rock further on. They are necessary to prevent the water entering the head of the supply channel from two or three different points, in which case, there would be a likelihood of their all failing on the subsiding of the river. There is no clay between the rocks; there is nothing but loose sand, which is swept away during the height of the inundation, a fresh accumulation taking place as the river subsides. A great deal of the remainder of the material removed in the rock-cutting would be used in facing the earthen slopes, above and below where the channel passes through the rocks, to preserve them, as the channel makes rather an abrupt turn, and the stream would otherwise act injuriously on the banks.

"The bottom of the channel is carried on a uniform slope from the cold weather level of the Indus, to within five feet of the bottom of the Narra, the fall being at the rate of about one foot per mile. This fall is sufficient to secure a good stream, and five feet would probably be the extent to which the bed of the Narra would rise were an artificial supply regularly thrown into it. If the bed of the Narra were to assume a uniform slope at the rate of about nine inches per mile, or the same slope as the Indus, upwards from Janoojee, the depth were the supply channel enters it would be reduced from twenty to twelve feet. This would make it three feet above the bottom of the supply channel; as, however, the occasional heavy floods to which the Narra is liable would tend to keep down the accumu-

lation of silt, the probable reduction in the depth of the channel has been taken at five feet, or up to the bottom of the supply channel. In this project the supply channel has a width at bottom of 183 feet, the depth of the water being eleven feet; when the Indus is at that height.

"The peculiar recommendation of this project is, that in case of a large supply of water being required during the cold weather, the head of the channel which lays between the rocks forming the banks of the Indus is not liable to be masked by an extensive accumulation of silt and the supply thus rendered uncertain.

"The objections to it, however, are great; the circuitous course greatly increases the expense, both from making the channel longer, and, by reason of the fall being disseminated over a greater base, larger in section than would be required in a more direct route. But there is a greater objection than the increase of cost. From the addition of nearly four miles to the length, there is a serious waste of fall. If a body of water sufficient to be of any practical use were thrown into the Narra during the cold season, there would be but little difference of level between the two rivers; the fall would be insufficient. It would be almost impossible to keep the channel open, or to get anything like an ample supply through it. Another disadvantage in the project is, that the channel would not enter the Narra at an advantageous point, the capacity being less near Kharee than it is lower down. The channel would, moreover, cross the country from Arore to the Narra in a direction oblique to the course of the floods, which, as indicated by the various feeding channels, run in a more southerly direction than the line of the channel. This is a serious objection; a strong stream would be created outside the embankment of the supply channel from Kotree to the Narra, a distance of about four miles. This would result either in the formation of a large channel, or in the embankment being cut away and the flood water forcing its way into the supply channel, which might then be enlarged to a serious extent, and by an agency over which we should have no control. Both the last objections might be alleviated by taking the supply channel into the river below Lehra, but this would increase the already large estimate to about Rs. 6,40,000.

"In the second project the supply channel leaves the Indus immediately above Roree and at a point where the channel of the river is subject to but very little variation. At 1,130 yards from its head it is cut through rock at the end of a spur, and between this point and Arore it passes through three other spurs at distances of about a mile apart. At each of the points where it passes through rock the material removed would be used for

facing the slopes of the channel both above and below the rock-cutting, to prevent the stream, which might be thrown out of its true direction on suddenly meeting the rock, acting injuriously on the earthen slopes. The bottom of the channel, like that in the first project, is carried on a uniform slope from the cold weather level of the Indus to within five feet of the bottom of the Narra; the fall obtained being about one foot four inches per mile. This will ensure a good stream, at the same time that any tendency the supply channel may have to enlarge would be most effectually controlled by the rock-cuttings at regular intervals. The channel is 155 feet wide at bottom, the depth of the water being eleven feet. In respect to the slope of the bed in this project, it is rather less than that of the Ganges Canal at its head. The channel is, however, somewhat larger than the Ganges Canal, and the discharge is about one-sixth greater. The channel in this project is only eleven miles in length. The estimate amounts to Rs. 4,19,875.

"The advantages of this project are, that from the route being direct a great reduction in the cost of affording the supply is effected, and that, while there is no waste of fall, there is perfect security, by means of the rock-cuttings, against any undue enlargement of the supply channel.

"The objections to the project are, that an accumulation of silt might take place in front of the head of the channel, rendering the cold weather supply, should it ever be required, at times uncertain, and that, like the first project, the channel, as it approaches the Narra, crosses the direction of the floods obliquely. The first objection is not so serious as it at first sight appears. It is impossible to prevent the mouth of a channel, filled from the Indus, silting up to a certain extent as the river subsides after the inundation. Under any circumstances, therefore, it would be necessary, in order to ensure a good supply during the cold season, to close for a time and clear out the channel at its head, and, while that clearance was being effected, a passage through the accumulation of silt in front of the head, should any have taken place, might also be cleared. The channel least liable to have its supply cut off by a deposit of silt inside it, is that which provides the most ready escape for the water from the river, and this evidently depends on the slope of the bed, in which respect this project possesses an advantage over the former one.

"The third project differs from the second only in the direction of the channel between Kumbra and the Narra. The channel is of the same dimensions, has exactly the same fall per mile, and has the same security against undue enlargement. But it has the additional recommendation of running parallel

to the direction of the floods instead of obliquely across, and of entering the Narra nearly three miles further south, where the capacity is greater. Whether considered in respect to the present purpose of affording an ample supply during the inundation, or in respect to any future plan for increasing that supply, or of making it perennial, this project possesses great advantages over the two preceding ones. And those advantages are obtained at no great expense; for though, from entering the Narra further south, the length of the line is increased, the cutting below Kotree is lighter than in the other projects, while from following in the three last miles the course of a channel already in existence, a still further saving is effected. The length of the line is thirteen miles. The estimate amounts to Rs. 4,77,805.

"The only works which would be necessary, besides those connected with the supply channel, are some earthen bunds across the dund-feeding channels in the Hyderabad districts, to prevent the water running into them when not required. Some of the largest dunds would not require re-filling oftener than once in three or four years, and even then some of these would not require to be completely filled, for at a high level their shores are steep, consequently during the first season after being filled but little land would, on the sinking of the water, be left exposed for cultivation. It would therefore merely waste the water filling them to a high level. Many of the smaller dunds would require a fresh supply of water every season. These bunds will not entail any great expenditure; their number and position, and the arrangements for filling the dunds, will be decided during the approaching season, and when it has been seen in actual practice what arrangement would give the greatest revenue with the least expenditure of water. The detail accounts of the revenue obtained from the dunds during the past season will contain a great deal of the information required."

The Superintending Engineer of Sind, Major Turner recommends the Government to adopt the third project as detailed by Lieutenant Fife in which he proves:—"1st. That at an expense of Rs. 4,77,805 a quantity of water may be annually, and with certainty, thrown into the Eastern Narra, as great as that which now reaches it only in the extraordinary inundations which take place at intervals of twenty-five years or longer. 2nd. That there is no reason to fear that the obstruction of this quantity of water will in any way affect the supply of water in the Indus lower down. 3rd. That the plan proposed will, in no way, risk a diversion of the main stream into any new channel. 4th. That there exist, within the Hyderabad Collectorate, rich lands capable of being watered from the Eastern Narra to an extent more than commensurate with any possible supply of water

5th. That there is within reach a sufficient population, able and willing to take advantage of these facilities for cultivation, without permanently withdrawing cultivators from the banks of the Indus. 6th. That a permanent supply of water would probably ensure a permanent population on the Narra, such as evidently, at a remote period, found a living there, but such as has not existed there for several centuries past. 7th. That the return, from simply admitting the water into the old channel, allowing it to flow over the low lands and fill hollows, to be cultivated as they dry up, may, at the lowest, be reckoned at Rs. 52,500 per annum, which is capable of being greatly increased."

The reports and correspondence were in 1852 submitted to the Governor General in Council who sanctioned the proposed outlay of Rs. 50,000 pending a reference to the Honorable Court of Directors. Accordingly the works were begun, and in October, 1853, an additional expenditure was sanctioned.

A report was then made to Government on the best means of economising the water supplied by the Narra. The report was based on a survey undertaken by Lieutenant Fife, and the means proposed required an outlay of Rs. 26,204.

Mr. Frere, when at Roree visited the works there being carried on under Lieutenant Fife and reported :—"The channel is 16 feet deep and nearly 206 feet wide at top, the sides standing at a slope of 1 in 1½. There is a berm, or towing path, 15 feet wide, on each side; instead of the excavated soil being piled in irregular and unsightly heaps, as is the mischievous practice on every other canal in Sind, so that the sides continually fall in and a large portion of the best ground is wasted, the excavated earth is distributed in two uniform platforms, or terraces, on either bank, generally about 8 feet above the natural soil. These form efficient barriers against the highest inundation, which occasionally lays the whole country above Roree under water, bursting the banks of the canals which run through low ground and washing vast quantities of silt into them. These terraces will also, in consequence of their security from submersion, and the vicinity of water, form admirable garden ground, for which there is a great demand near Roree; and the revenue from them will form a considerable addition to the returns originally calculated on. The method of carrying on the excavation is also new to the country, and a decided improvement on that heretofore in use in such wide and deep excavations. The usual mode of excavation in Upper Sind is either by 'Cherh' or Statute labour, or by contract. Under the former system every cultivator interested, or supposed to be interested in the work, is obliged to contribute a quota of labourers in proportion to the extent of

his cultivation, and all hands work till the task is finished, receiving, if the Government be liberal, a ration of grain sufficient to feed the workman, but not sufficient to induce him to delay the completion of his task. Contract work is taken by guessing or roughly measuring the task. In either case there are innumerable devices to make the work done seem more than it really is, and to palm off as finished an incomplete task. In both modes of working the excavated soil is sometimes moved in baskets or by a machine called a 'Keen,' a board drawn by oxen, which, like a gigantic hoe trailed over the ground, scrapes up the loose earth before it, and moves it after the oxen, as far as may be required, when it is lifted, so as to leave the earth behind it, and returns for a fresh load. But more commonly the only implement used is the 'poura,' a hoe with a blade as large as a good size shovel and a short handle. The labourer fills the blade by striking it into the soft soil, and then, by a jerk, throws the shovelful upwards and behind him to the distance of several feet. If the soil is to be moved far, one man stands behind the other, and each pitches the earth from his poura so as to fall at the feet of the man in his rear, who, in like manner, passes it on to the next man behind him; in this way a string of fifty men may sometimes be seen moving earth, from the bottom of a deep and wide canal, up the sides and over the high spoil-banks, which rise above the edges of the canal. So expert are the Upper Sind labourers at the use of the poura, that where the distances to which earth is moved are short, the method above described is an economical way of applying their labour; but for distances such as are required in the Narra excavation, such a mode of working becomes very wasteful. The method adopted by Lieutenant Fife is as follows:—The channel is divided into portions or lots of 100 feet in length; at the extremity of each lot a ramp or slope 10 feet wide is left for ascent and descent; the earth between the ramps is then removed in regular layers or 'floors' 1½ foot thick, till the requisite depth is attained, when the sides of the channel are cut to a slope of 1 in 1½ and the ramps are removed. By this method sufficient room is allowed between the ramps to measure out the work, while the ramps occurring at convenient intervals, and being kept at an easy slope, the soil is got out of the excavation with great facility. The men are divided into gangs of ten each, and the work is marked out in daily tasks for each gang, and then, if necessary, subdivided into individual tasks. The quantity in each task, of course, varies according to the depth of the excavation and the distance to which the earth has to be carried. The men work when and how they

please, no restriction being placed on them, provided the task be done by a fixed hour in the evening. The work accomplished is then so measured, by means of ropes and gauges, that any fraud in the excavation is all but impossible, and a tin ticket, marked to denote the overseer or measuring Moonshee who issues it, is given to every man who has completed his task. If the task be incomplete no ticket is given, nor can another day's work be assigned to the defaulter till his unfinished task is completed. The tickets are cashed for wages on presentation to the Shroffs, and in this way the troublesome muster rolls of many hundreds of workmen who are constantly changing are dispensed with. The most remarkable feature in the system is, however, the introduction of wheeled carriage for the removal of the excavated soil. The small two-bullock cart made entirely of wood, peculiar to Upper Sind, is used to remove the layers near the surface, and from its lightness, lowness, and extreme simplicity of make, is found to answer better than our larger, more expensive, and more cumbrous carts. As the excavation deepens the carts cease to work to advantage, and wheel barrows are employed. They are made and repaired on the spot by Native workmen, principally Marwarrees, and cost about Rs. 4½ each. At first it was difficult to persuade the men to use them, but when they had once learnt their utility, they positively refused to work without them, even after the daily task assigned to a barrow man had been increased by one-sixth above that of a man working in any other way. Though their tasks vary from 65 to 85 cubic feet per man, and the average is 75 cubic feet, still a man can earn 2½ annas per diem, good wages where the finest wheat flour is considered dear at a rupee per 80 lbs. Many get meat, of which all Sindees are very fond, and a cast cart bullock is generally converted into beef, and devoured by the workmen. It is difficult to get the labourers to remain long steadily at work canal-digging, which lasts from December to April. Ploughing, seed time, and harvest of both the autumn and winter crops, carry off hundreds at a time, who return when the work which took them away is over; and even without such inducement, when a man has earned a few rupees, he goes away and idles till it is spent. Singularly enough, the greatest numbers attend, and most work is done in the hottest weather. There is then but little fieldwork going on, and farm-work is scarce. But the fiery hot wind, coming over the white limestone range of the Alore hills, renders it almost death to an European to be long exposed to the sun. Even the Sindees cannot stand it; so they sleep all day, and work in the excavation at night and during the long twilight; and, by the excel-

lent arrangement of his task-work, Lieutenant Fife is able to superintend them, and get even more work than at the best working season."

In 1854, the consent of the Court of Directors was obtained for the work at an estimate of Rs. 4,77,805. This estimate has since been modified by Lieutenant Fife, so that the cost will be Rs. 1,399 less than that calculated. The Superintending Engineer of Sind has expressed his entire approval of the modification. The report contains maps and plans.

BRITISH RULE IN HOOSHEEARPORE.

Selections from the Correspondence of the Punjab Administration, Vol. III., No. IV.

This record is by Mr. S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, and embraces the History of Hoosheearpore, from its annexation in 1846-47 to the close of 1853-54.

The Jullunder Doab was declared British consequent on the Seikh invasion, the war resulting therefrom, and the treaty of the 9th March, 1846. It was the richest portion of the Seikh territory, and known by the name of Bisht Jullunder. Bisht being derived from the first letters of the Beas and Sutlej, and Jullunder, supposed to be the name of a demon, who falling from heaven covered the Doab. In reality the word Jullunder is probably derived from jal, water.

Hoosheearpore forms the base of the triangle resting on the hills from Hajeepore to Roopur, the remaining portion of the triangle, formed by the Beas and the Sutlej, being occupied by the Jullundur district.

The town of Hoosheearpore which contains 10,369 inhabitants, Mussulmans and Hindoos being about equally represented, is only remarkable for its cloths. Its trade is not very great and consists in grain, sugar, tobacco, and cloths. The people are litigious, dirty and untruthful. The report here contains a table of meteorological observations and a price current.

The products of the district are wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco and Indian corn. The imports are valued at Rs. 1,97,775 and the exports at Rs. 1,20,000. The trade might be much increased were a route opened to Kurrachee. Cotton and woollen cloths, ironmongery, manufactured articles of tin and brass, glass and crockeryware would find a ready sale and be transmitted to the hills of Kangra and Jummo where they could be exchanged for borax and bees wax.

The settlement operations were commenced in the Doab by Mr. Christian, and continued by Messrs. Scott, Barnes, Temple and Melvill. The result was an immediate decrease in the collections of 5.24 per cent. Since the annexation, the demand has increased from Rs. 7,37,291 in 1846-47 to Rs. 12,17,152 in 1853-54. The revenue has been realised without difficulty and annoyance to the people, without a balance worthy of notice, or a sale of an estate, or duress of a Zemindar during the whole seven and a half years under review. The cost of the fiscal administration has been what the Zemindars pay their village accountants. The report contains the rent roll for 1854-55, statement of collections and cost of establishments for seven years.

The treasury business is represented as not very heavy, but the establishment perform the duties of the Judge's, Magistrate's, and Collector's offices, and are heavily taxed by the numerous returns required from the Deputy Commissioner. A memorandum of treasury business is appended to the report.

The table of the general statistical returns of the district of Hoosheearpore represents the population to number 7,50,566 persons, of whom only 1,11,958 are females. The district of Saharunpore is the only one of the North-west provinces that exhibits this paucity of females. The number of persons to each square mile is 333. The number of mouzahs is 2,202, and the area of the district is 2,203 square miles. Education is represented as being at a very low standard. In 1851, besides the Government school which educated forty-five boys there were "sixty-four Persian schools of 563 boys, and eighteen Hindee schools of 470 boys; making a total of eighty-three schools and 1,078 boys. Many of the above could hardly be designated schools."

Recently ten new schools have been established by the Zemindars and according to the last returns these educated 455 scholars. It was computed that each scholar cost about six annas a month.

With regard to the judicial administration, Mr. Abbott remarks:—"In no country in the world is justice more easily obtained at a cheaper rate, or with less tedious delay, and especially in the Punjab. Yet there is still room for improvement. Law and technicalities are studiously avoided; common sense and equity, at a moderate cost of cash and time, are aimed at."

As has been before remarked the population are excessively litigious as will be seen from the annexed memorandum:—

Year.	*Cases instituted.*	*Cases disposed of.*	*Value.*		
1846,	0	0	0	0	0
1847,	1,515	1,394	1,64,212	5	6
1848,	1,376	1,368	1,55,593	5	2
1849,	1,397	1,540	1,37,148	0	4
1850,	2,211	2,285	2,19,136	3	6
1851,	1,786	1,841	1,80,965	10	9
1852,	2,705	2,640	1,67,335	10	3
1853,	3,421	3,588	2,09,787	2	3
Total,	14,411	14,656	12,34,178	5	9

The cost of litigation is not very great, in 1852 the average cost per case was Rupees 6-3-2 and in 1853 it was Rupees 4-2-7. In 1849 the average duration of cases was two months and twenty-four days, in 1853 it was twenty-eight days. "The popularity, expedition, and cheapness of Civil Justice are attributable in a great measure to the investment of the Tehsildars with powers to decide cases, which they had, during the year 1853, for the first time, up to Rupees fifty; and it is beyond doubt that their decisions give greater satisfaction than those of the European officers. Fewer appeals lie from them, and a larger proportion are upheld in appeal." There has been a vast increase of appeals instituted in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, in the years 1848-49 the appeals were only two, whereas in 1853 they amounted to six per cent. In 1852 the cost of issuing processes was made equal, formerly it was regulated by the distance. A uniform rate of 12 annas for the Sudder Courts and six annas for the Tehsil Courts was adopted. A fruitful source of litigation is early betrothal, breaches of promise are very frequent.

The report contains a tabular statement of the cases instituted and pending in 1852-53.

On the Criminal Justice of Hooshecarpoor, Mr. Abbott reports:—"Considering the means at disposal, the result of the Police Administration would appear to have been tolerably good. There are few very heinous crimes, considering the vast population and the absence of moral education."

On an average there are seven cases of murder a year, since the British rule there have been only three dacoities, cattle lifting is not very extensive, in 1849 there were 114 cases, in 1850,109 cases, and in 1852, '53, '54 there were only 50, 56 and 50 cases respectively. Burglary has been rather more common, the proportion of acquitted to summoned was in 1853, thirty-four per cent. In theft the proportion was 32 per cent. and in cattle stealing 45 per cent.

Abduction is very common and the seducer and seduced are according to the rules in the Punjab criminally punishable by fine and imprisonment. The amount of property stolen in the seven years reported on was Rs. 1,80,239 and that recovered Rs. 56,004 or 31 per cent. Child-stealing is not uncommon and female infanticide is prevalent. On the whole the proportion of "murders to population was one to every 1,02,218 persons; of burglaries, one to every 893; of miscellaneous offences, one to every 636, and casualties by accident, suicide, &c. one to every 3,745 persons." The report gives the salaries of the Police and Judicial establishments and a statement of the chowkeedaree tax.

"The Jail is a fine open Court, 512 feet by 312, enclosed by a mud wall, twelve feet high, within which are the different wards: twelve of which are calculated to contain thirty-two prisoners each at 360 cubic feet of space. Solitary cells give 960 cubic feet; the hospital 600, and female wards 400 cubic feet." Sickness has been very prevalent in the gaol and the number of deaths to the daily average number of prisoners was on an average of seven years 7.9 per cent. The cost of the convicts is at an average Rs. 38-6-11 per man per annum of which the diet is Re. 1-3 a month. The cost does not include military guards. The system of working prisoners on the roads has been abandoned and industrial labour inside the gaols substituted. The direct profits in the work of the convicts has been inconsiderable, but the saving of guards is great. There is a plan both of Jail, and Treasury Cutcherry in the report, and also plans of thannahs and seraies erected in the Hoosheearpore district.

In the town of Hoosheearpore a church has been erected, Saint Mark's, at a cost of Rupees 7219-1-2 of which Rs. 5238-2, was realised by subscription. In 1854 a dispensary was erected and the plan and estimate for a school had been sanctioned.

Since the annexation of the district Rupees 73,302-12-6 have been laid out on public buildings.

On the subject of roads Mr. Abbott remarks:—"The Government in India is frequently reproached by those not cognizant of the subject for taking from the agriculturists a tax of one per cent. on their revenue to form a fund for the construction of roads, and secondly, for allowing it to accumulate, and not spending it to the advantage of the people who furnish the funds. Nothing more forcibly refutes such reproaches, perhaps than the comparison of the past and present condition of a territory recently reclaimed from native rule. During the Seikh rule the Government never interested itself in the welfare or comfort of the people. No public spirit existed amongst the people to supply the deficiency. The consequence was, that

roads were unknown, trifling nullahs obstructed the tracks made by hackeries, winding a corkscrew like way round the edges of cultivation : the Ferries of their rivers were frequently unapproachable." All this has been altered. The roads that have been opened and repaired since the British rule have amounted to 498 miles and the total cost of their construction has been Rupees 1,47,844-9-9.

The dispensary has been tolerably successful, in 1853 the average daily attendance of out-door patients was 37 and the daily number of in-door patients treated 10. The cost in 1853 was Rupees 838-11-6, of which Government paid Rupees 684.

The recent results of vaccine operation are reported to be successful. From 24th November, 1853, to 31st March, 1854, there were 6,593 vaccinated.

The report concludes with a description of the fort of Brijwara and a list of plans and sketches.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The report is for the year 1857 and was submitted to the Government by the 1st Judge in February, 1858. No remarks are appended to the returns.

The Court sat two hundred and seventy-nine days, during which time 17,674 cases were instituted. Of these 3,251 cases were instituted by Europeans and 14,423 cases by natives. The amount litigated in the suits instituted was Rs. 2,73,235-15-8 and the fees received out of which portions were returned to suitors who compromised their cases before hearing amounted to Rs. 42,701-0 3. The net amount of fees carried to credit of the Government was Rs. 36,894-10-6; and the amount repaid to suitors was Rs. 7,722-7.

The following is a comparative table of the cases heard and decided in 1856 and in 1857 : —

	1856.	1857.
Judgment for Plaintiffs, ...	10,582	7,855
„ for Defendants, ...	912	771
Nonsuited and struck off, ...	1,281	865
Compromised, ...	9,164	6,996
Undecided, ...,, ..	46	59
Total, ...	21,985	16,546

The total expense of the establishment including the salaries of the three Judges was per mensem Rs. 6,274-8 or for the year Rs. 75,294, a sum nearly double the amount of the receipts.

The unrecovered costs during the year amounted to Rs. 191-2.

Statement shewing the number of Suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes and the amount of Fees realized thereon during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, *together with the progressive increase and decrease in each year.*

Year.	Number of causes instituted.	Increase of causes in each year.	Decrease of causes in each year.	Fees realized.			Increase of Fees in each year.			Decrease of Fees in each year.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1851,	23,668	...	...	37,417	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852,	24,392	724	...	43,349	2	3	5,931	11	3	...	...	...
1853,	25,192	800	...	46,479	10	0	3,130	7	9	...	...	...
1854,	26,483	1,291	...	49,281	10	0	2,802	0	0	...	...	...
1855,	26,199	...	284	51,754	12	0	2,473	2	0	...	...	...
1856,	22,869	...	3,330	43,682	14	6	...	...	..	8,071	13	6
1857,	17,674	...	5,195	36,909	10	6	...	...	..	6,773	4	0

Madras Court of Small Causes,
The 30th day of January, 1858.

G. E. COWER,
Clerk.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MADRAS.

(SMALL CAUSE SIDE.)

THE report for 1857 was submitted to Government by the Prothonotary in January, 1858. The causes instituted were 322 in number, of these in 132 cases judgment was given for the plaintiffs, in 23 cases there was judgment for the defendants, 25 plaintiffs were nonsuited, 126 cases were compromised, 11 were struck out and 5 were undecided at the end of the year. Of the five undecided, two had been pending since May. The pauper cases instituted were ten, in four of these cases judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,215-13, and the expenses to Rs. 11,258-5-5, exclusive of Rs. 1,000 paid into the Government treasury.

THE MUTINIES.

Parliamentary Papers.

Two large Blue Books on the Mutinies, Appendices A and B to Report No. 5, contain only enclosures detailing facts previously condensed from the narratives. They consist chiefly of official reports, telegrams and orders on affairs in Patna, Julpigoree and Calcutta.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT

For 1856-57.

ON 9th January, 1858, Mr. E. T. Trevor, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, reports on the operations of the year. The quantity of salt in store on 1st October, 1856 was:—

IN STORE ON	1st October, 1855.			1st October, 1856.		
	Mds.	*S.*	*C.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*C.*
In the Wholesale Government Depots of Bengal and Kyouk Phyoo,	16,68,996	32	11	26,51,175	1	4
In the Government Retail Golahs of Bengal, ...	37,714	9	9	47,487	12	9
Imported private Salt in bond in Golahs at Sulkea, .. .	3,42,574	35	4	93,276	0	0
Excise Salt (estimated,)	10,574	2	11	1,263	14	8
	20,59,864	0	3	27,93,151	28	5

The quantity of Government salt brought into store, and of private salt was :—

	1855-56.			1856-57.		
	Mds.	*S.*	*C.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*C.*
In the Wholesale Depots of Bengal and Kyouk Phyoo, ...	36,26,099	32	0	35,03,323	28	0
Private Salt imported by Sea, ..	34,89,771	0	0	37,99,917	0	0
Ditto made under Excise License estimated, ...	38,847	15	8	26,021	5	12
	71,54,718	7	8	73,29,261	33	12

The sales were :—

Sold.	1855-56.			1856-57.		
	Mds.	*S.*	*C.*	*Mds.*	*S.*	*C.*
By Wholesale under Rowannahs, ...	24,93,428	0	0	31,46,694	5	0
By Retail at reduced prices, ...	3,05,887	24	4¼	3,07,305	38	6¼
Imported Salt paying duty, ...	38,34,730	33	9¾	34,54,320	24	15
Excise Salt ditto, ...	53,033	0	0	31,763	0	0
	66,87,079	17	13¾	69,40,083	28	5¼

The following are the outturns of the agencies :—

	Taidad.	Outturn.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	Mds.	*Mds.*	*Mds.*	*Mds.*
Hidgellee, ...	11 lacs	10,75,951	.....	24,049
Tumlook, ...	9 ditto	7,41,501½	. . . .	1,58,498½
Chittagong, ...	8 ditto	4,39,369	.....	3,60,631
24-Pergunnahs, ...	5¾ ditto	2,55,503	.....	3,19,497
Balasore, ...	7 ditto	6,35,058	.....	64,942
Cuttack, ...	4½ ditto	2,98,655	.....	1,51,345
Pooree, ...	7 ditto	12,63,518	5,63,518	.....
	52¼ lacs	47,09,555½	5,63,518	10,78,962½
			Net Deficiency, ...	5,15,444½

"The only manufacture under the new Excise rules was on Saugor Island, where 102 khalaries were worked, and 29,763 maunds of Salt made by Mr. Fraser. The Salt sold during the

past year, for consumption within the limits of the chowkeys under the Controller, shows a net increase of maunds 21,241 over that sold in the preceding year." In Chittagong only has there been a falling off and this is to be attributed to the new mode of calculating the sales. In Balasore the sale has increased 12,694 maunds, while in Cuttack it has decreased 35,452 and in Pooree 26,566. This is not satisfactorily accounted for, but the increased price of grain may have something to do with the matter. Salt to the extent of 5,559 maunds has been confiscated during the year, the largest seizure being in Midnapore. The cases undebited have been 1,157 against 1,357 in the preceding year, a fact which taken in connection with the increase of sales, indicate a decrease of the illicit consumption.

The following table shows the prospect of supply for the year:—

	Maunds.
Salt in store on 1st October, 1857, ...	32,56,000
Expected out-turn of Bengal Agencies, ...	22,00,000
„ imports from Orissa, ...	12,00,000
Imported by Sea during 1st Quarter, ...	15,00,000
Expected imports, ...	14,73,000
Total, ...	96,29,000

The usual demand is about sixty-six lakhs of maunds.

The Appendices contain certain statistics which may be thus condensed:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Sales in 1855-56, ...	24,93,428	77,37,285
„ in 1856-57, ...	31,46,694	96,88,018
„ of imported salt in 1856-57, ..	34,54,320	
Duty on import salt in 1856-57, ..	.. ..	81,76,199
Sale of private salt in 1855-56, ..	53,033	
„ of private salt in 1856-57, ..	31,763	
„ of N. W. salt, 1856-57, ..	6,00,964	

Salt is imported chiefly by Sea, from different Countries in 1856-57 it was:—

Names of Places. *1st October to 30th September.*	1856-57. *Maunds.*
Great Britain, ...	25,89,823
France, ...	82,804
Spain, ...	.....
Portugal, ...	.....
Sardinia, ...	16,851
Carried forward, ...	26,89,478

	Maunds.
Brought forward, ...	26,89,478
Cape de Verd Islands, ...	.....
„ of Good Hope, ...	.....
Mauritius, ...	.....
Red Sea and Arabian Sea, ...	4,20,730
Bombay, ...	4,21,037
Ceylon, ...	16,333
Madras, ...	2,46,567
Arracan, ...	.....
Tenasserim, ...	.....
South America, ...	5,172
Total Maunds, ...	37,99,917

SHIPPING IN RANGOON AND DALHOUSIE.

In 1856-57.

The total value of imports from ports not in Bengal into Rangoon for the year was 22,35,257. The total value of exports to ports not in Bengal was Rs. 18,79,488. The total amount of duty levied on these imports was Rs. 1,22,276, and on exports 52,604. The value of merchandize free imported besides was Rs. 5,17,205, and total value of free exported merchandize Rs. 2,93,924. The total number of square rigged vessels which arrived was 160 with a tonnage of 66,085½ tons, while 158 departed with a tonnage of 64,017½ tons. Besides 16 native vessels arrived and 21 departed.

The total value of imports into Dalhousie from foreign ports not in the Bengal Presidency was 18,237 and of free imported merchandize 1,49,084. The exports subject to duty were Rs. 3,27,805, and of free exported merchandize to foreign and Indian ports 63,263. 39 square rigged vessels arrived with a tonnage of 12,498, and 38 square rigged vessels left with a tonnage of 11,923 tons. 15 native crafts arrived and 37 left.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING OF SINGAPORE.

For 1855-56.

Prince of Wales Island.

Value of imports from foreign ports,	Rs.	86,74,480
„ treasure, „		17,56,694

Re-exported imports, ...	Rs.	83,56,817
,, treasure, ...		27,26,266
Exports by sea, ...		1,80,69,499
Imports from Calcutta, ...		11,57,876
Re-exported imports from Calcutta, ...		7,09,614
Total number of square rigged ships arrived,	432	
,, ,, ,, departed,	399	
Tonnage of square rigged ships arrived, ..	98,875	
,, ,, departed,	1,33,521	
Native tonnage arrived, ...	34,646	
,, departed, ...	43,630	

Singapore.

	Rs.
Imports from all ports, ...	4,05,37,114
,, treasure, ...	1,08,82,109
Exports, ...	3,12,27,961
Treasure, ...	1,29,93,555

Malacca.

	Rs.
Imports, ...	24,45,433
Treasure, ...	11,91,845
Exports, ...	19,45,225
Treasure, ...	7,58,832
Tonnage of square rigged arrivals, ...	37,744
,, ,, departures, ..	37,138
Native arrivals, ...	24,574
,, departures, ...	52,803

IRRIGATION IN THE MADRAS PROVINCES.

In 1853, Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith having obtained the permission of the Court of Directors, visited all the great works of irrigation either constructed or in the course of construction in the Madras Presidency. The information thus collected was afterwards published by order of Lord Dalhousie, and is in effect a complete account of the works constructed on the Cauvery, Kistnah and Godavery for the irrigation of the tracts of land adjacent to these rivers.

The works in the Delta of the Cauvery were those first visited by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who considers the gradual development of the system of irrigation in that Delta to be of so interesting a character as to merit account. He traces the first marked development of the native system to one Rajah Veeranum. This monarch invaded Tanjore from the Teligoo country,

at once appreciated the system of irrigation even then practised by the subject race and cut the great irrigation channels in Tanjore. The following is the general outline of the system pursued by the natives of that and subsequent ages:—"Channels of supply, proportioned in dimensions to the area of the tract dependent upon them for irrigation, were cut from the river bank, and supplied sometimes with head-sluices of masonry, but very often wanting in these necessary works. The levels of the heads were so arranged as to command a full supply in moderate floods, and the water was led to the fields by infinite numbers of smaller channels of distribution. When the level of the river surface was too low for the supply of the channels, the construction of a permanent masonry, or a temporary earthen dam, was had recourse to, and the water was thus raised to the requisite height. Of the masonry dams, several still remain; and one, bearing the name of the 'Grand Annicut,' (the latter being the local term for this class of works), continues to this day to play an important part in the irrigation of the Delta. Not only was the main stream thus laid under contribution, but those minor channels diverging from it as it approached the sea were also taken possession of, and hand-in-hand, so to speak, with this process of utilising the waters in moderate floods, there advanced a system of embankment whereby the waters in extreme floods were held under general control. Thus, in progress of time, there grew up over the whole surface of the Delta an extremely artificial condition of things, the cardinal points of which were, 1st, the supplying of agriculture with its first necessity, abundance of water; and, 2ndly, the protection of the property thus created on the soil from the destructive effects of an excess of water."

But in all native schemes there was one great object entirely lost sight of. No heed was paid to the means of inter-communication. Thus while the soil was fertilized by irrigation, its produce could either not at all or with great difficulty find its way to market. "As subsidiary to the general plan of river irrigation, tanks were largely employed, and were formed on such a scale as fairly to be denominated gigantic. The embankment of the Poonary Tank, in the Trichinopoly district, for example, was 30 miles in length; that of the Veeranum Tank about 10; and numerous others, of scarcely inferior dimensions, are scattered over the face of the country. These great reservoirs were variously supplied: some by channels cut direct from the Cauvery, or its main branch the Coleroon, so adjusted in level as to take advantage of the waters in moderate or high freshes, as might be most convenient; others were dependent upon minor streams across whose valleys the embankments were thrown;

while others, again, were filled by the escape waters of tanks on higher ground. All were provided with sluices for distributing the water to the fields, with escape weirs for regulating the surface level of the water, and with such other works of detail as were necessary."

In 1801 the Tanjore country was ceded to the British and the task of maintaining and improving the system of native irrigation pursued in those provinces devolved upon the Supreme Government.

The most important works of irrigation were those connected with the Cauvery, a map of whose Delta, shewing the system of irrigation pursued is appended to the report. That river rises in the Western Ghats and drains a bason estimated at nearly 32,000 square miles. Its supplying streams are fed by both monsoons, so that from June to December inclusive its volume is abundant. The discharge of the river at its head was in December, 1833, 16,875 cubic feet per second, and as the rise of the river in high flood is proportioned to its condition at the time of measurement as 19 to 1 the discharge then must be 3,20,625 cubic feet per second. It is not until the river reaches the western part of Trichinopoly that its capacity for irrigation becomes fully developed. Here at Seringham the main river divides into two channels the southern of which retains the name Cauvery, while the northern is called the Coleroon. The fall of the river above the point of separation is three and a half feet per mile, but this rapidly decreases till about seventy miles below Seringham the fall of the Coleroon is only two feet per mile and towards the sea the average fall is only one foot per mile. The fall of the Cauvery branch is about 4½ inches less than that of the Coleroon. The Coleroon besides having a greater fall differs from the Cauvery "in having a much more direct course to the sea and in having its volume of water but little diminished for purposes of irrigation." The natural result of such a combination is the progressive deterioration of that branch which is least favourably circumstanced and the consequent diversion of the main body of the stream into the superior channel. This fact was ascertained about 1804 by Captain Caldwell of the Engineers and in consequence "the old native work called the Grand Annicut, of which there is a plan in the report, at the lower extremity of Seringham, was raised considerably, so as to retain a larger quantity of water in the Cauvery below it."

The remedy was but partial, the river channel continued to deteriorate till in 1829-30 a crisis was reached, and at that time began a series of operations of which the final issue has been

the establishment of the relative conditions of the Cauvery and Coleroon on an entirely satisfactory basis.

It had been discovered by Captain Caldwell that the great native Dam, which had effectively withstood the floods of 1600 years was composed merely of rough stones and clay without any kind of cement. It was therefore "clearly possible to construct another in which the resources of European skill could be employed to reduce the dimensions by the use of superior materials, and thus to bring the cost within such limits as would fully justify the Government in undertaking it."

Prior to the construction of any permanent works in the beds of the Cauvery and Coleroon the area of irrigation dependent on these streams was as follows:—

1. On the Cauvery.		2. On the Coleroon.	
	Acres.		*Acres.*
In the Trichinopoly Districts, ...	16,500	In Trichinopoly, ...	36,300
In the Tanjore Ditto, ...	488,400	In Tanjore, ...	69,300
		In South Arcot, ...	59,400
Total, ...	504,900	Total, ...	165,00

Therefore a supply of water sufficient for the complete irrigation of 6,69,900 acres had to be provided. The constant of irrigation for rice is, during the period of the crop, 3 cubic yards of water per hour per acre, or according to the standard measure of the North West Provinces 0·025 cubic feet per second per acre. The total volume therefore required for the irrigation of 6,69,900 acres was 16,747·5 cubic feet per second.

The quantity of water required for the areas of irrigation of each branch were as follows:—

Coleroon, 165,000 acres at .025 cubic feet per second, ..	4,125	cubic feet per second.
Cauvery, 504,900, „ „	12,622	„ „
Total, ...	16,747	„ „

The distribution was in December, 1853 as follows:—

In the Coleroon Branch,.. ..	7,500	cubic feet per second.
In the Cauvery ditto, ...	9,375	„ „
Total, ...	16,875	„ „

Thus the volume of the Coleroon was just so much too great for the area of irrigation as that of the Cauvery was too small. To adjust matters, the excess in one branch had to be thrown into the other. This task devolved upon Colonel Cotton. And the method he proposed was "to throw a Dam (or Annicut) of masonry across the bed of the Coleroon, the crown of which

should be fixed at such a height as would ensure about half the supply of that branch in the average state of the river, during December and January, passing into the Cauvery." A plan of the annicut eventually constructed is to be found in the report.

The height of the Coleroon Dam was determined by trial, but at first Colonel Cotton gave such a height to the annicut that when the water was even with the top of the one he proposed to construct, it would be even with that of the grand annicut. "In its original form, the Coleroon Dam consisted of a simple bar of masonry 750 yards in length, divided into three parts by the interposition of two small islands formed in the bed of the stream. The thickness throughout was 6 feet. This bar, forming the obstructive portion of the Dam, rested on a foundation of masonry 3 feet deep, built on three lines of wells 6 feet in exterior diameter, and sunk to a depth of 6 feet in the sandy bed of the river. In rear of the bar, there was an apron of masonry 21 feet broad, and covered with cut stone 1 foot in thickness, carefully laid in hydraulic cement. Below the apron, a mass of rough stone, from 9 to 12 feet broad and 4 feet deep, was formed to protect the junction of the apron and river bed. Twenty-two openings or sluices, originally 2 feet in width by 3½ in height, were distributed throughout the length of the Dam, their sills being on the same level as the apron or the bed of the stream. The object of this arrangement was to afford free passage to the sand, and, if possible, to prevent the bed of the Coleroon above the Dam being raised by deposits. We shall find hereafter how ineffective it has proved."

The effects that were produced by the Coleroon Dam on the stream were three-fold:—"First it raised the bed of the Coleroon itself, by the slow but certain progress of deposit above the Dam. This was a contingency clearly foreseen by Colonel Cotton, and provided against by the two and twenty sluices through the body of the work to which I have already alluded. These, however, proved to be wholly inadequate to produce the effect expected from them; they furnished a water way for scouring out the bed of only (22 by 2) 44 feet in width of a channel very nearly 2,200 feet broad."

In 1843 at the suggestion of Colonel Sim complete cuts in the annicut ten or twelve feet in width were made, but they produced but little result.

"The second effect of the Coleroon Dam was to throw a very largely increased volume of water into the Cauvery during freshes. This too was, of course, foreseen, and provided for by six grand outlets of which there are plans in the report."

These means of regulating the Cauvery were not sufficient, the Coleroon branch was obstructed by heavy deposits and sand

banks above the Dam, whilst the bed of the Cauvery was deepened and its banks eroded. It seemed probable that the condition of the streams would be reversed from that which they held before the construction of the Coleroon Dam. As a remedy the Coleroon Dam was lowered two feet, this was found however to be insufficient and eventually a masonry regulating Dam was constructed across the mouth of the Cauvery. The report contains a plate shewing plan elevation and section of the regulating Dam. The regulating Dam was perfectly successful, the regulation of the beds of the streams and the distribution of the water is now as perfect as could be desired.

"The third and last effect of the Coleroon Dam to which it is necessary to advert, is the influence of the work on the volume of the branch across which it is thrown, and on the irrigation dependent upon this. The principle on which the division of the water in the main stream was based being, that none should flow over the Coleroon Dam until the wants of the Tanjore district had been provided for, it is clear that, in average conditions of the river, the practical effect of this arrangement would be to divert nearly the entire volume of the main stream into the Cauvery branch, and thus to leave the channel from the Coleroon dependent on the drainage, escape water, springs in the bed of the river, or other minor sources of supply. These combined had been found to furnish a volume sufficient for the irrigation on the lower Coleroon; but, as the abstraction of so large a portion of the former supply of the river, by means of the Dam, would of course very much lower its surface level, all the old channels in South Arcot would have been thrown out of use, and the levels of the village watercourses wholly deranged. A Dam across the Coleroon at the head of the irrigated district of South Arcot of such height as to restore the old surface level of the water, became, therefore, absolutely necessary." The Dam was therefore constructed and has effected its purpose "in maintaining the irrigation of South Arcot, and a small portion of Tanjore, in a very satisfactory manner."

Both Dams interfere considerably with the navigation of the Coleroon. At the upper Dam the Cauvery is open for navigation, but at the lower Dam so late as 1851 then were heavy "complaints of the inefficiency of the means of navigation."

The following is an estimate of the financial results:—

"Total expenditure for original works between 1836 and 1850, ...	Rs. 9,18,740	or £91,874
Ditto ditto ordinary repairs ditto, ...	8,93,720 „	89,372
Totals, ...	Rs. 18,12,460 „	£181,246

"Now the gross returns for the same period amounted to Rs. 48,00,000 or 480,000*l.*, and the net returns (obtained by deducting the amounts for ordinary repairs and 5 per cent. per annum interest on the total capital invested in the works) are Rs. 32,17,255, or 321,725*l.*, 10*s.*, being a clear annual return of Rs. 2,14,483, or 21,448*l.*, 6*s.*, on a capital of Rs. 9,18,740, or 91,874*l.*, being nearly 23⅓ per cent."

The report on the Cauvery concludes by the following summary of those points of professional interest which the works in Tanjore seem to establish:—

"1st. That the waters of large rivers may be distributed between their branches in proportions sufficiently exact for practical purposes, by the use of Dams at the points of separation, having their crowns at such heights as experience in each case may prove to be necessary. No general rule regulating these heights seems as yet to be possible; but as the field of observation extends, it may be arrived at hereafter.

"2nd. That the influence of such Dams, judiciously established on the beds of the rivers, in regulating the currents, in equalizing the distribution of deposits, and in maintaining the permanency of the sections of the beds, may be very beneficial.

"3rd. That in rivers with beds of pure sand, and having slopes of 3½ feet per mile, such Dams may be constructed and maintained at a moderate expense.

"4th. That the elevation of the beds of the rivers above the Dams to the full height of the crowns of these works is an inevitable consequence of their construction, and that no arrangement of under-sluices has, as yet, been effective to prevent this result.

"5th. But, that where effective escapes are provided in the banks of irrigating rivers (like the Cauvery), the entire volumes of which are absorbed in irrigation, it is possible to prevent any injurious elevation of the bed by sand deposits.

"6th. That in pure sand acted on by the current due to a fall in the river-bed of 3½ feet per mile, and exposed farther to the action of floods from 12 to 15 feet deep, well foundations, in front and rear, of 6 feet in depth, have been proved by an experience of 15 years to be safe.

"7th. That with a vertical fall in rear of the Dam from 5 to 7 feet in height, a thickness of 2 feet of brick masonry, and 1 foot of cut stone, with a breadth of from 21 to 24 feet for the apron, have proved sufficient to insure stability, the only farther protection required being a mass of rough loose stones about 9 feet in width and 4 in depth. As a rough general rule, it would seem that the masonry apron should have a thickness equal to half, and a breadth between three and four times the

vertical height of the bar forming the obstructive part of the Dam. The loose stone apron should at first have a breadth equal to 1½ times, and a depth equal to two-thirds the height of the Dam. The action at the tail of the work leading to constant additions to the loose stone soon deranges these proportions, and they are given only as guides in the first instance.

"8th. That the main security of the Dam depends upon the efficient construction and careful maintenance of the apron.

"9th. That in freshes the Dam speedily receives the protecting effect of a backwater on the apron; the surface level of the down stream side being level with the crown of the work when the floods rise to 8 feet above ordinary low water, while beyond that depth the fall over the Dam gradually diminishes till in 16 feet floods it has wholly disappeared, and scarcely even a ripple on the surface indicates the existence of the mass of masonry below.

"10th. That looking to the cost of the works executed between 1836 and 1853, and the increased area of irrigation due to them, the capital sunk amounts only to Rs. 6½, or about 13*s.* per acre.

"11th. That after deducting every expense which the irrigation works of the Cauvery have entailed on Government, the net returns may fairly be estimated at not less than 23½ per cent on the invested capital."

The next works of irrigation visited were those on the Kistnah, a map of whose delta "is appended to the report." The Kistnah rising a little to the north of Sattara in the Bombay Presidency "flows for about half its course in a direction from north-west to south-east; then turning abruptly to nearly due east it pursues its course for about 180 miles on this bearing, generally, though with local changes; and finally, making a third sweep to the southward, it enters the sea about 35 miles to the south-westward of the port and station of Masulipatam. Its total length may be estimated approximately at about 600 miles, and the area of its drainage basin at from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles. It enters the low flat country between the high land and the sea coast at a distance of about 80 miles from its mouth, and both its banks below Bezwarah spread out in rich alluvial plains forming part of the Madras districts of Guntoor and Masulipatam."

In its progress towards the sea the Kistnah bed falls at about the rate of 11 to 13 inches per mile and the supply of water is perennial, increasing enormously in the rains. It is only after the stream has debouched into the plains that it becomes useful for irrigation. Its course in the plains is about 70 or 80 miles in length and its bed varies from about 1¾ to 2¾ miles in breadth. Its depth from crest of banks ranges between 20 and 40 feet.

Bezwarah is the site selected for the Dam and the report contains a plate shewing plan, sections, and elevations of the Kistnah annicut and works then established. "The Kistnah, therefore, like the majority, if not the whole, of the Deltaic Rivers, runs on the crest of an elevated ridge formed by its own deposits during a long series of years; this ridge slopes rapidly from the channel, less and less rapidly as we recede from this on either side, and to the eastward the long slope terminates in the basin of the Colair Lake. The facilities offered by this natural arrangement for the introduction of a system of artificial irrigation, are self-evident. By establishing channel heads on the river banks at the apex of the Delta, and by securing there such a height of water as the levels of the lands to be irrigated may require, we have it in our power to place the whole tract under command, and to secure the products of its culture to an extent only limited by the volume of water at our command."

Notwithstanding these natural advantages no attempt was made to regulate the supply of water until very recently, and for eighty years the history of the country on the Kistnah is but a dreary waste varied only by the occurrence of famine or pestilence. In 1833 the failure of the rains affected all the country below the Ghauts. In Guntoor the results were terrible and it is calculated that not fewer than 200,000 people perished either from hunger, or under the virulent fever that followed in the train of famine. At this moment the population of Guntoor have not recovered the effects of that "black year." The Government revenue suffered too, and the loss may be estimated at ninety lakhs of rupees. "It is to prevent the recurrence of such sacrifices of life, and the means of life, on the part of the native community, and of revenue on that of the State, that the works on the river Kistnah are designed. They embrace both banks of the river, affecting on the right the Guntoor, and on the left the Masulipatam districts, containing an aggregate population of 1,100,000 souls, and an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, of which one half, or rather more than three millions of acres, may be regarded, within reasonable limits of error, as the culturable portion."

The report here contains a general description of the Dam at Bezwarah in process of construction when Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith visited the works and a plan of the annicut is appended. He reported the Dam as likely to effect the object for which it was intended. Generally, "the Kistnah Anńicut or Dam is designed to supply nearly 290 miles of channel, judiciously distributed on both banks of the river. It is perhaps below its capabilities to say that it secures, during the season of cultivation, not less than 7,000 cubic feet

of water per second, which is sufficient to bring to maturity 2,80,000 acres of rice cultivation, and probably 350,000 of mixed rice, sugar and possibly cotton. A moderate estimate of the ultimate returns from this increased area of irrigation is Rupees 6 lakhs, or 60,000*l*., per annum, to the Government, and 9 lakhs or 90,000*l*., to the agricultural community. Failure of the monsoons will, hereafter, cease to be a fearful calamity and where neither man nor beast can now exist from the want of water for the common purposes of life, there will, in all time to come, be an abundant supply for every want, domestic and agricultural. The whole of these results, which, after all, are only a portion of the benefits to be anticipated from the works under review, will be executed without strain on the resources of the State, the total estimated outlay amounting only to 15½, though it may possibly rise to 20 lakhs of Rupees or 200,000*l*."

With regard to the facilities of internal navigation afforded by the existence of so many miles of canal, Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith observes:—"Every irrigation channel may become a highway for boats and the whole produce of the Delta be conveyed by such means from the interior to the sea coast, or from one mart in the interior to another. To maintain the freedom of circulation between the river and the channels, masonry locks have been provided near both flanks of the Dam at Bezwarah. These works are substantial structures of stone masonry, with chambers 150 feet in length and 16 in width, fitted with all the requisite machinery in gates, sluices, &c., for passing craft from the level above the Dam to that below it, and *vice versa*. They appear to be open to but one objection, due to their being placed in too close a proximity to the head-sluices of the channels and the under-sluices of the Dam. On the right bank, the lock is only about 250 feet from the former of these works, and 800 feet from the latter; while on the left—the most important of these distances—that from the under-sluices is diminished by nearly one-half. Now there is always action, more or less violent, in the current near the Dam, and this becomes exaggerated when the sluices are in operation. Judging from observations made on similar works in similar positions elsewhere, I fear that craft entering the locks will do so with considerable inconvenience, and occasionally with serious risk. Farther, the works themselves are much exposed to accidents; and this evil is far from being an imaginary one. I admit at once the inconvenience of detaching these works from the general series—they then require separate supervision, the cost is higher, and the compactness of the design is interfered with; but allowing their full force to all such

objections, they cannot equal the inconvenience and injury consequent on the partial or total destruction of the locks, or even their prolonged inefficiency while under frequent repair. The result inevitably is, that native confidence in the works is impaired, and men are unwilling to risk their boats or their goods under circumstances where both are exposed, if not to utter loss, certainly to detention and the injury consequent upon it. Locks directly connected with Annicuts have not hitherto been successful works: they have failed entirely on the Cauvery, they are constantly being damaged on the Godavery, and I have no doubt that one cause of these accidents has been the unfavorable positions in which the locks have been placed with reference to the action of the current. I would therefore have been disposed, myself, to have carried the heads of the navigable channels considerably farther away from the flanks of the Annicut than they now are, and to have borne the additional expense caused by the greater length of channel thus rendered necessary, which, however, after all, would have been very immaterial, if security and efficiency beyond what now exist, could thereby have been insured for the internal navigation."

The next irrigation works visited by Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith were those connected with the Godavery. The report on these commences with the general observation that the periodic famines of India have been the precursors of all great irrigating works. "To the famine of 1837-38, Northern India owes the magnificent project of the Ganges Canal; to the like visitation of 1833-34 Southern India is indebted for the extensive works on the Kistnah already described; and to the same source, the yet more extensive operations in the Delta of the Godavery may be proximately traced."

It was not until 1844 that any attempt was made to banish famine from the delta of the Godavery. There was then a yearly deficit of five lakhs of rupees from the Rajahmundry district alone and a steady decrease in the number of the population throughout the delta. The works sanctioned by the Government in 1846 were designed to effect great permanent improvement. To the report is appended a map of the delta of the Godavery shewing the position of annicut, channels, and embankments, and the proposed new channels.

The Godavery with its heads situated about the parallel of 20 degrees north latitude and between 72 and 73 degrees east longitude has a "course in rude parallelism to that of the Kistnah, which may be roughly estimated at about 650 miles in length. Its basin of drainage has, however, fully twice the capacity of that of the Kistnah, and its stream is swollen by a series of

great feeders on both sides, collecting the waters of a tract of country not less than 60,000 square miles in extent, and consisting of mixed mountain and plain surfaces. Its whole valley is under the full influence of both monsoons, and its supply is perennial; being comparatively small, of course, during the dry season, but enormously increased during the rains. It is calculated that, at the minimum height of the stream during the year, a volume equal to somewhat more than 3,000 cubic feet per second may always be reckoned upon, while during the rains the available supply for agricultural purposes may be estimated at not less than four times this quantity, or 12,000 cubic feet per second. There are, of course, periods when the volume of the river is far greater than this latter amount; but for practical ends, and as measures of the capacity of the stream for irrigation, 3,000 and 12,000 cubic feet per second may safely be assumed as the constants of discharge during the dry and wet seasons respectively."

The fall of the river bed is very irregularly distributed. There are fords at various points in which the summer water stands from 3 to 4 feet deep and between these shallow spots are extensive pools, from 26 to 36 feet in depth. Taking the entire length of the river channel into account from Palaveram to the ocean the effective fall is not more than from 5 to 6 inches a mile. The high flood surface level of the river falls toward the sea at an average rate of from 15 to 18 inches per mile.

The fall of the country on the right bank towards the east and on the left bank towards the west is much more rapid than towards the sea.

Hence the river runs on the crest of a natural embankment ranging from a minimum of 6 feet to a maximum of 24 feet in height above the level of the country two miles distant on each bank. It is scarcely possible to conceive an arrangement better adapted for facilitating artificial irrigation works.

The best site for a Dam is the head of the delta proper at Dowlaisweram. There it was found that a Dam 12 feet in height would give an efficient command over the whole irrigable surface of the country, about 2,000 square miles, and that 10½ miles of channels, in which the mere depth of digging did not exceed 10 feet would be sufficient to deliver the water of irrigation on the surface of the land.

The report contains plans of the Godavery and Dowlaisweram annicuts with head and under sluices.

There are four classes of works "required to raise the Delta of the Godavery to the highest degree of productiveness of which it is capable. They are—

"First.—Works of irrigation proper, being Dams and at-

tached channels whereby the water would be delivered on the surface of the country at efficient levels.

"Second.—Works of drainage, being channels of escape for the surplus water of floods or irrigation thrown over the surface of the country at inappropriate seasons, or likely to stagnate for excessive periods.

"Third.—Works of protection, being embankments to the river channel sufficiently high to prevent the monsoon floods swamping the crops, and generally devastating the low tracts by annual inundation.

"Fourth.—Works of communication, being navigable channels wherever they can be obtained, and roads sufficiently embanked and bridged to preserve the cross communication during the rainy season

"At this present time none of these series are perfected, but the three first are in active progress, and have already led to satisfactory results. As regards the fourth, a large extent of navigable channels fitted with locks exists, but no raised roads have yet been commenced, and till they are carried to such an extent as to make transit practicable during the rains, the Godavery Delta will continue to be inferior to that of the Cauvery, the latter being abundantly supplied in this particular way."

The report here contains a minute account of the Godavery annicut. Viewed as a whole it "consists of a masonry Dam in separate portions, the united length of which is 11,866½ feet, or 3,955½ yards, being very nearly 2½ miles of river channel blocked up by a solid, substantial, well protected mass of stone in lime cement, or without it, according to position, having a total breadth of base equal to very nearly 130 feet, and height of crest or sill equal to 12 feet. The three main objects of the Dam—clearance, irrigation, and transit—are provided for by three separate sets of works, one on each mainland flank, and one at the head of the central tract. The under sluices discharge the necessary functions for the first object, the head sluices those for the second, and the navigable canal and locks those for the third. Along the entire length of the masonry Dam is carried a line of cast iron uprights about 6 inches square, and 8 or 10 feet apart, having grooves on each side for the reception of 2½ feet of planking, whereby the water can be retained to that height above the sill during the dry season, and a larger volume be thus thrown into the irrigation heads."

To the last arrangement serious objections have been expressed.

The report goes on to describe minutely the local details of the distribution channels and plans and sections of the Purimillu

Double Lock, the Mookamala Lock, the Chettypett Calingulah and the Gunnarum Aqueduct.

Considering the subject comprehensively, the irrigation system of the Godavery consists:—"First, of the river itself, furnishing a supply for the rice crop of 12,000, and for the sugar crop of 3,000 cubic feet per second. Second, of the great Dam or Annicut at Dowlaisweram, whereby the above volumes of water are raised to a level sufficiently high to command the entire surface of the Delta, and of its attached works, whereby the passage of the supply is facilitated. Third, of 840 miles in all of main channels, whereby the water is distributed far and near over the irrigable area, and brought within command of every village in the Delta. The work which will ultimately be done by the machinery thus briefly described will be the perfect irrigation of 780,000, or considerably more than three-fourths of a million of acres of the richest alluvial soil. No one will question the noble proportions of such a project as this; and if it be carried on with earnestness and vigour, the most cheering anticipations may be indulged in regarding its results."

It is still however far from complete. No provision has yet been made for high floods, though they do not rise more than from 2 to 4 feet above the crest of the banks. It appears that for this purpose about 200 miles of embankment will be required. General drainage is being actively carried on, but with regard to roads and bridges nothing whatever has been undertaken.

With regard to the channels of the Godavery Delta irrigation, Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith noticed their exceeding irregularity of alignment. He doubts the ultimate economy of the adoption of these old and tortuous lines. More especially as the Home Authorities have already sanctioned an outlay of £15,000 on the construction of 25 miles of new channel for the Eastern Jumna Canal expressly to get rid of those twists and low levels which the adoption of the old line entailed.

Finally Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith reviews the financial history of the Godavery irrigation. The cost of the works was at first estimated at twelve lakhs of rupees, but this sum was expended before half the works were complete. A supplemental estimate was afterwards submitted, which with the amount already expended in excess of the estimate amounted to Rupees 9,76,951. Still there remained works of distribution, embankment, drainage and communication. For these new provisions had to be made and the Supreme Government expressed in strong terms its dissatisfaction. Up to the spring of 1853 the

total expenditure had been fifteen lakhs, leaving nine lakhs for the work remaining to be done. This sum would not however complete the whole scheme.

With regard to the anticipated return from these works, the report estimates it at from 50 to between 62 and 63 per cent. on the invested capital.

The report concludes with the following general summary:—"It has been shown that the projects either actually executed or in progress of execution, affect tracts of country containing in the aggregate a total area of fully 20,000 square miles, or 12¼ millions of acres, whereof one-half may be considered as either cultivated or culturable. This aggregate area is inhabited at present by a population numbering rather more than 4 millions of souls, whose material condition ranges from that of the utmost comfort in Tanjore to that of the utmost depression in Guntoor; but among whom one standard, and that the highest, will ultimately prevail. Of the 6 millions of acres adapted to irrigation, not less than 2 millions will have a full supply provided for them, at a cost which, in its utmost extent, cannot exceed half a crore of rupees, or half a million sterling, in the aggregate; and the annual revenue obtained by the State, on which this powerful stimulus will operate, reaches at this moment to 1¼ millions of pounds, and may be expected to advance progressively to rather more than 2 millions per annum. The million and three-quarters of people forming the population of Tanjore pay, on the average, very nearly 2½ rupees, or 5 shillings each per annum to the State. The 2 millions forming the population of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor, pay similarly an equal sum. In the first case, the area of taxation amounts to 3,900 square miles; in the other it rises to nearly 17,000 miles; the sum is in the one case paid by a population amounting to 430 in the square mile, occupying a fertile, well cultivated, and well watered region, productive in the highest degree, and the payment is therefore made cheerfully, and balances in arrears are practically unknown; in the other it is paid by a population averaging not more than 130 on the square mile, poor, scattered, depressed, and the payment is therefore reluctantly made, and is a heavy burden evaded whenever practicable, and hence much in arrears. As the population of the Kistnah and Godavery Deltas rises to the standard of Tanjore, under the operation of the same causes to which this standard is due, we shall have these two regions inhabited by upwards of 7 millions of souls, instead of only 2, as at present, and as they will be far more able then than now to pay their 2½ rupees each, as their annual contribution to the expenses of the Government, we shall have a total revenue of

a crore and three-quarters, or 1¾ millions of pounds, instead of the 60 lakhs or 600,000*l.* a year we now derive from them. The ultimate income from the three Deltas, may therefore be expected, in course of time (which will be shorter or longer according to the liberality and earnestness of the Government in pressing forward the works to completion), to become 2¼ crores of rupees, or to 2¼ millions of pounds per annum."

As a termination to the report on the irrigation works of the Madras Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel Baird Smith makes a brief reference to the examples of the tank irrigation system in Madras and appends in illustration of his remarks the following plates :—

"I. Sketch of the Chumbrumbaukum Tank.

"II. Plan of part of Chumbrumbaukum Tank, showing the breach made in the bank on the 3rd January, 1818, at the Mannapaukum Sluice.

"III. Plan and Section of the alteration proposed to the Coonatpor Sluice.

"IV. Plan, Elevation and Sections of the Mannapaukum New Sluice.

"V. Survey of the Palar Channel Supply to the Cauverypauk Tank.

"VI. Plan and Section of the proposed Sluice for the Cauverypauk Tank."

The tank system of Madras is essentially native in its origin and is destined to grow up in connection with our local canal system.

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OF

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EDITED BY

MEREDITH TOWNEND.

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SERAMPORE:

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1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Governments of India publish on an average a volume every four days. From Reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a cutcha bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are like all other Blue Books dry, ill-digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

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A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the records the Compiler has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last. They are not very important, and not at all interesting, but they can only be condensed to a certain point.

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE GOGRA.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXI.

THE report is dated the 15th February, 1858, and is from Mr. R. Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Benares.

The report contains sketches of the river exhibiting its course and the nature of its bed. Under the Chupra Bank is a mouth of the Gogra containing very little water. The true mouth lies higher up. Steamers used formerly to proceed up the Gogra as far as Revelgunge re entering the Ganges by a branch below Manghee. The route has been abandoned. To the end of the Ghazeepoor district the channel presents no marked difficulties. The Azimghur bank rises to a height of forty feet. The channel lies near the right bank. The most dangerous navigation is from a place about half a mile below Huldee. The report mentions the best anchoring places for the several stations. Generally the state of the mouth is the great obstacle to the easy navigation of the Gogra. The report suggests that dredging machines should be employed to keep it open.

REPORT ON THE AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXI.

THE report is from Dr. Murray, dated the 1st April, 1858. During the rebellion "the hospital and school remained intact." The Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wazeer Khan joined the mutineers, he was wounded at Delhi, and subsequently served against

the British troops in Oude. Out of 18 students of the 3rd year present on the 6th April, 1857, one died, one was made a native doctor, two were dismissed and ten left or ran away Out of 15 students of the second year, five left or ran away and two were dismissed, of 23 vaccinators from Rohilcund 20 left or ran away. Of 33 students admitted on the 6th April, 1857, 19 left or ran away. On the whole out of 117 students present on the 6th April, 1857, 59 ran away, left or were dismissed.

The school during the year 1857-58 was ably superintended by Dr. T. Farquhar, who received the special thanks of the Governor General on the 3rd May, 1858. Dr. Farquhar in his report on the school mentions that on account of the rebellion "in their general conduct, the students seemed to be aware of the propriety of behaving with more than ordinary care, so that I was obliged to punish by fine, only twice during the ten past months."

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For the year 1856.

THE report of the Sudder Udalut is for the year 1856. To the report are attached no remarks, it consists merely of a mass of tabulated statistics.

The following table shews the nature of the litigation in the Madras Presidency as drawn from the original suits filed during the year in the Zillah Courts:—

	For Land.		For Houses or other fixed property.		Arrears of Rent or Revenue.		Bonds.		Simple Debts.		Damages.		Allowances and other personalties not included in the above.		Total	
	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.	No. of suits.	Amount.
In 1855,	7,566	13,56,240	2,020	6,78,246	1,137	1,39,506	70,799	42,61,079	15,541	6,97,367	528	2,18,379	7,986	6,29,441	1,05,577	79,80,335
In 1856,	8,753	34,54,599	2,261	7,43,365	1,226	1,26,792	80,904	51,18,719	17,950	7,65,225	580	1,07,231	9,890	8,33,996	1,21,564	111,49,999
Increase,	1,187	20,98,359	241	65,119	89	0	10,105	8,57,640	2,409	67,858	52	0	1,904	2,04,555	15,987	31,69.664
Decrease,	0	0	0	0	0	714	0	0	0	0	0	1,11,148	0	0	0	

In these suits 85,597 ryots were plaintiffs and 1,34,773 were defendants; of merchants and others 1,17,025 were plaintiffs and 1,59,657 were defendants; of zemindars 15,085 were plaintiffs and 15,163 were defendants; of renters 6,152 were plaintiffs and 21,756 were defendants.

The abstract of the litigation in the several zillahs as drawn from the result of the suits is as follows:—

	Total number of Original Suits decreed.	For Plaintiffs.	For Defendants.	Total number of Appeals decreed.	For Appellants.	For Respondents.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
In 1855, ...	43,659	37,872	5,787	3,662	1,599	2,063	86	43
In 1856, ...	47,043	40,747	6,296	3,790	1,674	2,116	86	44
Increase,... . .	3,384	2,875	509	128	75	53	...	1
Decrease, ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...

The average duration of each original suit was one year one month and two days shewing a decrease of two months and seventeen days over the returns of 1855. The average length of each appealed suit was one year one month and five days shewing a decrease as compared with 1855 of one month and twenty-three days. If the duration of appeal suits is calculated from the original plaint then their average duration was two years nine months and twenty-one days, these returns only exhibit a decrease over those of 1855 of one month and fifteen days. The costs of 1856 as compared with those of 1842 were invariably greater.

The report here contains a tabulated statement of the results of 1856 as compared with those of 1840, 1841, 1842.

The village punchayets decreed during the year on five cases all of which were decided in favour of the plaintiff. The Village Moonsiffs decided on 6,295 cases of which 5,570 were given in favour of the plaintiffs and 725 in favour of the defendants. The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,03,976. The district punchayets decreed six cases of which five were decided in favour of plaintiff and one in favour of defendant.

The number of District Moonsiffs is 127. They decreed on merits 39,036 cases, in favour of the plaintiff 33,918 cases and in favour of the defendant in 5,118 cases. The number of appealable decrees passed during the year was 23,223 and the number of cases appealed within the year was 4,910, shewing an increase of 1,503 over the appealed cases of 1855.

The next table classifies the suits disposed of according to the value of the property in litigation.

The Sudder Ameens decreed on merits 1,012 cases, 758 were decided in favour of the plaintiff and 254 in favour of the defendant. There were 2,936 applications for execution of decrees, none of which were entirely unadjusted but 993 were struck off the file for want of assets.

The number of appealable decrees passed by the Sudder Ameens during one year was 1,012 and the number of appeals during the year was 547.

The next table classifies the suits disposed of by the Sudder Ameens according to the value of the property in litigation. The average duration of suits was seven months and twenty-four days.

The Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens decided 631 original suits on merits and 2,004 appeal suits on merits. Of the former 463 were decided in favour of the plaintiff and of the latter 689 in favour of appellant. The number of appealable decrees passed during the year was 631 and the number of appeals 203. The gross value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 10,15,417, of pending cases the gross value was Rs. 11,08,232. The average duration of original suits was one year five months and twenty-three days, and of appeal suits one year four months and twenty-five days.

The Civil Judges decided fifty-eight original suits on merits, of which twenty-nine were given in favour of plaintiff, and 1,786 appeal suits, of which 586 were decreed in favour of appellant. There were 611 applications for execution of decree of which only 397 were fully executed. The number of appealable decrees passed in the year was 58 and there were 37 appeals. The gross value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 24,07,462, and the gross value of pending suits was Rs. 83,27,013. The average duration of original suits was one year six months and one day, of appeal suits was one year and seventeen days. These returns exhibit respectively a decrease of five months and fourteen days, and four months and eleven days over the returns of 1855. The accompanying table exhibits the work of the Suddur Udalut:—

	Appeal Suits.												Miscellaneous. Petitions.							Miscellaneous. Application for execution of Decrees.	Applications for Special Appeal.						
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed on Merits.	Adjusted by Razeenamah with and without Decree.	Dismissed. For Default.	Dismissed. Under Act XVII. of 1848.	Total.	Pending. Under one Year.	Pending. Under two years.	Pending. Above two Years.	Pending. Total.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending. Under 6 Months.	Pending. Above 6 Months.	Pending. Total.	Applications disposed of during the Year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending. Under 6 Months.	Pending. Above 6 Months.	Pending. Total.
In 1855,	20	154	174	135		.	1	136	38	...	...	38	90	826	916	812	104		104	33	79	532	611	542	69	..	69
In 1856,	38	163	201	145	..	2	1	148	53		.	53	104	708	312	747	63	2	65	58	62	677	746	571	175	.	175
Increase,	18	9	27	10	..	2	...	12	15	..	..	15	14	.	.		..	2		25	.	145	135	29	106	..	106
Decrease,	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	118	104	65	41		39	.	10			.	.	..	

The value of the suits disposed of and pending and of the property in litigation with the average duration of suits is shewn as follows: —

	For 10,000 and upwards.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 1,000 to 5,000.	Under 1,000 Rupees.	Gross value of Suits. Disposed of during the year.	Gross value of Suits. Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits. Years.	Months.	Days.
In 1855.	5	5	23	103	2,20,601	1,23,812	..	3	15
In 1856.... ..	9	3	19	117	2,60,207	10,13,483	...	2	19
Increase, ...	4	...	...	14	39,606	8,89,671	...	...	...
Decrease, ..	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	26

The report here contains a statement of the Courts to which suits were remanded, and a table exhibiting the number of appeals remaining undecided on the 1st January, 1857.

There is appended a tabulated statement of the abstract of civil work performed by the several judicial officers during the year.

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REPORT ON THE BHOWANIPORE AND THE DULLUNDA ASYLUMS.

Bengal Records, No. XXVIII.

The reports on the Asylums for insane patients for the years 1856, 1857 were transmitted to Government by the Director General of the Medical Department on the 2nd June, 1858. After passing an encomium on the successful exertions of Dr. Cantor, the Director General suggests that the space now occupied by the European Asylum should be enlarged.

The European Asylum for insanes is at Bhowanipore. It

became the property of Government on the 31st December, 1855. Its site is salubrious and extends over an area of a little more than two acres. The wards are calculated to hold sixty-two patients, but in 1856 on one occasion the number of the patients rose to eighty-two. As the European army in Bengal has so vastly increased in numbers Dr. Cantor thinks that the Asylum should at once be increased. The wards for males give to each single occupant of the 42 rooms an average of a little more than 2,400 cubic feet of air, whilst the average of the rooms of the female wards gives 1,575 cubic feet. "The wards are well raised, and each room is provided with a window out of reach, and with a door half-panelled, half-grated. In Bengal such construction is preferable to solid doors with inspection plates, which here would obstruct the free circulation of air. Whenever required, the rooms can be darkened by means of a canvas curtain; but they are not lofty enough to admit of punkahs being slung. Each patient is therefore supplied with a palm-leaf fan. The doors are made to open outwards on a common verandah, which being screened by venetians and canvas curtains, offers shelter from the sun and wet. The verandahs during the day also serve as mess and lounging rooms, and are lighted at night. For the wooden bedsteads formerly used in the private Asylum, iron cots of the pattern used in European Hospitals, without hinges, have been substituted, as they combine the double advantage of cleanliness and strength to bear attempts at breakage. They may also, whenever required, easily be fixed to the floor. As a general rule, bed utensils are suffered to remain in the rooms in cases of bodily disease only, as each ward is provided with an easily accessible and airy privy and bathing room, with shower-and-ordinary baths. The floors are stuccoed and either unmatted or covered with loose mats, and so constructed as to admit of baths being administered at a moment's notice. In cases of bodily diseases, and during paroxysms of violence, the patients are treated in their own rooms. The absence of effectual means of seclusion, and of padded rooms, is a serious defect in the original construction of the Asylum. A single violent patient is sure to produce a number of imitators, who keep not only their own wards, but the whole Asylum in a state of excitement. Want of space and of accommodation also offers material obstacles to the necessary occupation and recreation of the patients."

The wards for females and the southern ward for males "are provided with yards enclosed by walls, but the other wards all open into the garden, and enable the patients to overlook not only the premises, but part of the public road. This is a serious, and for want of space, irremediable evil. The appearance of a

stranger or a passenger is almost certain to create excitement. A most common hallucination is that of illegal confinement, which vents itself in ineffectual appeals and disappointment, which rarely fail to terminate in paroxysms of fury."

The average cost of the Asylum to Government for 1856 and 1857 was Rs. 41,420-13-6. During the ten years the Asylum was under private management, from 1846 to 1855 the average annual cost to Government was Rs. 42,607-12-11. This saving has not been effected by any decrease in the number of the patients, on the contrary the Government Asylum shows an increase of 38 patients. During the two years the Asylum has been under Government control a saving of more than four thousand rupees has been effected by dieting the patients, through the agency of a private contractor instead of through the Commissariat Department.

There are two scales of dietary, fixed according to the rank in life of the patient. "The first class is composed of Covenanted or Commissioned Officers, gentlemen unconnected with the Public Service, and members of their families The second class consists of Troops of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, and of persons of either sex (Europeans or East Indians,) unconnected with the Public Service."

A small allowance of tobacco is given to such of the patients as may require it and with the best effects.

The following is a general scheme of the dietary :—

"FIRST CLASS TABLE.

Breakfast at 8 or 9 A. M.	Eggs, Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cold Meat, Rice, Fruit, Preserves, Tea, Coffee.
Dinner at 1 or 2 P. M.	Soup, Joints or Poultry, Side-dishes, Vegetables, Pastry, Fruit, Preserves, Sherry, Port, Beer, Lemonade of Lemons or Bael, iced when desired.

Tea and Toast at 6 or 7 o'Clock, A. M. and P. M.

SECOND CLASS 'FULL DIET.'

According to the Code of Bengal Medical Regulations.

Beef or Mutton, 1 lb.	Pepper, 1 drachm.
Bread, 1 lb.	Ginger, ½ drachm.
Butter, 1 oz.	Nutmeg, ½ drachm.
Tea, ½ oz.	Barley, ½ oz.
Rice, 4 oz.	Flour, ½ oz.
Salt, ½ oz.	Firewood, 4 lb.
Milk, 1 measure.	Vegetables, 1 lb.
Sugar, 1 oz.	Fruit.
Onions, 1 oz.	Lemonade, Toast or Barley-water.

This is a bare standard scale of 'Full Diet,' subject, according to the discretion of the Superintendent, to daily alterations and additions, to please individual fancy. Extra dishes—(Poultry, Pastry and Wine, Beer, Coffee, Ice, &c.,) are inserted in separate Statements as 'Extra Articles,' supplies in excess to the Diet Rolls."

With regard to clothing, those patients who pay wear their ordinary dress, the second class are clothed at the public expense. During paroxysms of destructive violence, the patient is permitted to remain without clothes.

Restraint is in some form or other inseparable from an Asylum, but it is rarely resorted to and never applied to Europeans by the hands of natives. "Instances have occurred at Bhowanipore, in which convalescents who distinctly remembered the paroxysm, have expressed gratification at having escaped the 'shame of being laid hands upon by natives.' A remarkable illustration was offered by a Field Officer, distinguished no less by his services than by his gentlemanly qualities. His intellect had been affected while on leave in a distant Colony, where he had been locked up in a gaol, and subjected to bodily restraint. On admission in the Asylum at Bhowanipore, his expression was wild, and he was inclined to become violent. With an air of defiance he 'surrendered as a prisoner, to be dealt with according to pleasure. If he were not to consider himself as a prisoner,—what else was he?' Why a patient, attention to whose comfort was the sole object of his temporary residence in the place. 'Should he not be locked up and coerced by natives?' Certainly not. His word not to escape was sufficient. After a successful course of treatment, this gentleman repeatedly dwelt with satisfaction upon our first interview. The appeal to his honour, he said, had effectually subdued him, the freedom from mechanical restraint, and of all things, from being coerced by natives, had made a deep impression upon him"

With regard to amusements the climate renders out-door work impossible to Europeans. East Indians disdain all mechanical employment but copying and writing. They are therefore set to copy, to save paper they use slates. Dr. Cantor suggests that at Bhowanipore there should be spacious halls for religious instruction and for assemblies, lectures and billiards.

The subordinate establishment at present consists of a Matron, Apothecary and Steward and four Overseers, who draw an aggregate of Rs. 520 a month.

The medical records are yet of no value. The report here contains tabular statements of the patients. Intemperance in the majority of instances seems to have been the predisposing cause of madness. The deaths amounted during the two years under review to 13, the number of patients treated was 227 and the number of cured was twenty-six.

The report here contains the post mortem examinations of such patients as died under treatment and the rules of the Asylum.

The Asylum for native insanes was in 1847 removed from

Russapuglah to the Dullunda fields. The site is airy and contains a little more than nine acres. The report contains a plan. "The Asylum for males is composed of four wings, facing a large square court, and stands between a good-sized garden and the open grounds to the southward. Three of the wings contain five separate wards, each ranged along the sides of its own square court. Of the wards three are occupied by Hindoos and one by Mussulmans. The wards are composed of a number of dormitories, each measuring from 5,120 to 11,520 cubic feet. The ventilation is effected by skylights, windows and half-panelled doors. During the daytime, the bedding is kept airing on bamboo stages, purposely erected in the grounds. The floors of the dormitories and verandahs are coated with asphalt, laid on in ripple mark to prevent its becoming slippery. Each dormitory is provided with a closet, in charge of sweepers at all times in attendance. The closets are moreover provided with deodorizing earthen-ware jars, filled with charcoal. The fifth ward is fitted up as a hospital, in which iron-cots and bedding of the pattern used in European Hospitals, have been substituted for wooden cots."

On each side of the large central Court are compartments in which violent patients are at times confined. During the proper seasons the different courts serve as workshops. There is a large tank in the grounds at which either sex bathe on alternate days.

The Asylum for females was not opened until the 10th April, 1857. The report contains a description of the building.

The Dullunda Asylum was originally intended for 150 patients but nearly double that number have been treated since 1855. In 1856, the daily average of patients of both sexes was 282, in 1857, 288. There is great want of accommodation. The power of admitting patients is vested in the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The disbursements on account of the Asylum were for 1856 Rs. 20,888-12-10¼ and for 1857 Rs. 21,919-14-8.

The patients are dieted and clothed at a fixed monthly rate of three rupees. They occupy themselves generally in the cultivation and manufacture of jute. The report contains a correspondence on the subject of the employment of the insane patients.

The subordinate establishment including the servants costs Rs. 485-6 a month. There is one European Overseer who receives Rs. 100 a month.

The report here contains the Rules of the Asylum.

The percentage of patients cured in 1856 was 12·83, in 1857 was 15·95. The mortality decreased during the same time from 18·49 per cent to 17·89. The number of Hindoo patients ad-

mitted was three times that of the Mussulman patients. The chief cause of admission was intemperance.

Dr. Cantor suggests that the grounds should be enlarged, additional wards built, work sheds and store rooms established, the different courts paved, a bathing-house built near the tank, and a dead house established. At present it is impossible to perform post mortem examinations.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The report is for the official year 1857-58 The number of cases instituted during the year was 30,843 Of these 13,281 were decided for plaintiffs, 1154 for defendants, 6261 were non-suited and struck out and 10,028 were compromised. The undecided cases postponed after hearing were 154, in 1856-57 they were 160.

In 1856-57 the number of cases disposed of was 28,368. Thus the returns for the year under review show an increase of decided cases of 2,356.

The amount paid into Government for fees was Rs. 1,14,380-5-11 and a further sum was also credited of Rs. 9,720-13-3, for unclaimed monies. Thus the total amount paid into Government was Rs. 1,24,101-3-2. The expense of the Court was Rs. 1,03,264-0-8. Thus there was a balance in favour of the Government of Rs. 20,837-2-6. Of the expenditure of the Court Rs. 42,000 was the amount of the salaries of the Judges and Rs. 61,264-0-8 of the establishment charges. The total amount of fees received during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,781-6-9, shewing an increase of 11½ per cent. over the receipts of 1856-57.

The following table exhibits the position of the Court in 1857-58 as compared with its position in 1850-51 and 1856-57:—

	First Year 1850-51.	Seventh Year 1856-57.	Eighth Year 1857-58.
Number of cases, English,	4,407	6,254	5,834
Native,	16,916	22,412	25,009
Total,	21,323	28,666	30,843
Amount litigated,	4,47,381 0 0	7,38,111 2 6	8,01,824 6 0
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits,	59,531 14 6	1,01,464 2 9	1,12,778 12 9
Net Amount credited to Government, Net Amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits,	57,452 13 6	1,00,801 14 0	1,12,624 6 9
Ditto on Distresses for Rent,	1,510 7 0	1,000 0 0	1,157 0 0
Amount credited to Government on account of Fines,	651 6 6	493 5 3	343 5 9
Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords,	0 0 0	785 4 9	9,720 13 3
Do. on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c	207 6 0	15 9 6	255 9 5
Net Total Amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts,	59,822 1 0	1,03,096 1 6	1,24,101 3 2
Amount paid into Court under decrees,	2,46,313 0 0	1,72,972 6 8	1,98,524 3 1
,, paid out of Court on account of decrees,	2,45,604 0 0	1,70,817 14 2	1,98,633 0 10
Number of days on which the Court was open,	258	246	250
Average number of Cases instituted daily,	82·6	116·5	123·3
Cases under Rupees 10,	12,791	16,325	17,363
,, ,, ,, 20,	3,363	5,174	5,708
,, ,, ,, 50,	2,422	4,088	4,417
,, ,, ,, 100,	792	1,511	1,649
,, ,, ,, 200,	480	903	932
,, ,, ,, 300,	186	331	391
,, ,, ,, 400,	86	173	169
,, ,, ,, 500,	67	161	214
Number of Summonses issued,	51,889	67,687	61,405
,, Second Sommonses,	0	1,887	1,724
,, Subpœnas,	18,952	22,812	22,777
,, Attachments,	0	246	418
,, Writs of Execution,	3,918	7,168	8,078
,, Bench Warrants,	0	30	19
,, Copies of Judgments,	167	184	217
,, Commitments,	448	609	629
Warrants to sue and defend filed,	2,176	4,700	5,743
Judgments for Plaintiffs,	8,339	12,211	13,281
,, for Defendants,	688	1,022	1,154
Nonsuits,	4,172	3,208	3,350
Struck out and Compromised,	6,655	11,927	12,939
Undecided (postponed after hearing,)	333	160	154

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Parliamentary Papers.

On the 20th October, 1854, the Government of India forwarded to the Court of Directors a despatch from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub recording his views on the proposition for extending the North-West Provinces system of vernacular education to the Punjab. The despatch was also accompanied by a minute from Mr. Montgomery and a report from Mr. McLeod on indigenous education. The Supreme Government at the same time transmitted the minutes of its several members.

The despatch by Sir John Lawrence is not included in these Parliamentary Papers

Mr R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner would, on the whole, introduce an educational scheme in the Punjab. "This scheme the Judicial Commissioner would primarily introduce experimentally into the three most populous divisions—namely, Lahore, Trans-Sutlej States, and Cis-Sutlej States. But from the Cis-Sutlej States the district of Simla might be excluded, as that hilly region is but thinly peopled, and can already boast of an efficient Government school.

"According to the scale sanctioned in the North-Western Provinces, there would be maintained at Government expense, in the divisions under operation, one school with one schoolmaster, and one purgunnah visitor in each tehseeldaree, one zillah visitor in each district, and one visitor-general over the whole. The Judicial Commissioner would fix the salary of the schoolmaster at 15 rupees per mensem; of the purgunnah visitor at 40 rupees; of the zillah visitor at 100; of the visitor-general at 900 (inclusive of travelling allowance), and these salaries are similar to those which prevail under the Agra Government. It would also be very desirable (for reasons to be given hereafter) that four normal schools, costing 150 rupees per mensem each, should be established. There would also be contingencies, such as prizes, books and materials, houseroom, &c. In the Lahore Division, Trans-Sutlej States, and Cis-Sutlej States (exclusive of Simla), there are twelve districts, containing 48 tehseeldars in the aggregate, but as this latter number might fluctuate, it would be safe to give 50."

To introduce completely this scheme into the above districts, the cost would be Rs. 67,800 per annum. The Judicial Commissioner recommends in his minute the grant of this amount, but at the same time proposes that only forty out of the fifty

tehseeldarees should be operated upon. Then the cost would be per annum Rs. 61,200.

The appointment of a visitor general is the corner stone of the scheme and Mr. Montgomery thinks that the post should be given to a covenanted officer. "The first duty of the visitor is to travel about to explain to the villagers the advantages of a school, to offer assistance in regard to procuring schoolmasters, books, &c. but he would be attempting too much if he asked the people to set up a school in every village. He can, however, ask them to set up one school in every circle of the villages or 'hulqua.' He may with the aid of district maps (which are now issuing in abundance from the lithographic press), help them to divide the villages into circles, and to select the most centrical site for the school."

With regard to the establishment of pergunnah and zillah visitors Mr. Montgomery thinks that competent persons might easily be obtained but he observes "it will be a harder task to fill the humble but useful post of village schoolmaster; and it should be remembered that this office can be performed efficiently only by natives of the Punjab. It is well known that the ignorance and rusticity of the pedagogue almost neutralises the scanty education which does exist. Time will roll away before the demand will, of itself, produce a supply of qualified teachers. Indeed, such a supply would be the much-desired fruit of years of labour on the part of Government. But in the interim a class of schoolmasters must, if possible, be raised up from among the people; some few of the most likely pupils might be selected for this profession from the tehseel schools, but as a rule the *alumni* of these institutions would not reach that standard of homely yet solid acquirement which Government might desire to ensure among village schoolmasters. On the other hand the *elèves* of the academical schools and colleges would be too highly educated and too refined in habits for rustic life. A medium of training must therefore be sought, far more intellectual than that of country schools, and more simple than that of city schools. This can only be gained by means of normal schools; but such schools must not be conducted on too grand a scale; nor must they be too centrically situated, so as to be inaccessible, through distance, to those for whose benefit they are intended. In that case they would become schools of general usefulness, and would cease to serve a special purpose. They must be so arranged as to admit of attendance at moderate cost and trouble on the part of those who, possessed merely of practical intelligence, are content to live among the villages, and earn a livelihood by rustic pedagogy. Mr. Reid attests the want of such establishments in the North-Western Provinces; he has

founded one very good normal school at Agra, but it has not entirely answered expectation, owing to its distance from the homes of the scholars. The Judicial Commissioner would recommend that two such institutions be established in the Lahore Division (one in the Rechna Doab at Sealkote, or Goojranwalla, and one in the Barce Doab at Umritsur); one for the Trans-Sutlej States at Jullundur; and one for the Cis-Sutlej States at Umballa, in all four, fifty pupils would be the full complement of each school. The maximum period of tuition might be three years, and the earlier portion of this term might be probationary; a certificate from the zillah visitor should be necessary to procure admission. Examinations by the visitor should be held on the pupils entering and leaving the school, as well as intermediately. A subsistence allowance of Re 1-8 per month might be given to each scholar during residence."

The languages to be used in the conveyance of instruction should be Oordoo and Hindee A central depot should be established for class books, &c. at Lahore. The Judicial Commissioner takes this opportunity to observe that education should be given to the inmates of jails similar to that imparted in the Agra model prison.

With regard to the founding of central schools and collegiate institutions Mr. Montgomery remarks "it should be remembered that a superior class of schools has been established in many of the cities of the Punjab by Missionary Societies. The American Presbyterian Mission have excellent schools at Loodiannah, Umballa, Lahore, Jullundur, and now at Rawulpindee. The Church Missionary Society at Umritsur, Kangra, and Kotgurh (in the Hills). A central school has been founded by the Government at Umritsur. The Judicial Commissioner would not at present propose a similar institution for any other of our cities, except the metropolis of Lahore."

Mr. D. McLeod's educational report was transmitted to the Judicial Commissioner on the 17th December, 1853. The statistical results were then in the Trans-Sutlej Division as follows:—

Districts.	Population as ascertained or estimated.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Annual Emoluments of Masters from all sources, proximately estimated.
				Rupees.
Jullunder, ...	5,67,991	325	3,517	10,000
Hooshiarpoor, ...	7,19,281	231	2,190	12,000
Kangra, ...	5,58,915	30	230	2,500
Total, ...	18,76,187	586	6,237	24,500

Thus about one in three hundred of the population were under education and the emolument of a teacher from all sources was Rs. 42 per annum or Rs. 3-8 a month. In the North-West Provinces the ratio of scholars to population was as one to three hundred and twenty-seven.

Mr. McLeod remarks that there is everywhere in the Punjab a keen desire for education, though the standard has hitherto been low and insignificant. This anxiety however is not of such a character as to afford a prospect of much pecuniary assistance being derived from the people themselves. There is moreover a great dearth of competent teachers and of suitable books. Sanscrit and Arabic are but little studied. The Deva Nagree character is in little use as also is the Goormookhee. In the Trans-Sutlej Division Persian is the most in favour, the study of Oordoo being regarded with a degree of contempt. For English no decided eagerness has been shewn, though were an English class established in any Sudder station it would no doubt be attended, as in the case of the Jullunder Mission School.

There are no girl's schools in the Trans-Sutlej States but the Jat Seikh Zemindars and petty sirdars might be inclined to educate their female relatives. Mr. McLeod mentions that he has frequently "when cases affecting this class have been brought into court, on meeting with any point of certainty been good-humouredly requested by the sirdar to postpone the inquiry until he could refer to his wife, who was acknowledged to be the household authority in administrative matters; while zemindars coming to court, are not unfrequently accompanied by their wives, who come to look after them, and see that they do not commit any egregious blunders. I gather from hence

that they generally allow somewhat more of discretion to their females than is usual amongst oriental tribes, a characteristic worthy of this fine manly race."

With regard to the objects of education Mr. McLeod remarks that the Indian Government sh uld propose first to raise up suitable candidates for public offices and secondly to raise the intellectual condition of the populations intrusted to their care. Hitherto the select few rather than the great body of the people have been preferred and all our efforts have only raised a body of youths having little in common with their humbler brethren. The Government should therefore take the matter into their own hands and act independently of any spontaneous movement on the part of the people. The instruction conferred should be popular and the oriental languages by no means repudiated. The mental training acquired in the study of these languages renders their students the most apt and intelligent of pupils and causes them to give up much of their inflexibility and assumption of superiority. This is especially the case with Sanscrit pundits, as shown by the school established at Benares. Mr. McLeod cannot conceive how it could be otherwise, how the student could fail to perceive that the nation which has proved itself superior to his own in the arts of war, in mechanical skill and in its administrative power, is also superior in the culture of the intellect, and in moral or physical science. The direct communication of the learned languages should however be confined to the higher seminaries. With regard to the preparation of school books Mr. McLeod would wish to see the statements supporting our views which are to be found in native literature, freely adduced; and he would endeavour to lead the people to understand that our mental and physical sciences are not so much antagonistic to theirs as advanced beyond them.

The report here goes on to shew that the foregoing principles previously urged on the ground of expediency are also consistent with justice.

Mr. McLeod moreover recommends the grant of rent-free lands to village teachers. This suggestion was overruled by the Court of Directors on the ground that these grants would have a tendency to become hereditary, but the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States observes that such liability would not exist if the controlling power were efficient. The outlay proposed to secure such a scheme of education for the Trans-Sutlej States is Rs. 20,000 per annum. The sum would be applied to the maintenance of village schools, town schools, tehseel schools and station schools. The pecuniary aid should be given in the form of a grant of land, or through the Lumburdars, the founders of the school, or the most influential

inhabitants, in a half-yearly or yearly payment, with reference to the size of the school and the amount of the grant. For village schools from ten to twenty-five rupees per annum would suffice and from fifty to one hundred for those in towns.

In the village schools Hindee in the Nagree character and accounts should alone be taught. In the town schools Oordoo might be added. In the tehseel schools the masters should comprise teachers of both the current vernaculars and their monthly pay should be from eight to fifteen rupees increased by fees. Persian should be taught and even Arabic and Sanscrit when the masters were competent.

The station schools should be similar in kind but superior in degree to the tehseel schools.

Where efficient Missionary schools are established there Government should retire from the field, and the schools should be endowed with a yearly or half-yearly grant. This course has already been followed in the case of Jainarain's College at Benares, formerly made over by him to the Church Missionary Society.

The Jullundhur mission school should receive a grant of Rs. 500 a year and the Kangra school of Rs. 250. In addition to these district schools a college should be created and in this college English and the learned languages of the east should be taught. This college should be established at Lahore and scholarships should be instituted. Mr. McLeod thinks that Government Boarding Houses should not be established, there should be a visitor general and a divisional visitor, with also visitors to the pergunnah and tehseel schools.

The report closes with remarks on the books to be used and urges the establishment of a local official Gazette.

To the remarks of Mr. D. McLeod are attached four appendices, an extract from a report written on the subject of village schools in the district of Benares in 1849, an abstract of the small rent-free holdings which, in 1854, in the Jullundhur and Hooshiarpore districts, had been released either during the continuance of the object for which they are intended or for the life of the present incumbent; an extract from a report by Dr. James Ballantine, L. L. D. dated 31st July, 1851 and remarks on the establishment of a local official Gazette in the vernacular, in each division of the Punjab, as an adjunct to other endeavours to infuse a spirit of inquiry and intelligence amongst the mass of population.

On the 6th June, 1854 Lord Dalhousie minuted upon the letter and reports by Mr. McLeod and Mr. Montgomery. The Governor General remarks that both are of the deepest interest and high value. But his Lordship thinks there is no reason

why the system proposed by these gentlemen should be limited to their districts. There is no necessity for further experimental measures. The introduction, of tehseeldaree schools as the basis of the system may be resolved on at once. A certain number of normal schools should be established and a visitor general should be appointed. But Lord Dalhousie would advise that no limitation as to the class from which he should be drawn should fetter the choice of the local Government. "The best man that can be found likely to devote himself to the duties of the office for a long time to come should be selected by the Chief Commissioner, without any reference to the question whether he be uncovenanted or civilian, whether he wear a red coat or a brown one."

In the minute the institution of a college at Lahore is esteemed, at the present time, to be unnecessary, but this opinion was subsequently changed. With regard to Mr. McLeod's suggestion that where mission schools are already established Government schools should not be set up in opposition but the former should be encouraged by grants-in aid. Lord Dalhousie observes:—"During my administration here, I have carefully followed the traditional policy which has been handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. But I am of opinion, that for these days we carry the principle of neutrality too far; that, even in a political point of view, we err in ignoring so completely as we do the agency of ministers of our own true faith in extending education among the people; and that the time has now come when grants of money in aid of secular education, carried on in schools established and conducted by Christian missionaries, might be made by the Government without any risk of giving rise to those evils which a recognition of such agency has hitherto been thought likely to create, and with the certainty of producing an immense and an immediate effect in the extension of sound secular education throughout the masses of the population in India."

The funds to be spent upon education in the Punjaub the Governor General thinks should not exceed a lakh of rupees a year. "The sum may be large in itself, but it is a very trifle in relation to the object to be gained by it, and in comparison with the rich results it will one day produce.

"If India were poor, and were every day becoming poorer, it would still be our duty and our interest to incur this charge. But India is rich, and is every year becoming richer, wherefore I feel confident that the Honourable Court will not hesitate for a moment in giving its sanction to the charge which is necessary for the establishment of an effective system of vernacular education throughout the Punjaub."

Messrs Dorin, Low and Grant agreed in the foregoing minute of the Governor General. But the latter observes on the remarks of Lord Dalhousie on the suggestion by Mr. McLeod "to support missionary schools by public money where they impart a good secular education, and to increase the efficiency of such schools by grants in aid." "The Governor-General admits that this proposal is in violation of the traditional policy handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. Now, the originators of this traditional policy were the founders of no less a work than the British empire in India; and of all the parts of the work they founded, that in which their success has been most striking is that in which the religious element is concerned. This proposal was also in violation of an unbroken chain of express orders issued by a long succession of Home Governments.

"Taking the principle of making grants in aid to institutions of all sorts affording secular education as determined, it still remains to be determined how the principle is to be carried into execution.

"I believe that it will be found a matter of infinite difficulty for the Indian Governments so to distribute and regulate grants in aid to mission schools as not to offend, even in appearance (and here the appearance of the thing is of the essence of the political question), against the still recognised principle of religious neutrality; for one of the acknowledged objects, and the greatest object, of mission schools is proselytism. If private persons spend their own money in endeavouring by legitimate means to convert people of other religious persuasions to their own religious persuasions, the people of India are not so intolerant as to question the right of such persons so to spend their money, or so bigoted as to take offence at their doing so. In this way, quietly, safely, and surely, much good has been done, and much good is now doing, by private benevolence. And in this way, if no error of policy be committed which shall change the course of native feeling on the subject, there seems to me reason to expect that, under Providence, the good that may eventually be done quietly, safely, and surely, will be infinite. But the case would be different if the public taxes which are paid by, and are held in trust for the use of the people of India, were, or were believed by the people of India to be, appropriated in aid of such endeavours at conversion. We have only to imagine the same policy adopted at home, to become sensible of what the feelings of Mahomedans and Hindoos under such policy would be in India. How, for example, would the Scotch feel, and how would they be likely to act, if Scotch taxes were spent upon pro-

paganda missions in Scotland? I am firmly persuaded that unless in practice it be so contrived that all breach, and all appearance of breach, of religious neutrality can be avoided, a blow will be struck at our power in India, which in the course of time may prove fatal.

"So many dangers and evils seem to threaten us, on our abandonment of the known and plain course of absolute disconnection with all proselytising institutions, that I trust that those even who think that such abandonment is proper, will admit that we must walk with infinite caution in the untried and difficult path we are about to enter."

On the 30th December, 1854, Lord Dalhousie submits to the Council "the measures which seem best calculated to give effect to the Honourable Court's views regarding education in India" as conveyed in their despatch of the 19th July, 1854. That despatch divides its subject under three principal heads:—

"1. Machinery for managing the Department.

"2. Establishment of Universities.

"3. Grants-in-aid."

With regard to the first of these the Court have authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements, and the despatch leaves the Governor General in Council to take similar measures for Bengal, Agra, and the Non-regulation Provinces. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces should be instructed to appoint a head of the department on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month. A limit of four Inspectors should also be laid down for Bengal, and the Non-regulation Provinces on salaries varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 a month, and of two such Inspectors for the North-Western Provinces on salaries of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 a month. A separate officer should be appointed for the superintendence of education in the Punjab, and Inspectors should also be nominated. The other Non-regulation Provinces, Mysore, Pegu, Nagpore, and the assigned districts of Hyderabad, the Governor General remarked, "are generally such recent acquisitions, that the administration has hardly as yet been sufficiently organised to admit of an educational department being created within them. The Commissioners of Pegu and Nagpore, and the Resident at Hyderabad should, however, be immediately consulted as to the steps which they would recommend the Government to take respecting education within their several jurisdictions. Mysore would probably be most conveniently managed in educational matters as a part of the system which may be established at Madras; the functionary, by whom the system shall be executed in Mysore, corresponding

direct with the Supreme Government. Upon this point the Commissioner of Mysore should be consulted.

"The Government of the Straits Settlements will also require that some provision should be made for it. Those settlements are so inconsiderable in territorial extent, that it is doubtful to my mind whether a separate officer, solely for the superintendence of education, can be required within them. A reference should at once be made to the Straits Government upon this head."

The Government of Bombay had not at this time submitted any scheme, but Lord Dalhousie apprehended that the measure proposed for Bengal, and for the North-Western Provinces would be perfectly applicable to Bombay.

The Government of Madras submitted a scheme of its own. The scheme is contained in this selection. It proposed, "'not as the permanent establishment,' but only as the agency, which will be 'necessary for initiating their proceedings,' the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Educational Department on a salary of 3,333 rupees per mensem; of an Under-Secretary for the same department on 1,350 rupees per mensem; of six Inspectors, on 1,200 rupees per mensem each, and other minor officers." This establishment the Governor General thought unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly.

With regard to that portion of the despatch of the Court of Directors on the creation of Universities Lord Dalhousie conceives that "the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom the Government may propose to associate with them in the future Senatus, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the university hereafter."

The next branch of the despatch of the Honorable Court refers to grants in aid. These grants are stated to be "(1) based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. (2). They are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education and are under permanent local management. (3). They are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition, except normal schools. (4). They are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or part erecting or repairing a school-house, or provision of books."

To those conditions it should be added that the grants-in-aid

in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies. Lord Dalhousie thinks that the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed the expenditure should be left in the hands of the local Government. The expenditure upon grants in aid should be five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure. Messrs. Dorin, Grant, Peacock and General Low agree in the remarks of the Governor General.

The republished parliamentary papers here contain the scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. This scheme has already been analysed in Part II. of these Annals.

The collection of papers concludes with the acts to establish and incorporate universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The views of the Governor General on the educational despatch of the Court of Directors were in 1855, conveyed to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Fort St. George and the Punjab. At the same time the Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Commissioner of Nagpore, the Commissioner of Mysore, Major A. P. Phayre, Pegu, Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. Bogle, Knt., Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces and the Resident of Hyderabad were requested to report what steps they would recommend the Government to take with a view to the diffusion of education among all classes within their several provinces. Their recommendations are not contained in the correspondence here analysed.

The rules finally adopted by the Supreme Council for the regulation of grants-in-aid were as follows:—"These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable), which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

"No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and, as a general principle, except in the case of normal

schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

"Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

"All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants, and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an Inspector—

"1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

"2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

"The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given:—

"1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

"2d. The provision of school furniture.

"3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

"4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

"5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

"The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified:—

"1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

"2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

"3d. Application for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other

applications for aid, will be referred to a Government Inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the Inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

"4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

"5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

"Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

"No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources, shall have been actually paid.

"It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein."

On the 13th August, 1855, the Government of India informed the Court of Directors, that the specific sum for grants in aid was fixed at 25,000 rupees and the other expenses of the department were estimated at Rs. 2,20,000 a year.

On the 29th January, 1856, the Government of India informed the Hon'ble Court of Directors that they had provisionally sanctioned the establishment of 60 circles of schools, 20 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 20 in Jessore and 20 in Dacca at a maximum aggregate cost of Rs. 1,500 a month as suggested by Mr. Woodrow. The Court of Directors subsequently approved of this scheme. In the same year scholarships tenable by pupils in zillah and normal schools in Bengal at an eventual expense of eight hundred rupees per annum were sanctioned, and the Bengal Government were to grant sums in aid of educational institutions at an amount equal to ten per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure in that Presidency.

On the 18th May, 1855, the Court of Directors expressed their readiness to sanction an expenditure of eight lakhs of rupees on the construction of a suitable building for the Presidency College. Colonel Goodwin estimated the cost of the erection of such a building at twenty lakhs On the 3rd of June, 1856, Lord Canning minuted on the extravagance of such an estimate and notified on the 29th August, 1856, that he had appointed a committee to determine on the least amount of space required and to submit a design for a building in accordance therewith. Mr. Grant minutes on the same subject as follows:—"I cannot think the objections now raised by the Director of Public Instruction to the scheme of a Presidency College otherwise than very much out of time and place. That scheme was not an immature and hasty project. It was carefully discussed and deliberately recommended by the late Council of Education, whose long-considered and unanimous opinion would not be less worthy of attention than that of Mr. Young, even if it stood alone. But having been backed by the cordial support of successive Governments of Bengal and India; having met with the unqualified approval of the Home Government, who have ordered its institution; and having been now, under such auspices, actually instituted, it seems to me that the Presidency College ought not to stand still because of the doubts of an individual educationist.

"The notion that private enterprise and charity in India will shortly be able to establish at the capital such an institution as the London University, after having filled to overflowing all those channels in the provinces through which, by humbler but most useful means, the educational wants of a hundred millions of people must be supplied, is surely a baseless imagination. As if in mockery of such dreams, the very box which brought round Mr. Young's prognostication on this point, contained another despatch from the same gentleman, with the earnest solicitation of the committee of a little and very cheap School of Arts, established a year or two ago in Calcutta, that government would be pleased to adopt and take entirely over to itself this useful little establishment, because, although it had not been unsuccessful in its object, and was largely assisted by a grant in aid from the State, its means from private enterprise and charity were already dwindling away.

"I wish Mr. Young, instead of himself obstructing the progress of the college by the needless questioning of a measure that has been determined upon by authority higher than any in India, had in the exercise of his own proper functions prevented the obstruction which with different motives has been caused by the absurdly extravagant demands for space which

have been made and attended to. Who authorised Colonel Goodwyn to waste his own time and the time of his establishment in making detailed plans and estimates for an edifice called an anatomical department, considerably larger than the college hospital; and for another edifice upon an immense scale, to be called a chemical department? As the Governor-General has stated, no such buildings were ever authorised by the Government of India, and no such extravagances were ever contemplated by this Government. The eight lacs plan provided ample room for a medical museum and a chemical laboratory. It provided also ample space for a geological museum and a library; a great hall, theatres, and class-rooms; professors' private rooms, and apartments for the resident medical pupils; upon what Dr. Mouat, who knows more of the wants both of the medical and general branches of the college than any one else is likely to know, believed to be a most liberal estimate.

"It is strange to find Mr. Young, after the plan has been blown out from eight to 20 lacs, mainly by accepting the extravagant claims of the medical college branch for space, using the cost of such extravagant provision as an argument, not for reducing the provision within reasonable limits, to do which was in his peculiar province, but for building no college at all; whilst in the very same letter he tells us that it is the general opinion of the medical professors that a lac of rupees, or thereabouts, would improve and enlarge the buildings of the old medical college, so as to suffice for all probable requirements for several years to come. What those buildings are, and how much money has already been wasted in patching them, we all know."

On the 26th August, 1856 the Supreme Government observed in a letter to the Court of Directors with regard to education in the North-West Provinces. "Your Honourable Court will perceive that, in addition to the sum of 62,908 rupees per annum that has already been sanctioned for this purpose, we have now authorised the annual expenditure of 56,448 rupees, on the following accounts:—

"1st. For the completion of the first circle of superintendence, by the extension of the system to Hissar, Panceput, Bijnore, and the Dehra Dhoon, at an expense of 13,232 rupees a year.

"2d. For the establishment of an independent circle of superintendence in the province of Kumaon, at an annual expense of 9,552 rupees; and

"3d. For the extension of the system to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories (including Scindia's district of Chundeyree under our management), at an annual cost of 33,664 rupees.

"We have authorised the Honourable the Lieutenant-Gover-

nor to endeavour to procure the consent of the Gwalior durbar to bear the expense of vernacular schools in Chundeyree, and in certain pergunnahs in Saugor and Hoshungabad; as also a proportionate share of the Inspector's salary and expenses.

"With reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal to appoint the Rev. Mr. Buddew, a missionary at Almorah, to be Inspector of schools in Kumaon and Gurhwal, we have requested his Honor to make some other arrangement for the supervision of the schools in those districts pending the receipt of a reply from your Honourable Court to our letter, No. 8 of 1856, dated the 19th February." The Court objected to the appointment of Mr. Buddew.

With regard to education in the Madras Presidency the establishment for which sanction had in 1856 been requested were as follows: —

		Per Mensem.		
Superintending establishment,	*Rs.*	13,335	0	0
Presidency College, ...	...	4,956	8	0
Normal school, ...	...	2,251	8	0
Provincial and zillah schools, ...	...	9,542	0	0
Talook schools, ...	...	3,700	0	0
Book depository, ...	...	130	0	0
Printing presses, ...	...	310	0	0
Scholarships, ...	...	1,000	0	0
		35,225	0	0
				12
Per Annum, ...	*Rs.*	4,22,700	0	0

The Government of India sanctioned all the proposed establishment except the salaries of the Inspectors which were modified and the "application for Assistant Inspectors" which was rejected. These facts are given in a public letter from Fort St. George, dated the 11th February, 1856 with which also was forwarded a report from Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot on the existing means of training persons for employment in the Public Works Department. The Court of Directors had suggested that a civil engineering college should be established. Mr. Arbuthnot thinks that such an establishment should not be founded on the basis of any such existing institutions as Major Maitland's school. The plan submitted by Mr. Arbuthnot is a modification of that sketched out by the Commissioners of Public works and the monthly expenditure is estimated at Rs. 4,856. The recommendations of Mr. Arbuthnot met with entire approval and the cost was esteemed moderate.

Pending orders from the Court of Directors the Government of Madras appointed the Rev. John Richards, a gentleman peculiarly qualified for the office, to the office of Inspector of schools. The Court of Directors decided that Mr. Richards, then a chaplain in the Company's service should make his election between his appointment as Inspector of schools and chaplain. At the same time the Court observed "we wish you to bear in mind that we already have discouraged and deem it undesirable to appoint the ministers of any religious persuasion as Inspectors of schools."

The rest of the correspondence relates merely to the remodelling of the Madras normal school. With regard to normal schools generally the Court of Directors in a despatch, dated 11th March, 1857, lay down in a letter, dated the 11th March, 1857, the following rules:—"We are not of opinion that there is nothing in the constitution of the Training School which places it beyond the scope of the grant-in-aid system. Grants are made to ordinary schools in consideration of the means of a good secular education which they afford, and without any reference to the religious faith of the managers. In the same way, and as a means of increasing the efficiency of such ordinary schools, assistance may be extended to training schools, by whomsoever conducted, when they appear to be established on a secure basis, and to carry out their objects in an efficient manner. In this view a grant could not be refused to the Madras Training Institution, merely because its design was the raising up of teachers for Christian schools; and we may add that, in the present great demand for teachers for schools of all descriptions in your Presidency, we do not consider it a sufficient reason for refusing aid to a training school, under private management, that Government would not thereby be relieved from the necessity of establishing a separate normal institution at the cost of the State."

The correspondence contains little or nothing as to the state of education in the Bombay Presidency. The opinions of the Bombay Council on the establishment of a University we have already summarised.

THE ABKARRY ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

For the year 1856-57.

This report was submitted by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the 5th March, 1858.

The statement of the Chota Nagpore Division is appended to the statement.

Patna Division.—"The Hal demand in the districts of this Division, including Tirhoot, was Rupees 9,37,604, or Rupees 20,742 in excess of that of the preceding year, the increase being almost exclusively in the Patna and Behar districts. The whole of the Bukya demand of Rupees 21,856 was realized, with the exception of Rupees 974 remitted in Behar. The net increase of revenue, as compared with 1855-56, is Rupees 26,638, of which Rupees 13,338 is owing to the increased collections in Patna and Behar, and Rupees 6,362 to reduced charges in the same districts."

Bhaugulpore Division.—" The returns from the Bhaugulpore Division show a decrease of Rupees 8,082 in Bhaugulpore and Purneah, and an increase of Rupees 2,176 in Monghyr."

The net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,81,579. The decrease in the Purneah division arose from the failure of the crops.

Rajshahye Division.—In this Division the whole of the demand Rs. 1,37,801 but Rs 711 was realized. The increase over the returns of 1855-56 was Rs. 8878.

Dacca Division.—" The results in this Division are satisfactory, there being a net increase of Rupees 10,440, and no balance outstanding, except a trifling one of Rupees 178 in Furreedpore, which was realized after the close of the year." The realised revenue amounted to Rs. 2,08,868.

Chittagong Division.—In this Division there was a net increase of Rs. 6,912, the whole sum realised was Rs. 52,992.

Nuddea Division.—The revenue realised in this Division amounted to Rs. 8,70,545. Thus there was an increase in the sum realised during the year, as compared with 1855-56, of Rs. 16,635.

Burdwan Division.—" There is an increase of net revenue in all the districts of this Division, amounting to Rupees 22,759, of which Rupees 10,379 belongs to Zillah Hooghly, where the Abkarry Mehal was ably managed by Mr. Deputy Collector Hampton, of whom the Commissioner says he cannot speak too highly. The increase in the other districts, though not so large, is also satisfactory. The large balance of Rupees 3,650 remitted in Beerbhoom, accrued during the Sonthal rebellion, and was written off by order of Government." The net revenue was Rs. 2,82,971.

Cuttack Division.—There was a net increase of Rs. 6079. The sum realised was 83,742.

Assam.—" The returns from this Division show a net increase in the revenue of Rupees 21,177, owing almost exclusively to in-

creased sales of Abkarry Opium, consequent on the decrease in the indigenous Poppy crop." The net revenue was 87,758.

Darjeeling.—The abkarry revenue was 3,152, exhibiting a net increase of Rs. 358.

Arracan.—The whole net revenue was Rs. 74,257, of which Rs. 59,448 was realised in Akyab. The net increase was Rs. 16,554.

Thus on the whole the net Abkaree revenue of the Lower Provinces in the year under review was Rs. 30,32,716. There was therefore a net increase of Rs. 1,50,185.

The abkarry statement of the Chota Nagpore Division is appended to the report. The sum realised was Rs. 51,10,613, against Rs. 1,07,065 in 1855-56. The sum demanded was Rs. 1,51,217. The revenue of Hazareebaugh was nearly doubled during the year. The statement shewing the number of persons arrested, convicted and imprisoned under the excise laws during 1856-57, is very imperfect and therefore in this summary useless.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.

Parliamentary Papers.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper dated 20th April, 1858, contains an account of all the revenues and charges of India. From this it appears that the gross revenue from all sources of British India was in pounds sterling (at the rate of 1s. 10½*d.* the Company's Rupee.)

1850-51, ...	£21,767,283
1851-52, ...	25,300,737
1852-53, ...	26,053,759
1853 54, ...	25,575,216
1854-55, ...	26,424,141
1855-56, ...	27,912,266
1857-58, ...	28,334,395

The net revenue after deducting the charges of collection, and the pensions and other grants, including advances for manufacture was during the same periods :—

1850-51, ...	£18,844,551
1851-52, ...	19,242,518
1852-53, ...	19,772,491
1853-54, ...	19,073,203
1854-55, ...	19,779,163
1855-56, ...	21,410,239
1856-57, ...	21,196,894

The total net charges upon the revenues, that is charges on all departments after deducting receipts of those departments were :—

1850 51, ...	£18,429,108
1851-52, ...	18,711,253
1852-53, ...	19,318,234
1853-54, ...	21,117,320
1854-55, ...	21,486,527
1855-56, ...	22,413,030
1856-57, ...	22,031,721

In 1856-57 the heads of revenue produced as follows :—

	Gross Revenue.	*Charges.*	*Net Revenue.*
Land, Sayer, Abkaree & Peishcush,	£18,945,025	£1,627,220	£14,317,805
Customs, ...	2,071,196	110,072	1,961,124
Salt, ...	2,387,651	554,240	1,833,411
Opium, ...	4,637,442	1,460,200	3,177,242
Stamps, ...	565,219	36,926	528,293
Mint receipts, ...	234,364	76,946	157,418
Unclaimed estates,	3,071	0	3,071
			28,334,395
Deduct charges, ...			7,137,501
Total Net Revenue, ...			21,196,894

The charges for the same year 1856-57, were—

	Gross.	*Deduct Receipts.*	*Net.*
Post Office, ...	£256,759	£163,771	£92,988
Civil and Political,	3,607,906	319,087	3,288,819
Judicial and Police,	2,661,981	189,615	2,472,336
Marine, ...	630,687	162,493	468,194
Military and War, ..	10,945,224	0	10,945,224
Debt, ...	2,155,301	0	2,155,301
Totals, ...	20,257,858	834,996	19,422,862
Add Straits Charges, ...			30,707
Territorial payments in England, ...			2,623,744
Govt. Stores exported to India, ...			915,822
Deduct total charges, ...			22,931,721
Total Net Produce,..			21,978,364
Deficit, ...			953,357

A minute account of the revenues and charges follows which cannot be condensed further than above. It is stated however under the military expenditure that Her Majesty's troops cost for pay, allowances, commissariat and contingent charges.

Bengal, ...	£773,318
Madras, ...	96,266
Bombay, ...	233,979
Sind, ...	1,675
	1,102,168*

On 30th April, 1856, the amount of debt charged on the revenues of India was:—

Registered Debt, ...	£44,028,592
Treasury Notes, ...	967,711
Temporary Loans, ...	219,656
Deposits, ...	5,267,410
Total, ...	50,483,369
Bond debt, ...	3,894,400
Total, ...	54,377,769

The amount of the security fund of the stock of the East India Company was on 12th April, 1858, £4,037,429. The balances in the Indian Treasuries were :—

1850, ...	£11,656,157
1851, ...	11,837,905
1852, ...	13,670,697
1853, ...	14,127,314
1854, ...	13,188,244
1855, ...	9,534,235
1856, ...	12,043,334
1857, ...	12,727,464

The cash balance at home was on 30th April :—

1851, ...	£3,753,052
1852, ...	3,417,942
1853, ...	3,246,316
1854, ...	3,305,937
1855, ...	5,688,635
1856, ...	4,392,998
1857, ...	4,203,709

Another Parliamentary Paper dated 9th April, 1858, contains all the notifications inviting loans issued between 1834 and 1857. They are summarised in the following table :—

* There must be items excluded from this account. There were thirty Regiments in India, and according to the returns presented in 1853, a European Regiment costs £55,000.

ACCOUNTS of the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, as it stood on the 1st May, 1834, and at the date of the last Accounts received; showing separately the Amount of each LOAN, and the Rate of Interest borne by the same; and of all Sums received, and of all Sums paid off in respect of such Loans; and also of all Sums transferred from one Loan to another, during the Period above referred to, converted into Sterling Money, at the fixed rate of 1*s* 10½*d* per Company's Rupee.

	Amount of Debt on the 1st May, 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Debts subsequent to 1st May, 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Paid off.		Amount subject to Discharge, unclaimed, not bearing Interest.	Amount of Debt on the 1st May, 1856.
					By Cash.	By Transfers to other Loans.		
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough, ...	1,851	10 per cent.	...	...	1,136	...	...	715
Madras Permanent Loan, ..	14,437	8 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	14,437
Remittable Debt, 30th June, 1822, ...	7,474,210	6 per cent.	...	...	4,401,256	3,072,954	..	...
Loan from the King of Oude, ...	563,909	,,	...	...	225,731	...	...	3,38.178
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum, ...	607,927	,,	...	...	153,936	453,991	..	...
Madras Notes under Advertisement, 1st May, 1811,... ...	85,018	,,	...	...	85,018	...	...	...
,, Permanent Loan, ...	10,137	,,	...	...	2,590	...	...	7,547
Loan of the 31st March, 1823,...	4,691,920	5 per cent.	...	...	2.450,508	2,237,494	3,918	...
,, of 1825-26, ...	7,840,080	,,	...	...	2,347,857	7,138,114	36.414	...
,, of 1829-30, ...	1,697,680	,,	...	...			15,375	...
,, from the King of Oude, ...	1,553,965	,,	...	...	22,500	368,965	...	1,162, 500
,, from individuals, ...	28,515	,,	...	...	24,015	...	...	4,500
,, from Mabaruck Ool Nissa Begum....	1,627	4 per cent.	...	...	1,627	...	...	...
,, of 1824-25,...	123,110	,,	...	...	...	13,830	...	109,280

	Amount of Debt on the 1st May, 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Debts subsequent to 1st May, 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Paid off. By Cash.	Amount Paid off. By Transfers to other Loans.	Amount subject to Discharge, unclaimed, not bearing Interest.	Amount of Debt on the 1st May, 1856
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Loan of 1828-29, ...	52,120	4 per cent.	...	...	...	5,620	...	46,500
„ of 1832-33, ...	5,104,850	„	1,511,982	...	...	...	...	6,613,832
„ from the King of Oude, ...	315,769	„	159,375	...	315,769	...	...	159,375
„ Charity Fund, ...	28,706	„	...	...	581	...	...	28,125
Transfer Loan, ...	...	...	3,226,601	5 per cent	652,068	2,574,533	...	...
Loan of 30th June, 1841, ...	...	...	13,027,603	„	1,391,766	11,612,513	23,324	...
Public Works Loan of 31st March, 1855, ...	...	...	2,577,141	„	...	...	...	2,577,141
Loan of 31st March, 1836, ...	...	...	5,019,725	4 per cent.	...	...	...	5,019,725
„ of 1st February, 1843, ...	...	...	13,225,961	„	...	...	...	13,225,961
„ of 30th June, 1854, ...	...	...	11,612,513	„	...	...	...	11,612,513
Transfer Loan, ...	...	...	2,574,533	„	...	...	...	2,574,533
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum, ...	...	...	453,991	„	3,128	450,863	...	...
Loan of 28th February, 1854, ...	...	...	99,825	3½ per cent	...	...	...	99,825
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum, ...	...	...	450,863	...	19,958	...	...	430,905
Total Registered Debt, £.	30,195,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	£. 44,028,592
Temporary Loans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,656
Treasury Notes, ...	599,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	967,711
Deposits, including the Carnatic and other Funds, ...	4,667,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	£. 5,267,410
Total Indian Debt at Interest, £.	35,163,483							50,483,369

Note.—The undermentioned Loans have been opened since 1st May, 1856 :—

		£.
Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan, opened 30th August, 1856, closed 16th January, 1857. Subscriptions in Cash,		368,127
Five per cent. Loan, opened 16th January, 1857. Subscriptions in cash to 20th February, 1858,	£. 3,788,788	
„ „ „ in paper of the Three-and-a-half, Four, and Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loans ditto	1,877,959	£ 5,666,747

A third paper gives the liabilities of the East India Company in the nature of guaranteed interest to Railways, and on funds, &c. The total on Railways is:—

At 4½ per cent., ...	£833,235
At 4¼ per cent., ...	905,985
At 5 per cent., ...	14,234,364
Total on Railways, ...	16,073,584

The liabilities for funds amounted in 1855-56, to Rs. 18,05,316. The amount bestowed in charitable subscriptions was Rs.1,13,760.

Note —A paper presented by Mr. Hendriks to the Statistical Society contains the statistical history of the Indian revenue from all sources between 1792 and 1852 a period of sixty years. The annexed tables summarise the facts:—

Branches of Revenue.	Five Years, 1792-3 to 1796-7.		Five Years, 1797-8 to 1801-2		Five Years. 1802-3 to 1806-7	
	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.
	Mlns. £	Per Cent.	Mlns. £	Per Cent.	Mlns. £	Per Cent.
1. Land. .. .	4·068	50 33	4·126	42·02	4·582	31·99
5. Salt, ...	1·207	14 93	1·188	12 10	1 589	11·09
6. Opium, .	0 264	3 27	0 312	3·18	0·579	4 04
7. Post Office,	0 028	·35	0·042	·43	0·018	·34
8. Stamps, ..	...	...	0 030	·30	0 062	·43
9 Customs, ...	0·192	2 38	0 304	3 10	0·596	4·16
10. Mint, ...	0·008	·10	0·008	·08	0·012	·08
12 Miscellaneous, ...	2·315	28 64	3·809	38·79	6 857	47·37
Total Avg. Revenue, ...	8 082	100·	9·819	100·	14 325	100·
,, Avg. Charges, ...	6 900	85·4	10 197	103·8	15 554	108·6
Average Indian Surplus, ...	1·182	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian Deficiency,. .	...	...	·378	...	1·229	...

Branches of Revenue.	Five Years, 1807-8 to 1811-12.		Five Years, 1812-13 to 1816-17.		Five Years, 1817-18 to 1821-2.	
	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.
	Mlns. £.	Per Cent.	Mlns. £.	Per Cent.	Mlns. £.	per Cent.
1. Land, ...	5·078	31·68	9·018	52 33	13·268	66·17
5. Salt, ...	1·785	11·14	1·882	10·92	2·256	11·25
6. Opium, ...	0·767	4·79	0·958	5·56	1·090	5·44
7. Post Office, .	0·058	·36	0·071	·42	0·085	·42
8. Stamps, ...	0·067	·42	0·122	·72	0.234	1.17
9. Customs, ...	0·807	5·04	1·159	6·68	1·667	8.32
10. Mint, ..	0.013	·08	0·035	·21	0·057	·29
12. Miscellaneous, ...	7·452	46·49	3·990	23·16	1·392	6 94
Total Avg. Revenue,	16·027	100·	17·235	100·	20·044	100·
,, Avg. Charges,	14·782	92·4	15·490	89·9	19·609	97.8
Avg. Indian Surplus, ..	1·245	..	1·745		·435	.

	Five Years, 1822-3 to 1826-7.		Five Years, 1827-8 to 1831-2.		Five Years, 1832-3 to 1836 7.	
1. Land, ...	13·567	61·83	13·112	60·90	11·942	57·00
2. Sayer, ...	..	..	..		0 149	·73
3. Excise, ...	.			...	0·004	·02
4. Moturpha, ...	.		.	.	0·019	·09
5. Salt, ...	2 603	11 87	2·590	12 03	2·036	9·72
6. Opium, . .	1·641	7·47	1·747	8·12	1·677	8·00
7. Post Office, ..	0·118	·54	0·124	·58	0·120	·57
8. Stamps, ...	0·329	1·50	0·381	1·77	0·356	1·70
9. Customs, ...	1·663	7·58	1·747	8·12	1·506	7·19
10. Mint, ...	0·035	·16	0·037	·17	0·066	·31
11. Tobacco, ...	...	..	...	.	0·015	·07
12. Miscellaneous, ..	1.986	9.05	1·789	8·31	3·059	14·60
Total Avg. Revenue,	21·942	100·	21·527	100·	20·949	100·
,, Avg. Charges,	22·184	101·1	20·724	96·3	16·896	80·7
Avg. Indian Surplus,	...	...	·803	...	4·053	...
,, Indian Deficiency, ...	·242	..	..	...	...	...

Branches of Revenue.	Five years, 1837-8 to 1841-2.		Five Years, 1842-3 to 1846-7.		Five Years, 1847-8 to 1851-2.	
	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Tota l Revenue.	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.
	Mlns. £.	Per Cent.	Mlns. £.	Per cent.	Mlns. £.	Per Cent.
1. Land, ...	12·380	59·05	13·432	55·85	14·947	56·06
2. Sayer, . ..	0·725	3·46	0 824	3.43	1·038	3.89
3. Excise, ...	0·023	·11	0·028	·12	0·028	·10
4. Moturpha, . .	0·103	·49	0·112	·47	0·116	·43
5. Salt, ...	2·593	12·37	2·798	11·65	2·438	9·14
6. Opium, ...	1·547	7·38	2·965	12·33	3·840	14·50
7. Post Office, ..	0·146	·70	0·180	·75	0.189	·70
8. Stamps, ...	0·424	2·02	0·441	1·83	0 470	1·75
9. Customs, ...	1·418	6·76	1·449	6·02	1·439	5·40
10. Mint, ...	0·090	·43	0·092	·38	0.086	·31
11. Tobacco, . .	0·081	·39	0·089	·37	0.088	.32
12. Miscellaneous, .	1 434	6·84	1·636	6·80	1·977	7.40
Total Avg. Revenue,	20·964	100·	24·046.	100·	26·656	100·
,, Avg. Charges,	19 301	92·1	22·338	92·9	24.113	90.5
Average Indian Surplus, ...	1·663	...	1·708	...	2·543	...

Branches of Revenue.	Five Years, 1852-53 to 1856-57.		
	Average *Annual* Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.	Ratio of each Branch to Total Revenue.
	Mlns. £.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1. Land, ...	16.183	55·40	53·93
2. Sayer, . . .	1·182	4·05	·45
3. Excise, ...	0·037	·13	·44
4. Moturpha, ...	0·112	·38	·54
5. Salt, ...	2·677	9·17	11·26
6. Opium, ...	4.943	16·91	7·85
7. Post Office, ...	0·211	·73	·55
8. Stamps, ...	0·529	1·81	1·32
9. Customs, ...	1·611	5·52	6·29
10. Mint, ...	0·131	·45	·24
11. Tobacco, ...	0·018	·06	·12
12. Miscellaneous, ...	1.575	5·39	17·01
Total Average Revenue, ...	29·209	100·00	100·00
,, ,, Charges, ...	27·093	92·75	93·89
Average Indian Surplus, ...	2·116	...	...
,, ,, Deficiency, ...	...	...	...

The total revenue received therefore in sixty-four years has been £1,224,917,000. The total Indian charges have been £1,148,812,000. The surplus therefore during that period has been £76,105,000. The home charges however and the debt in that period amount to £130,504,000 and reduce the Indian surplus to a deficiency of £54,399,000 being the amount of the debt in India and at home.

JAILS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For the year 1856.

The report was submitted to the Medical Board on the 25th October, 1857 and published in 1858. "The total deaths, on a daily average of 5,988 convicts, in all the jails, in 1856, was 279; in the former year it was 318 on an average strength of 6,363 convicts, it appears that, during the whole year, there were only 20 deaths from cholera among all classes of prisoners, against an average of 102 for each of the 10 preceding years. Of deaths from fever also only 24 occurred, the average for 10 years preceding being 30. There were 31 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, the deaths were above the average, being as 21 and 10 to a former average of about 15 and 7½; of deaths from atrophy and dropsy too, the average has exceeded, being 93 against 74·7 for former years—no fewer than 31 of these occurred in the three jails of Salem, Combaconum and Coimbatore.

"Compared with the result of the ten years ending December, 1853 the present returns exhibit a very marked diminution of mortality. Amongst all classes of prisoners the ratio of deaths per thousand on average strength has been only 49 in place of 61; and amongst the convicted alone, the decrease in mortality has been even more marked, or as 46 to 61; and on the *aggregate* strength amongst this class (convicted) a remarkable contrast will be observed as 17 to 40 per thousand; a greater number of admissions appear in the present returns, but evidently the diseases have been milder in their nature, for the ratio of mortality to sick treated is under the average of former years by 1·7 per cent.; the increase of sickness has been 11 per cent. (or 116 to 105) above the average.

"This diminution of mortality may be fairly attributed, in some degree at any rate, to the great improvements that have been effected of late years in the jails, in the way of increased extent of accommodation and better ventilation, in the clothing and diet of the prisoners, and greater attention to cleanliness,

&c., and it may be expected, that when all the improvements frequently recommended by the Board have been fully carried into effect, that the mortality will be diminished to a much greater extent.

"The ratios of sick to strength, of deaths to strength, and of deaths to sick treated amongst the convicted class of prisoners, waiting for trial, and civil debtors, on the aggregate and average strength for 10 years; and also amongst the entire body of prisoners for the same period are as follows:—

	Convicted.		Untried.		Civil debtors.		3 Classes.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
Ratio of Sick to Strength,	72.8	112.4	5 5	48.6	7.1	24 6	49.1	105,08
„ of deaths to Strength,	4 002	6 1	0.6	5.7	1.6	5.6	2.8	6.1
„ to Sick,	5.4		11.8		22.8		5 8	

Hitherto, as noticed by the Board in several of their more recent reports on the jails, the average strength only has been kept in view in preparing the returns of sickness, which has given very erroneous results, actually more than doubling the rate of sickness and mortality; this is seen more especially amongst the class of prisoners 'waiting for trial.' During the ten years, the aggregate strength amounts to 43,922, amongst which number the admissions have been 2,425 with 288 deaths, or 5·5 per cent. of sick, and 0·6 of deaths to strength. The average strength of this body of prisoners during the ten years is calculated to have been only 4,984, which on the same amount of sickness and casualties gives 48 per cent. of sick, and 5·7 of deaths to strength, eight and nine times respectively above the actual ratio of disease and mortality."

With regard to the Board's remark on the mode in which the sickness and mortality has hitherto been calculated, in relation to the average strength, leading to false conclusions, Mr. Rohde, Inspector of Prisons observes:—"I cannot but think that the Board are mistaken in their figures, 43,922 is stated to be the aggregate strength of prisoners waiting for trial during the 10 years, meaning I suppose the aggregate number of prisoners committed during that period; taking any year, say 1851 or

1852, the numbers exceeded 7,400 in each year. Again a great many of these are only one or two days 'under trial,' possibly not as many hours, no useful deduction can therefore be drawn from this statement, even if it were correct. The average strength is the only consideration in my opinion worth notice and that shews that the mortality is, as stated by the Board, 5·7 per cent. The other return would merely shew that of 43,922 persons incarcerated, 288 or 0·6 per cent. died while waiting trial, but within what time cannot be stated. I observe that of the 288 who died while under trial, 93 died of cholera and 41 from small-pox: of the small-pox deaths 30 were in Calicut jail, and of the cholera deaths, 19 in Madura, 16 in Coimbatore, 13 in Salem, and 15 in Cuddapah, more than two-thirds from only four jails, out of 32 jails."

The Inspector of Prisons also remarks on the disproportionate mortality among prisoners within a few months of their incarceration. He says "I have on a former occasion shewn that something is due to the larger numbers of persons within a few months in prison and who, thus, are subjected to any ill effect the prison may have on them, but I suspect that very many arrive in a state of chronic sickness. I was much struck with this a few weeks ago when visiting the jail of Coimbatore; of a party of recently arrived prisoners not one was free from scurvy, such men either recover or die within a year of their imprisonment and the survivors are placed in the position most favorable to health; restrained from excesses, well lodged, well clothed, well fed, with moderate labour and their health closely attended to."

The Mangalore jail is unhealthy and Mr. Rohde states that he is utterly unable to find any cause for its insalubrity.

The following table shews:—

The number of Admissions and Deaths in each gang of Prisoners, from 1849 *to* 1855, *contrasted with the results of* 1856.

		Strength of Gangs.	Admissions.	Treated.	Died.	Cholera.		Per centage of			
						Admitted.	Died.	Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to treated.	Deaths to Strength excluding cholera.
From 1849 to 1855,	Guindy, ...	1,007¼	1,080	1,108	56	40	28	107·2	5·5	5·05	2·7
	Paumbum, ...	1,147½	3,607	3,662	25	...	...	314·4	2 1	0·6	2·1
	Moonchoultry,	434¼	1,387	1,425	28	13	6	319·5	6·4	1·2	5·06
For 1856,	Guindy, ...	111	101	108	...	...	...	90·9	...	..	...
	Paumbum, ...	128	307	318	3	..	...	239·8	2·3	0 9	2·3
	Moonchoultry,	51	276	280	5	....	...	541·1	9·8	1·7	9·8

With regard to these returns the report observes that the ailments have been for the most part trivial. The nature of the work at Paumbum leads to a good deal of exposure hence the frequency of fever. Of the sick at Moonchoultry 276 in number no fewer than 131 are under the head of fever.

The following is an abstract return of the sick of the prisoners in the jails:—

Abstract Return of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails.

Average Numerical Strength		Fevers.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases of Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
			Eruptive Fevers.		Diseases.															
6,815.	Remained 31st December, 1855, ...	56	5	11	2	..	48	12		9	8	6	38	18	4	2	8	19	247	285
	Admitted since, ...	2,019	90	150	163	15	1,705	89	57	185	399	103	1,296	456	409	106	181	512	7,938	
	Discharged, ...	2,016	62	153	146	14	1,603	81	35	136	388	103	1,302	453	400	105	184	442	7,623	
	Died, ...	24	32	...	15	..	111	13	20	47	3	..	1	2		1	...	63	332	
	Remaining 31st December, 1856.	35	1	8	7	1	39	7	2	11	16	6	31	10	13	2	5	26	229	

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Parliamentary Papers.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper dated 19th April, 1858 contains a full account of the extent and expenditure of the Indian Navy. The Navy comprises 15 steamers, two of which are of 1,800 tons, two of 1,450, four above 1000, two above 900, and five between 846 and 522. There are besides ten steamers built in India for the Indus flotilla, and nine sailing vessels, one the *Acbar* of 1,202 tons. The steamers are armed with 68-pounders, except two which carry 32-pounders, and one which carries a 12-pounder howitzer. The sailing vessels are armed with 32-pounders. The Bengal Marine directed by orders dated 7th January, to be incorporated with the Indian Navy, contains nine smaller steamers only one of which is above 500 tons. Three little sailing vessels are also employed in surveying. The Navy* contains:—

Number of Officers.	DESIGNATION.	Pay and Allowances per Month.
		Rupees.
1	Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, ...	2,500
8	Captains of a first-rate ship, ...	900
	,, second-rate ditto, ...	800
16	Commanders of a second-rate ship, ...	700
	,, third-rate ditto, ...	600
	,, fourth-rate ditto, ...	500
68	Lieutenants, the first 15 on the list, ...	150
	,, the remainder, ...	120
110	Mates under three years' standing, ...	80
	,, above ,, ditto, ...	100
	Midshipmen ,, ,, ...	50
20	Pursers of a first-rate ship, ...	300
	,, second-rate ditto, ...	270
	,, third-rate ditto, ...	250
	,, fourth-rate ditto,...	220
21	Captain's clerks,...	50
33	Acting masters, ...	150
25	Second masters, ...	100
Total, 305		

* The total cost of the Indian Navy though not given here appears from another Parliamentary return to be £650,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Parliamentary Papers.

A RETURN to the House of Commons dated 8th December, 1857, contains an account of the public works in India for 1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56. The total amounts expended were:—

	1853-54.	1854-55.
Salaries, ...	Rs. 41,52,642	Rs. 40,20,537
Repairs, ...	64,34,910	54,54,948
New Works, ...	1,51,08,950	2,14,01,049
Land rented or bought,	4,30,888	2,81,992
Total,	Rs. 2,61,27,390	Rs. 3,11,58,526

The amount sanctioned for 1855-56 was Rs. 2,47,48,219, and the amount likely to be expended in 1856-57 was Rs. 2,20,15,420. Of this sum there would be spent in

Bengal, ...	Rs. 39,61,334
Madras, ...	55,17,929
Bombay, ...	34,65,548
N. W. Provinces, ...	35,17,011
Punjab, ...	42,25,285
Straits, ...	70,593
Pegu, ...	8,68,870
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces,	3,07,926
Hydrabad, ...	50,524
Total, ...	Rs. 2,20,15,420

In 1854-55 the latest year for which the special destination of the money is supplied, the sums expended were thus distributed:—

Churches, Public Offices, Jails, and Miscellaneous Buildings and Works, ...	Rs. 39,21,254
Embankments, ...	6,37,500
Roads and Bridges, ...	76,55,126
Lighthouses, Harbours, and Dockyards, ...	1,42,042
Inland Navigation, ...	2,80,000
Irrigation Works, ...	96,05,721
Railroads, ...	2,27,800
Electric Telegraph, ...	6,02,800
Military, ...	77,12,761
Unclassified,..	3,73,522
Total, ...	Rs. 3,11,58,526

SURVEY OPERATIONS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

From 1st October, 1856 to 30*th September,* 1857.

On 26th May, 1858 the Board of Revenue submit to the Government of Bengal a resumé of the operations of the Survey for the year ending 30th September, 1857. In 1st Division Mr. Pemberton with 7 European Assistants, and 41 Ameens surveyed 1180¾ square miles in Rungpore at a cost of Rs. 23-14-8 a mile and the work was pronounced by the Surveyor General exceedingly good. Major Thuillier suggests that a topographical survey should be made by this party of Cooch Behar if no political objections exist. The non-professional operations were conducted by Mr. Morris with a covenanted Assistant and 3 Deputy Collectors over an area of 2,400 square miles covering the whole remainder of the district except a bit of jungle in the North. Property was found little intermixed and "of 340 boundary disputes, 254 were disposed of during the year; and of 197 appeals to the Superintendent, 171 were disposed of, the decisions of the Deputy Collectors in 114 cases being upheld, and reversed in only 15. The files of *izad* and *adumnishan* cases, or cases relating to surplus and missing lands, and of miscellaneous cases, on the other hand, were heavy at the close of the year." Some progress was made in clearing up the arrears of Registers, but they are still heavy, particularly in Bograh. The expenditure of the year is Rs. 68,665-8-1 or Rs. 28-10 on each square mile demarcated.

In the 2nd Division Major Smyth with 5 European Assistants and 36 Ameens surveyed 1097½ square miles in Manbhoom, Hooghly and Bancoorah. The expenditure was Rs. 36,002-12-3 yielding an average of Rs. 32-12-7. The maps are excellent In the demarcation branch there was a deficiency of agency, and only the remainder of Burdwan or 320 square miles was surveyed. "Four Peshkars and 40 Ameens deputed in the beginning of the season to the district of Dinageporc, re-inforced in February by one Peshkar and 10 Ameens, the whole under the orders of Deputy Collector Baboo Mohendernath Bose, prepared 1,339 villages in that district, comprised in 1,047 hulkahs, with an estimated area of 1,000 square miles. The plots internally demarcated in this area numbered 1,797. Of 482 boundary disputes met with, 459 were disposed of, and of 2,187 *izad* and *adumnishan* cases and 947 miscellaneous cases, 2,221 and 772 respectively were disposed of during the year. In 141 boundary cases, the decisions of the Deputy Collectors were appealed to the Collector of Burdwan, who disposed of 96, confirming the decisions in 77, and reversing

them in eight instances." No attempt has been made to compile the registers of Burdwan, property being so much interlaced that the Survey must be completed first, and in Bancoorah less has been accomplished than the Board expected. "The cost of this branch aggregated Rupees 45,166-1-5, including the expense of an extra establishment defrayed from the savings, giving a mileage rate of Rupees 34-3-5 nearly, or Rupees 1-10-4 more than in the previous year."

In the 3rd Division Mr. Wyatt and when his health failed Mr. Swiney with 6 Europeans and 32 native Surveyors surveyed 1491⅛ square miles. The cost was Rs. 34,662-14-4 or 23-3-10 a mile. The maps are pretty good, but on account of the great interlacing of boundaries are in arrears. Mr. Muspratt with 4 Deputy Collectors demarcated an area of 1596 square miles. "The boundary disputes in this Division have again risen to the unprecedentedly large number of 3,543, of which 2,799 appertained to the season's demarcations, nearly two-thirds of the whole number occurring in the circuit of one Deputy Collector, Baboo Joy Chunder Mojoomdar. The number decided was 2,941; 2,114 of these being decided on their merits, 13 by arbitration, and the remainder being either compromised or struck off. Of the 602 cases pending at the close of the year, 431 have since been decided." No progress has been made in the registry work. The cost of demarcation was Rs. 47-7-1 per square mile.

In the 4th Division Capt. Gastrell with 7 European and 1 Native Assistant and 34 Ameens surveyed 1668½ square miles at a cost of Rs. 36,819-13 11¼ or Rs. 22-1-1 per square mile. Mr. Watson with a covenanted Assistant, two native Deputy Collectors, 10 Peshkars and 100 Ameens demarcated 1100 square miles. "The boundary disputes, and *izads* and *adumnishan* cases in this Division were comparatively few; but the miscellaneous cases were far more numerous than in any other Division, and the number of maps to be copied greater. The whole of these last, however, had been cleared off. The arrear of miscellaneous cases is ascribed to Mr. Watson's illness in September last for some weeks, during which the arrear accumulated. Of the 152 appeals disposed of, 117 were instituted during the year. In 88 cases, the decisions were affirmed, and reversed in one only, the rest being either remanded or removed from the file. In 50 cases, the decisions of the Superintendent, and in six cases, of the Covenanted Assistant, were appealed to the Revenue Commissioner, who upheld Mr. Watson's decisions in 38 cases, and revised or modified them in three cases. All Mr. Waterfield's decisions were affirmed." The progress of the registry work is unimportant. The cost was Rs. 67,649-3-3

61-6-6 per square mile, the country being difficult and property excessively interlaced.

In the 5th Division Mr. O'Donnel with 6 European Assistants and 27 Native Surveyors surveyed 1227¾ square miles at a cost of Rs. 29,768-6-10 or Rs. 24-3-10 per square mile. The demarcation work is conducted by the Revenue Surveyor.

The following table shews the extent and cost of work done :—

Divisions.	Years.	Professional.			Non-Professional.		
		Area surveyed in square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
1st,	1855-56,	1,044¼	Rs. 31,252	29 12 3	1,700	Rs. 68,766	41 0 7
	1856-57,	1,480¾	,, 36,272	24 7 10	2,400	,, 68,665	28 10 0
	Difference,	+ 431¼	+ 5,020	— 5 4 5	+ 700	— 1,101	— 12 6 7
2nd,	1855-56,	1,573¾	Rs. 35,551	22 8 3	1,440	Rs. 46,902	32 9 1
	1856-57,	1,097¾	,, 37,099	33 12 7	1,000	,, 45,166	34 3 5
	Difference,	— 430¾	+ 1,543	+ 11 4 4	— 440	— 1,936	+ 1 10 4
3rd,	1855-56,	1,433⅝	Rs. 35,479	24 11 2	1,480	Rs. 61,499	41 9 0
	1856-57,	1,491⅛	,, 35,527	23 13 1	1,596	,, 66,143	41 7 1
	Difference,	+ 57½	+ 48	— 0 14 1	+ 116	+ 4,644	— 0 1 11
4th,	1855-56,	1,351¼	Rs. 33,493	24 12 5	1,900	Rs. 65,884	34 10 10
	1856-57,	1,668¾	,, 37,516	22 7 8	1,100	,, 67,542	61 6 6
	Difference,	+ 316¾	+ 4,018	— 2 4 9	— 800	+ 1,665	+ 26 11 8
5th,	1855-56,	789¼	Rs. 26,796	33 15 2	.....	Rs. 2,100	0 0 0
	1856-57,	1,227¾	,, 29,763	24 3 10	.....	,, 4,093	0 0 0
	Difference,	+ 438¾	+ 2,972	— 9 11 4	...	+ 1,993	0 0 0

All the Revenue Surveyors are commended and all the subordinates but three. The Board remark on individuals, discuss but without changing the extent of the establishment and doubt the success of the plan by which professional and non-professional Survey is combined. They criticise certain modes of comparison suggested by Major Smyth and suggest the following :—

2ND DIVISION.		Boundary disputes.	Izad and adumnishun cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Mehalwar plots.	Area demarcated.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.	Area surveyed.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
2½ years under single system.	1852-53 (whole)	753	1,288	2,202	28,138	1,500	60,533	40 5 7	824	29,920	35 0 11
	1853-54 (whole)	932	1,502	1,154	9,118	910	53,380	58 10 6	1,220	30,097	23 12 3
	1854-55 (half)	695	275	845	20,293	950	27,780	29 3 10	480	15,372	31 3 0
Total, ...		2,380	3,065	4,201	57,549	3,360	1,41,693	42 2 9	2,524	75,389	29 13 11
2½ years under combined system.	1854-55 (half)	695	275	845	20,293	950	27,780	29 3 10	480	15,372	31 3 0
	1855-56 (whole)	731	952	1,610	1,08,150	1,440	46,902	32 9 1	1,579	35,550	22 8 3
	1856-57 (whole)	459	2,221	772	17,693	1,320	45,166	34 3 5	1,098	37,098	33 12 7
Total, ...		1,885	3,448	3,227	1,46,136	3,710	1,19,848	32 4 10	3,157	88,020	27 14 1
Difference, ...		— 495	+ 383	— 974	+ 88,587	+ 350	— 21,845	— 9 13 11	+ 633	+ 12,631	— 1 15 10

"This comparison is, the Board believe, as close an approximation to the truth as can be obtained. The boundary disputes and miscellaneous cases were fewer during the period of the experiment, but the cases of excess and missing lands were more numerous. The plots found in villages internally demarcated were greatly more numerous, and shows the work done, in respect of these villages, to have been two and a half times heavier. From 20 to 30,000 chakeran tenures had to be defined, which contributed to swell the number. The area demarcated was larger, and was executed at a smaller cost, making the average per square mile Rs. 9-13-11 less. The area surveyed was greater, but being accomplished at a higher cost, affected the average, and reduced it to only Re. 1-15-10 per square mile in favor of the combined system. The comparison is on the whole in favor of the combined system, but it is to be observed that the diminished expense in the non-professional branch is not more than is accounted for by the single item of saving in the salaries of the late Superintendent and his Assistant; and the larger area demarcated and surveyed is accounted for by the fact of the establishments being larger than in the first period." Therefore it is not proposed to continue the experiment.

In a letter dated the 31st March, 1858 Major Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor General submits the results given above, and considers the total outturn of the year most satisfactory. "The total out-turn of the past most successful season amounts to 44,58,055 British acres, or 6,965 square miles, which gives the average of 1,393 square miles to each of the five Divisions employed under the Government of Bengal. This area lies in the districts in 68 Pergunnahs or portions of Pergunnahs and Rivers, and is included in 235 main circuits, having 6415 villages surveyed in 6411 traverse or hulka circuits, averaging 695 acres, inclusive of Akyab. The total expenditure of the season is Company's Rupees 1,76,183-1-1¼ (one lakh, seventy-six thousand, one hundred and eight-three Rupees, one anna and one and a quarter pie) which sum includes the cost of the mchalawarec calculations of the Civil Branch of the Department to which the sum of Company's Rupees 3,505-2-0 (three thousand five hundred and five Rupees and two annas) in the aggregate, must be debited as usual. Deducting this item, therefore, the absolute cost of the professional survey is Company's Rupees 1,72,677-15-1¼, which reduces the average rate per square mile to Company's Rupees 24-12-5, and per traverse circuit to Company's Rupees 26-14-10." The Report contains also the detailed reports of the Superintendents upon which the abstract report of the Board is founded.

THE KING OF OUDE.

Parliamentary Papers.

THE papers to be summarised relate to the treaty of 1837, with Mohummud Alli Shah, the then King of Oude, and are dated at irregular intervals between 1837 and 1854. The papers were printed in March, 1858.

The first letter in the collection is from Colonel Low, the Resident at Lucknow, and bears date the 8th July, 1837. It announces the death of Nusuroodeen Hyder, the King of Oude and the elevation to the throne of Nusseerooddowlah, the next heir. General Low previous to the elevation of Nusseerooddowlah had invited him to the palace and obtained, as a condition of his advancement to the throne of his ancestors, a written agreement as to a new treaty. In a letter dated the 9th July, 1837, the Resident submitted a copy of the propositions assented to by the young King. The Begum was even then about to seize, by a coup de main, the throne for her adopted grandson, Moonna Jaun. The next letter refers merely to the outbreak in the capital consequent upon the attempt of the Begum. The letters of the 8th, 9th, and 10th were answered on the 18th July, 1837.

The Governor General recorded his sense of the judgment and promptitude displayed by General Low and regretted the loss of life sustained by the infatuated adherents of the Begum. But the Governor General observed, "the expediency of obtaining from His Majesty the signature,* previous agreement, binding himself to absolute submissiveness, is the only point on which he feels that difference of opinion may be entertained; and if, on the one hand, it may appear to secure the objects of Government and to be justified by precedent, on the other, it seems open to misrepresentation, and from the reliance which might be placed on the character and position of His Majesty, superfluous"

As the King was then in a very infirm state of health Lord Auckland requests Colonel Low, to state his opinion as to the character, disposition, and qualification of the persons or person who appear to possess the best claim to the succession.

On the 12th July, Colonel Low, asked his Lordship if he were willing to confirm certain titles on the King of Oude. The titles were confirmed.

The draft of a modified treaty was forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel Low, on the 20th July. The most important point of the modification is the clause admitting of the withdrawal of the British troops from the interior of Oude, their place to be supplied by an auxiliary force under the com-

* Deficient in original.

mand of British officers. The expense of such auxiliary force was not to exceed 20 lakhs and was to be paid by the King. The draft of the treaty is contained in this collection. Colonel Low in a letter dated the 28th July defends his proceedings with regard to Nusseerooddowlah. He says, " I had reason to believe that Nusseerooddowlah was a man of a highly respectable character, but he might at the same time, for anything I could know, be, as his father was (to our great inconvenience), an obstinate man ; he might also be surrounded after his accession to the throne by unwise advisers, and his education under his father might have given him notions as to the dignity of his station as King of Oude, which would have made him strongly adverse to enter, after his confirmation on the throne through his own right of inheritance, into some of those very stipulations in a new treaty, about which the British Government might be most solicitous ; and I felt that it would be equally wrong in me either to neglect the opportunity of taking any agreement from Nusseerooddowlah, or to run the risk of subsequently hampering my own Government by not wording the agreement in the most general terms ; because, if I had entered into details without specific instructions, I might very likely have omitted some points which might be deemed essential by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council."

At the same time the Resident at Lucknow protests against the terms of the new treaty as contained in the draft already forwarded. He observes, " that draft shows quite unexpectedly to me that it is the intention of the Government to demand concessions of a nature that would be very grating to the feelings of any native sovereign of respectable character, and which must be peculiarly painful to the mind of the present king, who wishes to be very economical in his expenses ; and who, to the best of my belief at least, knows by experience how to manage a country properly, and really wishes to govern his people with moderation and justice. In stating, however, that the proposed treaty will afflict the present king, I am alluding, in an especial degree, to that part of it which calls upon him to pay a very large sum of money annually for the maintenance of an army which is not to be under his own command, or even at his own disposal ; a heavy payment, in fact, which he must clearly perceive is more for our own purposes and interests than for his, or for the direct advantage of his subjects. In respect to the other parts of the proposed treaty ; I have already somewhat prepared the mind of the king, in answer to some questions which he put to me on the subject ; but for the payment of an army under our control I have no means of preparing him."

In the event of the death of the then king before the ratifica-

tion of the new treaty Colonel Low asks whether he is to take any agreement from his eldest son.

The foregoing letter was answered on the 7th August, 1837, and Lord Auckland made no attempt to defend his draft of a new treaty. In the interim the Governor General had addressed a letter to the Court of Directors dated the 5th August, 1837, in which he remarks:—"Your Honourable Committee will observe that we have deemed this a fit opportunity for proposing a modification of the existing treaty with the Oude State. That treaty contains no provision for the direct interference of the British Government in the event of gross and continued mal-administration, while by requiring the instant presence of a portion of the British troops in Oude, it is to be feared that much facility may have been afforded to oppression. A proposition has, as your Honourable Committee will observe, been made, that a portion of the present numerous and disorderly Oude troops shall be disciplined by British officers."

On the 30th July, General Low writes that he considers it an imperative public duty to refer again to the Government before presenting the draft of the new treaty to the king of Oude. He thought that treaty must in any shape, be unpalatable and narrated the following anecdote in confirmation of his news:—"In a short conversation which I had with the king on the subject of the treaty on the 18th instant, I stated (in answer to a question from him) that in my opinion the Governor-General would naturally have great confidence in him, yet that the paramount state must, as a public duty, and in conformity with orders from England, look forward to possible future times, when there might not be so experienced or wise a man on the throne, and that therefore, 'to secure comfort and justice to the people of Oude,' my Government would, I thought, insist upon the right of sending our own European officers to superintend districts, if the people should unhappily be oppressed; and that there might be other objects also provided for in the new treaty of which I was ignorant. The idea of such new rights being ordered in his time, so hurt the old man's feelings, that it had an immediate effect on his disease, by producing an instant attack of spasms in the toes of both his feet, which put him to much pain at the time, and from which he did not entirely recover for 24 hours. I left him soon on that day in consequence of the pain he was suffering, after having soothed him to the best of my power, by saying that I felt every confidence that he would manage so well, that we should never have a desire to carry any harsh measures into effect in his reign. He said he would act up to our advice in every particular, 'So help him God.' I then took my leave, and visited him again on the 22d instant, when

he communicated to me in a more cheerful manner many of his plans about reductions of troops, and revenue assessment, &c. He expressed his anxious hope and trust he would always be treated with kindness in his old age by the Governor-General, and again declared that the country should be managed in every respect according to his Lordship's wishes."

Further, Colonel Low mentions that the Nawab Saadut Ali Khan, was compelled by the British Government against his most urgent remonstrances to surrender nearly two-thirds of his kingdom expressly for the purpose of our keeping up a sufficient army for the protection of the Kings and Kingdom of Oude against internal and external foes. Oude territory estimated in the 1st article of the treaty of 1801, at the yearly revenue of no less than one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees was taken possession of in perpetual by the British Government. Article 2 of that treaty solemnly declares that the King of Oude is released from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops, which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude and its dependencies. "The extreme measure of the British Government thus compelling an ally, who owed them at the time no tribute or subsidy, to surrender to them in perpetual sovereignty nearly two-thirds of his kingdom, caused much discussion and much censure even among the European part of the public. Now, if in addition to that extreme act, and that enormous acquisition of territory yielding now to the Company a revenue of upwards of two crores of rupees, and if, notwithstanding our solemn treaty then made, 'releasing' the 'ruler of Oude' from the obligation of 'defraying the expenses of any additional troops which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude,' we still should call upon him for a further subsidy, by the annual payment of twenty lacs of rupees for more troops, Colonel Low remarks, I do really and seriously conceive that the confidence of our native allies in the sacredness of British adherence to treaties would be much shaken, and that what would be gained in money or military strength would be greatly overbalanced by the loss of much of that high national reputation which the British power in India so happily enjoys; unless, indeed, the Government of India will pause a little, and wait till there shall be either some necessity, or, at least, some more manifest expediency for the adoption of such a measure than exists at the present moment."

Moreover it was formerly agreed that not one rupee of the revenues of Oude ought to be appropriated by the British Government beyond the expenses of managing the territory, if we should conceive it necessary to undertake its management by British Officers. But the most urgent reason against the en-

forcement of the new treaty was the belief of Colonel Low that the demand of 20 lakhs annually would bring about the most serious distress.

To this letter an answer was written by Lord Auckland on the 7th August, 1837. The Secretary to Government was instructed to observe that the proposed draft was not one "which the king is to be led to execute by any exercise of coercion. It contains provisions which are thought, after full experience of the operation of the existing treaty, the best calculated to secure and reconcile the rights and interests both of the British and Oude Governments. It is deemed expedient and just to bring forward, on the part of the British Government, those provisions for discussion in the most distinct manner. It is hoped that the king will be satisfied of their propriety and advantage, and will give his assent to them."

With reference to the treaty of 1801 it is remarked:—"It is the essential spirit and object of the treaty of 1801 that the internal administration of the Oude country should, in its ordinary course and operations, be conducted in conformity to the counsels of the British Government, and that there should be an entire extinction of the military power of the Oude sovereign. The most positive right of interference is established by the express terms of the treaty, and it is obvious that the British Government could not engage to be solely capable and bound to suppress all internal insurrection, without exercising an effectual and complete superintendence and direction over the acts of the native administration. The military force to be maintained by the Oude State is most narrowly limited to an amount wholly insufficient for the independent preservation of tranquillity and the ordinary government of the country. Thus, in a strict execution of the treaty, the King of Oude would be placed in a situation of real dependence, little consistent with his dignity and comfort.

"That what has been stated is the true spirit and interest of the engagement of 1801, and was so at the time avowed and understood, is placed beyond doubt by the explicit declarations of the statesman by whom the treaty was framed, in his comments on it both to the Home Government and to the Nuwaub Wuzeer himself.

"If, after the full discussions with him, in which it will be your duty to explain and enforce the views of your Government, the king should still decidedly prefer to revert to an exact performance of the stipulations of 1801, His Lordship in Council, without reserve, admits his right to do so. In that case it will be proper to propose to expunge all the articles of the draft, excepting the 6th, 7th, and 8th, which do but provide a declared

remedy for the infraction, on the part of the king, of an essential part of those stipulations, and to add a further article, binding the king, after a definite reasonable period, say 12 months, to reduce his military establishment to the limit specified in Article 3 of the treaty of 1801 ; and in the event of his at any time desiring, with the consent of the British Government, to increase his military establishment beyond that standard, then to have such a portion of them raised, and commanded by British officers, with effectual security for their pay, as the British Government shall deem proper."

On this Mr. Ross minutes " I cannot bring myself to assent to the justice or to the necessity of requiring the present king to accede to a modification of that treaty." The Hon'ble Mr. Shakespear minutes :—" It does not appear to me to be practicable to require the king to entertain additional troops without cancelling the second article of the treaty of 1801, which specifically declares that ' His Excellency is relieved from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude.' "

On these minutes Lord Auckland observes :—" Nothing is to be insisted on or required from the king but an adherence to the provisions of the treaty of 1801 ; and even this demand is to be made with every possible consideration for his present circumstances and difficulties. All else is to be matter of fair discussion and voluntary negotiation. I had attempted to state this strongly in the draft, and I have now again carefully revised its expressions, so as to avoid all semblance of compulsion in the tenor of the communication prescribed to Colonel Low.

" Surely, in offering to relax the restrictions imposed by the treaty of 1801 in a point so essential as that of the king's military establishment, we have the clearest right, and it is indeed a duty incumbent on us to provide for the essential maintenance of British supremacy."

Again on the 12th August, Mr. Ross states his objections to the instructions to the Resident at Lucknow to be that they declared the treaty of 1801 to be in full force. Had they declared that treaty cancelled in consequence of its infraction by the Oude Government then one of two courses would have been open to us " we might have assumed the Government of the Oude territories, and given to the people the benefit of an administration conducted by British officers ; or we might have required Nusseerooddowlah, as a condition of his accession to the throne being recognised, to agree to a new treaty, the terms of which might have been those of the modified treaty now proposed."

Mr. Shakespear also again declares his belief that it is quite impossible for the King voluntarily to consent to that part of

the treaty which provides for the maintenance of the auxiliary force.

All these minutes were forwarded to the Court of Directors in a letter dated the 11th September and on the 2nd October they were put in possession of a full report of the discussions held by the Resident at Lucknow with the Court of Oude under the instructions of the Supreme Government given on the 7th August, 1837.

Finally on the 11th September, General Low transmitted the new treaty with the Court of Oude signed and sealed, the King at the same time informing Lord Auckland that he would no longer allude to any unpleasant feelings which some of its provisions had caused to his mind. The 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty were as follows:—"In modification of Article 6 of the treaty above referred to, it is hereby provided that the King of Oude will take into his immediate and earnest consideration, in concert with the British Resident, the best means of remedying the existing defects in the police and in the judicial and revenue administrations of his dominions; and that if His Majesty should neglect to attend to the advice and counsel of the British Government or its local representative, and if (which God forbid) gross and systematic oppression, anarchy, and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail within the Oude dominions, such as seriously to endanger the public tranquillity, the British Government reserves to itself the right of appointing its own officers to the management of whatsoever portions of the Oude territory, either to a small or to a great extent, in which such misrule as that above alluded to may have occurred, for so long a period as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying all charges, to be paid into the king's treasury, and a true and faithful account rendered to His Majesty of the receipts, and expenditure of the territories so assumed.

"And it is hereby further agreed, that in case the Governor-General of India in Council should be compelled to resort to the exercise of the authority vested in him by Article 7 of this treaty, he will endeavour, as far as possible, to maintain (with such improvements as they may admit of) the native institutions and forms of administration within the assumed territories, so as to facilitate the restoration of those territories to the Sovereign of Oude when the proper period for such restoration shall arrive."

On the 11th April, 1858 the Court of Directors commenced to reply to the despatches we have noted to have been forwarded to them. They observe:—"The elevation to the throne of the legitimate heir, Nusseerooddowlah, uncle of the late king, must be ascribed solely to the intrepidity of the Resident; and we

heartily concur in the praises which you have bestowed upon him for that important service. But we are also compelled to agree with you in the disapproval of the execution of the written promise by which Nusseerooddowlah bound himself to sign any new treaty the Governor-General might dictate; such promise being in the nature of a preliminary condition, extorted from a prince from whom we had no right to demand any condition upon ascending his lawful throne.

"The assent of the King of Oude to this engagement, somewhat less stringent, as it appears, than that which was originally proposed to him by you, can be considered only as compulsory; and we perceive, in the correspondence of Lieutenant-Colonel Low, repeated proofs that the new sovereign regarded the principal articles of the compact as inflicting not only a pecuniary penalty upon his subjects, but a disgrace upon his crown and personal dignity.

"The objections made by the king to the treaty apply, first, to the reduction of the former military force, to the declared right of reorganising the civil government whenever and wherever found defective, and to the formation of an auxiliary force under the command of British officers, at an annual expense of 16 lacs of rupees chargeable upon the Oude revenues.

"As to the auxiliary force, and the consequent increase of pecuniary burdens upon the State of Oude for the avowed object of maintaining British authority, we consider that it is sufficient for the present occasion to say that we are happy to find the payments for the support of the auxiliary force are not to commence until after the expiration of 18 months from the 1st of September, 1837."

On the 10th April, 1838, the Secret Committee inform the Governor General that it is their wish, for reasons given in the despatch, that the King of Oude should be exonerated from the obligations of the treaty of the 11th September, 1837, to which his assent was most reluctantly given. They also affirm:—"Our policy, therefore, should be to preserve, as long as may be practicable, the existing native dynasties, and should the fall of them, or any one of them, from circumstances beyond our control, become inevitable, then to introduce such a system of government as may interfere in the least possible way with the institutions of the people, and with the employment of natives of rank, under proper superintendence, in the administration of the country."

In reference to this despatch the Governor-General minutes at Simlah on the 2nd July, 1838 that he is taught by the despatches on the Oude treaty to look for disapprobation where he had confidently assured himself of encouragement and defends

his views. In reply the Secret Committee inform the Governor General that their views have not changed.

On the 9th February, 1839 the President in Council thinks fit again to call the attention of the Court of Directors to the importance of strengthening the military position of the Government of India and previously on the 13th December, 1838 the Governor-General examines into the principle of the policy by which he is to be guided in any future attempt to impose a military check upon the several native States and thinks that the King of Oude should not be acquainted with the abrogation of the treaty of 1837 until the Court have reconsidered the matter. Mr. Robertson agrees with these views.

Other minutes bearing date the 28th January, 1839 follow but need not be summarised here, for, the Secret Committee write on the 15th April, 1839:—"We cannot consent to any further modification of our orders in respect to the treaty with the King of Oude, beyond those announced to you in our letter of the 5th November, 1838, in regard to the temporary retention of the Oude auxiliary force at the expense of the British Government, and not as a charge upon the State of Oude.

"Our objection to the King of Oude being called upon to defray the expense of these troops was founded upon the fact that we were already bound by treaty to defend the State of Oude against internal and external enemies, in consideration of the cession to us of a large portion of territory; and though we do not object to the retention of the auxiliary troops as a portion of the British army, especially in the present crisis of affairs, when the demands upon your military resources have so much increased, we are decidedly of opinion that no delay should take place in announcing, in such manner as the Governor-General may think fit, to the King of Oude, the disallowance of the treaty of 11th September, 1837, and the restoration of our relations with the State of Oude to the footing on which they previously stood.

"You will receive every support from us in the measures that may be necessary in securing good government to the people of Oude, under the stipulations of the treaty of 1801, but we are disposed to place considerable reliance on the favourable disposition manifested by the king, and the judicious advice which will be tendered to him by the Resident under your orders."

Finally on the 8th July, 1839 Lord Auckland in obedience with the orders of the Court remitted the demand of sixteen lakhs made in the treaty of the 11th September, 1837.

On the 11th December, 1847 Lord Hardinge addressed a memorandum to the King of Oude advising with the rulers of the

Kingdom of Oude in accordance, expressly, with the stipulations of the treaty of 1801.

In 1854 the Supreme Government called the attention of the Court of Directors to the fact that the abrogated treaty of 1837 was inserted in a compilation of existing treaties printed by the Government of India in 1845. They observe:—"By the Governor-General's letter to the address of the Secret Committee, dated 15th July, 1839 (No. 21), your Honourable Court was informed of the nature of the communication that was made to the King of Oude, in consequence of your disallowance of the treaty. Its total abrogation was not announced. His Majesty was simply advised of the determination of the Government of India to relieve him from 'all that is onerous in the conditions respecting the force, and to defray the expense of the portion of it already organized from the British Treasury.'

"Lest, adverting to this circumstance, your Honourable Court should contemplate the revocation of your orders for the abrogation of the treaty of 1837, now that that instrument has been made public in the Parliamentary papers above alluded to as still in force, we think it proper to remind you that the view taken by your Honourable Court was publicly declared at the time, and that 'pledges' upon the non-ratification of the treaty were given to Parliament.

"It may be that, having regard to this fact, and to the practical disavowal of those articles which relate to the Oude auxiliary force, as well as to the lapse of 16 or 17 years from the date of these transactions, your Honourable Court will concur with us in considering it unadvisable on those grounds, as well as on grounds of general policy, to recal the instructions under which the treaty of 1837 was abrogated."

The Court of Directors in answer to this despatch and to the minute of Lord Dalhousie on the 14th August, 1854 to prove that the treaty of 1837 had no existence, remark:—"It is to be regretted that the treaty should have been included in the collection of treaties prepared at Calcutta in 1845, and presented to Parliament in 1853.

"Nevertheless, as it is impossible to recal or cancel the printed copies of these papers which have been issued, it is not obvious how the mistake can be rectified.

"We apprehend that the best course will be to take no step whatever, and to leave matters as they stand, until some practical question arises, which must be dealt with according to the circumstances of the time."

THE PRESS.

Parliamentary Papers.

A RETURN to the House of Commons, dated 26th March, contains the history of the connection of the East India Company with the Press. On 17th January, 1823, the Court addressed a letter to the Board of Control describing the history and position of the Press. In 1791, Mr. W. Duane was arrested by the Bengal Government for reflecting upon Colonel Canaple, Commandant of the Affairs of the French Nation. The Supreme Court affirmed the right of Government to deport, but the French Agent interceded, "but having afterwards published, in a paper called *The World*, of which he was Editor, a number of improper and intemperate articles, and particularly an inflammatory address to the army, he was again arrested and sent to Europe, in the end of 1794, and of this proceeding the Court of Directors highly approved." Several censures on Editors followed, and in 1799, the following rules were published:—"1st. Every Printer of a newspaper to print his name at the bottom of the paper. 2d. Every Editor and Proprietor of a paper to deliver in his name and place of abode to the Secretary to Government. 3d. No paper to be published on a Sunday. 4th. No paper to be published at all until it shall have been previously inspected by the Secretary to the Government, or by a person authorised by him for that purpose. 5th. The penalty for offending against any of the above regulations to be immediate embarkation for Europe." In 1801, it was proposed to establish a *Moniteur*. "The increase of private printing presses in India, unlicensed, however controlled, is an evil of the first magnitude in its consequences; of this, sufficient proof is to be found in their scandalous outrages from the year 1793 to 1798. Useless to literature and to the public, and dubiously profitable to the speculators, they serve only to maintain in needy indolence a few European adventurers, who are found unfit to engage in any creditable method of subsistence. The establishment of a press by the Supreme Government would effectually silence those which now exist, and would as certainly prevent the establishment of such in future." The plan dropped, and in 1801, the Editor of the *Calcutta Gazette* was prohibited publishing anything relating to the Army, unless it had previously appeared in the *Gazette*. "In 1811, the Proprietors of all the presses in Calcutta and its dependencies were directed to cause the names of the Printers to be affixed to all works, papers, advertisements, &c., printed at or issuing from those presses, on pain of incurring the displeasure of Government." In 1812, all

advertisements were ordered to be submitted to inspection. Advertisements for sale, purchase, hire, and notices in general were exempted from this order. In 1813, the following new rules were issued:—"1. That the proof sheets of all newspapers, including supplements, and all extra publications, be previously sent to the Chief Secretary for revision. 2. That all notices, hand-bills and other ephemeral publications, be in like manner previously transmitted for the Chief Secretary's revision. 3. That the titles of all original works proposed to be published, be also sent to the Chief Secretary for his information, who will thereupon either sanction the publication of them, or require the work itself for inspection, as may appear proper. 4. The rules established on the 13th May, 1799, and the 6th August, 1801, to be in full force and effect, except in so far as the same may be modified by the preceding instructions." Continual discussions took place between the Editors, Dr. Bryce in particular, and the censor, and in 1818, the censorship was abolished and the following new rules passed:—"The Editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads, *viz.*:—1. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honourable Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 2. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances. 3. The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India. 4. Private scandal and personal remarks on individuals tending to excite dissension in society." The Court submitted a despatch to the Board of Control ordering the censorship to be re-established, but the Board never returned the despatch. The orders abolishing the censorship were passed by Lord Hastings, who in answer to an address from the people of Madras said "my removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language; I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles, might have sufficed to make me break them. I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our

motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scrutiny. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment; on the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed; and let the triumph of our beloved country, in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments." In 1819, Mr. Buckingham, Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, was warned for aspersing the character of Governor Elliot, and again for insinuating that the Madras Government tried to check the circulation of the *Calcutta Journal*. Continual warnings followed, and in November, 1821, the paper contained the following paragraph:—"Such is the boon of a free press in Asia, with which the world has rung for the last three years; and the praise of those who knew not what awaited it, is not even yet at an end. Such is the salutary control of public opinion on supreme authority, and the value of a spirit, to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments." This paragraph was severely animadverted on, but the Governor General declined to deport Mr. Buckingham, and again in July, 1822, annulled by his single vote the votes of his Council for deportation. The Court of Directors continue:—"We have thus given a short summary of the excesses of the Calcutta periodical press, during a period of upwards of 30 years, down to the date of the latest information which has been received, accompanied with a detail of the measures, both of punishment and regulation, by which they have been met by the Bengal Government." And they recount the similar excesses which occurred in Madras and Bombay as follows:—"One instance had occurred, previously to the introduction of the censorship at Madras, in which the Government had found it necessary to order an Editor of a paper to Europe; that the censorship has not yet been removed by the Madras Government; and that at that settlement, so far as is known, the press causes neither uneasiness to Government nor disturbance to the community; but that the Madras Government, with reference to what has been done elsewhere, and to the general agitation of the question, have lately represented to the Court, in the strongest terms, the impolicy and danger of liberating the press from the most absolute control. And, lastly, it appears that at Bom-

bay, where the censorship was imposed as early as 1791, no case had occurred under its operation against which the Bombay Government thought itself called upon to proceed with severity; but that in December, 1819, the censorship was taken off, and that the same regulations for the conduct of the press were established at Bombay as in Bengal." The Court continue to observe that society in India consists of the Company's servants, Her Majesty's servants, merchants and adventurers. Company's and Queen's servants ought to support Government, while a free press opens the door for individuals to bring forward their supposed complaints. Merchants also are benefited by restriction for "the social circle in which they move being circumscribed, is easily disturbed, and in such circumstances everything, whether in the shape of personal allusion or of general remark, tending to create political differences, produces a degree of uneasiness and agitation, of which it is difficult for persons living in an European capital to form an adequate conception. To the class of adventurers, whether licensed or unlicensed, who are unemployed, whether from choice or necessity, a free press might indeed furnish amusement or occupation. But the taste of such as are idle from choice is not to be consulted, nor is it a matter of public concern to provide for those who proceed clandestinely to India. Persons who go to India with a license have, in almost all cases, the prospect of obtaining a subsistence in another way; still it is probable that the conduct of the press in India would fall into the hands of this class were periodical publications to be indefinitely multiplied. To cut off from those already there, an employment which they never contemplated, cannot be deemed the infliction of a hardship. To encourage, by new inducements, an influx to India of Europeans not in the Company's service would be a departure from the policy which has been hitherto observed in maintaining the connexion between the two countries; and, without meaning to speak disparagingly of this class, it is not composed of persons qualified by their literary attainments to conduct the press to advantage; neither is there a sufficient security in their characters against its being converted into an engine of great mischief." The Court observe also that a free press cannot be confined to Europeans, that four native newspapers were started on the withdrawal of the censorship, and that such a press must be injurious. The half castes may be made, as they must at no remote period become, a source of great anxiety to Government. A free press is equally inexpedient as regards pure natives. "Under a free government the press is at once the organ of expressing, and the instrument of enlightening and influencing public opinion; but in India public opinion cannot be said to

exist. The advantages to the governed produced by public opinion in other countries, under a free government, are in some measure secured to the people of India by a chain of responsibility and a gradation of checks, extending from the lowest executive officers in the service, through the local governments and the constituted authorities at home, to the British Parliament, and through the Parliament to the people of England. The regulations of the Indian governments, under which taxes are levied and justice is administered, are not only promulgated in India, but are regularly sent home and laid before Parliament. Every communication which takes place in India upon every public measure is placed upon record; and complete diaries of the proceedings of the local governments, in every department of administration, being annually transmitted to the Court of Directors, the fullest information respecting those proceedings, as well as the proceedings at home to which they give rise, are at all times accessible to the public of this country through their representatives in Parliament; and the Indian governments thus become amenable, in the last resort, to a public far more enlightened than the Indian public, and accustomed, by the enjoyment of popular rights, to view with exceeding jealousy measures originating in absolute power. The governments in India exercise a delegated authority, derived from the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The Government of India resides in this country, and is of course responsible to the English public, in common with the Government of England. It is in this country, therefore, and not in India, that its measures ought to be discussed." Moreover any diminution of the native respect for Government would endanger its safety, and that diminution must follow when "a power which has overthrown mighty empires, and subjugated great nations descends to measure its strength with the Editor of a newspaper, and retires baffled and beaten from the conflict. As to the diffusion of intelligence among the natives that is a high object, but it is not to be obtained through newspapers, whose aim is to gratify the curiosity rather than enlighten the understanding, to excite the passions rather than to exercise the reason of their readers. But the delicacy of our situation in India cannot be well understood without special advertence to the circumstance of the Government being dependent in a great degree for its security on a native army, which, though better paid, with reference to the wages of labour, than any other army in the world, contains in its organisation some elements of discontent. The exclusion of the natives from its higher ranks must necessarily be a source of heart-burning to men of family and ambition; and when a sense of mortification is united with a

spirit of enterprise, their joint workings are not easily daunted or repressed. It may be difficult to retain the fidelity of men of this description, with all the care and caution that can be exercised; but it would appear to be either a lamentable infatuation, or unpardonable rashness, to allow them to be goaded on to revolt, by means over which we possess or may obtain control. Whatever English newspapers are published at the Presidencies will naturally find their way to the principal military stations. Many of the native officers can read and understand English, and by means of the native servants of the European officers it will not be difficult for them to obtain the perusal of those papers, containing a perhaps exaggerated representation of their grievances or an inflammatory incentive to rebellion, which, from their assemblage in garrisons and cantonments, they have better means of concerting than any other portion of the population."

Considering the question of absolute freedom settled, the Court of Directors turn to the question of the restraints necessary. The English law of libel would be insufficient from the close links which bind society in the Presidencies together. Deportation is a bad remedy it "has an arbitrary character, the Governor who resorts to it acting in the three-fold capacity of accuser, judge, and executor of his own sentence; that it is a punishment which may be attended with complete ruin to the object of it; that it is not susceptible of any mitigation; in short, that it is the same in all cases, however different be the degrees of delinquency in each, and that therefore there must be strong repugnance to resort to it; an expedient preventive of those offences which call for the infliction of such a punishment has claims to peculiar favour." Therefore the censorship which prevents the necessity of having resort to this extreme penalty should be reimposed. With regard to native Editors Parliament should increase the power of Government.

In reply the Board of Control on 5th April, 1828 refused to interfere.

On 1st February, 1836 the Court of Directors reprimand the Governor General in Council for passing an Act releasing the press from restrictions. That Act they consider is "in opposition to all our previous orders, to the solemn decisions both of the Supreme Court at Calcutta and of His Majesty's Privy Council, delivered, in both cases, after full arguments on both sides of the question, to the recorded opinions of all preceding Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and more especially to the carefully considered measure of Lord William Bentinck and Sir Frederick Adam, for extending the Licensing Regulation to Madras." They consider also that the passing of such

an Act without a reference at home was wholly indefensible, and say, " we would be prepared at once to avail ourselves of the power entrusted to us by Act of Parliament, and disallow your new law when passed, were we not aware that the immediate repeal of such a law, however ill-advised and uncalled-for its enactment may have been, might be productive of mischievous results."

On 18th June, 1857 the Governor General in Council draws the attention of the Court of Directors to an Act No. XV. of 1857 which passed the Legislative Council of 13th June, 1857 to regulate the establishment of Printing Presses and to restrain in certain cases the circulation of printed books and papers. Under this Act all Proprietors of presses were compelled to apply for licenses. These licenses were given on certain conditions the violation of any of which enabled Government to seize the types and presses of the offender. The conditions were as follows :—" With reference to Act No. XV. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council resolves that application for licenses to keep or use any printing press or types or other materials and articles for printing within the town of Calcutta, shall be made to the Commissioner of Police, and that the Commissioner shall forward a copy of every such application to the Government of India, in the Home Department, from whence licenses will be issued.

" His Lordship in Council authorises the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to grant licenses under the said Act, and to appoint any person or persons to receive applications for such licenses in any part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, except the town of Calcutta.

" His Lordship in Council authorises the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to grant licenses under the said Act, and to appoint any person or persons to receive applications for such licenses in any part of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

" His Lordship in Council authorises the Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Chief Commissioners of the Punjab and Oude, and the Commissioners of Mysore, Coorg, Nagpore, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, severally, to grant licenses under the said Act, and to appoint any person or persons to receive applications for such licenses, within the provinces, districts, and settlements under their control respectively.

" His Lordship in Council resolves that the conditions upon which licenses to keep or use any printing press or types or other materials or articles for printing are ordinarily to be granted, shall be as follows :— .

" 1. That no book, pamphlet, newspaper, or other work printed at such press, or with such materials or articles, shall contain

any observations or statements impugning the motives or designs of the British Government either in England or in India, or in any way tending to bring the said Government into hatred or contempt, to excite disaffection, or unlawful resistance to its orders, or to weaken its lawful authority, or the lawful authority of its civil or military servants.

"2. That no such book, pamphlet, newspaper or other work shall contain observations or statements having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference by Government with their religious opinions and observances.

"3. That no such book, pamphlet, newspaper or other work shall contain observations having a tendency to weaken the friendship towards the British Government of native princes, chiefs, or states in dependence upon or alliance with it.

"The above conditions apply equally to original matter and to matter copied from other publications.

"His Lordship in Council resolves that a copy of every book, pamphlet, newspaper or other work printed or published in the town of Calcutta, shall be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, by whom all such copies will be immediately transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

"Ordered, that a notification to the above effect be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that corresponding instructions be sent to the several local Governments and authorities noted in the resolution."

On 29th June it was resolved to warn the publisher of the newspaper called *The Friend of India* against a "repetition of remarks of the dangerous nature," of those in an article of the 25th June called the "Centenary of Plassey." On 31st July also the Governor General in Council reports that "the law officers of the Government had been directed to take the necessary steps for bringing the Printers and Publishers of the *Doorbeen*, the *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, and the *Sumachar Soodabursh*un, to trial before the Supreme Court on a charge of publishing seditious libels. A translation of the libels in question was communicated to your Honourable Court in the same despatch. True bills were found by the grand jury at the last sessions against the defendants; but, under the circumstances explained, we authorised the Advocate-General not to press for punishment, if the defendants connected with the two former papers would plead guilty, and express contrition for their offence. This course was accordingly adopted; the defendants pleaded guilty, and were discharged after entering into recognisances to appear and receive judgment when called upon. The third defendant was prosecuted on the

charge brought against him; but the trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty." On 3rd July the press called *Gulshun-i-nowbahar* was seized, the paper of that name having published malignant articles. On 10th September the *Hurkaru* was warned and on the 18th suppressed, but on apology from the Proprietor the license was restored.

The Blue book contains also letters from Lord Elphinstone, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Malet and Mr. Frere. Lord Elphinstone argues: —"If then a despotic form of Government is indeed the only one suitable to the state of the country as well as the only one possible for us, it follows that if the unrestricted liberty of the press is incompatible with this form of Government, and with the continuance of our rule in this country, that it must be curtailed; the restrictions need not be many; but systematic abuse of the Government and misrepresentation of its acts, and all attempts to create ill-feeling between the different classes of the community, and especially between the European officers and the native soldiery, must be prevented."

Mr. Lumsden says:—"I have but small doubt myself that the agency of a free native press has been exerted very banefully, though perhaps indirectly, in producing the catastrophe under which we are now suffering. There are, and have long been, other causes which are patent to those who will reflect, and who have observed our policy for several years past. But the freedom of the native press is certainly one of these causes. I must however observe, that it is now rather late in the day to impose restrictions on the press such as the new Act legalizes, and it is a question to me how far they will now be found effectual. With a few rare exceptions it is admitted that the measure was uncalled-for by the European portion of the press, indeed the Governor General says as much. The strictures of the European prints on the proceedings of the several Indian Governments have seldom passed a justifiable limit, and indeed have often been profitable, however severe." But he accepts the Act as he does not see how it is to affect the respectable portion of the press. "Since no Governor General or local Government could venture to take the extreme step of withdrawing a license from a paper without justification, or unless an Editor had so grossly committed himself as to have lost the sympathy and respect of his fellow Editors, a case which has rarely occurred in the annals of Anglo-Indian journalism."

Mr. Malet advises that "all native newspapers should be 'regularly read by trustworthy persons, with instructions to bring to notice any objectionable passages, whereupon any measures which might appear necessary could be taken regarding them. At a time like the present, when productions like those enclosed would be

calculated to do real harm, the ordinary courts would punish anything seditious with exemplary severity, and public opinion would fully bear them out in so doing.'"

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

1850—1858.

Commercial Annal.

THE trade of Calcutta for the past eight years has been in merchandize.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1850-51,	Rs.5,90,40,567	Rs. 10,44,99,469	Rs. 16,45,40,036
1851-52,	6,75,14,750	10,84,63,897	17,59,78,647
1852-53,	4,86,90,452	11,18,36,891	16,05,27,343
1853-54,	5,58,98,251	10,67,70,907	16,26,69,158
1854-55,	6,63,22,292	10,72,10,593	17,35,32,785
1855-56,	8,06,08,182	12,60,92,637	20,68,00,719
1856-57,	8,02,41,782	13,66,47,918	21,68,89,700
1857-58,	7,40,74,214	13,38,10,495	20,78,84,739

The Imports and Exports of Treasure in addition were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1850-51, ..	Rs. 1,14,92,343	Rs. 27,81,426
1851-52, ...	... 2,49,63,184	19,45,809
1852-53, ...	... 3,49,66,251	50,79,978
1853-54, ...	... 2,12,90,787	74,33,758
1854-55, ...	... 64,08,606	1,20,54,114
1855-56, ...	... 5,81,00,415	1,14,28,310
1856-57, ...	... 6,67,60,533	99,89,531
1857-58, ...	... 7,80,70,887	85,96,918
Total, ...	Rs. 30,20,53,036	Total, Rs. 5,93,09,844

During the same period the trade with Great Britain has been:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1850-51,	Rs 4,91,12,788	Rs. 4,93,74,209	Rs. 9,84,86,997
1851-52,	6,51,53,826	4,78,98,188	11,30,52,014
1852-53,	5,45,27,696	4,50,66,043	9,95,93,739
1853-54,	5,86,16,555	3,95,81,250	9,81,97,805
1854-55,	5,33,89,549	3,87,28,637	9,21,18,186
1855-56,	9,89,31,028	5,01,37,983	14,90,69,011
1856-57,	10,73,95,699	4 66,74,239	15,40,69,938
1857-58,	10,11,94,313	3,89,71,601	14,01,65,914

The import tonnage of the port during the eight years has been:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1850-51, ...	1 030	3,66,711
1851-52, ...	886	4,25,553
1852-53, ...	813	4,07,735
1853-54, ...	823	4,06,097
1854-55, ...	1,055	5,21,814
1855-56, ...	1,285	6,84,618
1856-57, ...	1,124	6,42,323
1857-58, ...	1,006	6,34,624

THE MUTINIES IN THE EAST INDIES.

Parliamentary Papers.

These papers contain an official narrative of events connected with the mutinies from the end of September, 1857 to the 4th December, of the same year. Moreover they include a mass of miscellaneous information connected with incidents arising from attempts to suppress the revolt.

On the 26th of December a portion of the Shahabad and Behar districts were greatly disturbed by the rebels. Their leaders were Judhur Singh, and Ummur Singh. It was also rumoured that Kooer Singh was about to make a descent upon the Division. Besides these leaders and their followers were the 5th Irregular Cavalry who mutinied at Rohnee and marched towards the Soane, across which river, they were in October helped by Judhur Singh. Previous to the 20th of September, the telegraph wire between Dehree and Benares had been cut and the daks could not proceed. Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Dove, the Officiating Post Master General communication was fully restored by the 24th.

On the 16th September, Captain Rattray at Gya received a telegraph ordering him to proceed at once to Dehree, with all the available force. Lieutenant Stanton was then at Dehree with 70 Seikhs. After uniting with these the force under Captain Rattray amounted to two hundred and forty five Seikhs and thirty-seven Europeans. Against this order Mr. Money remonstrated on the ground that Gya would be in danger and that Captain Rattray would be at Dehree, for the want of thorough discipline on the part of the Seikhs, unable to cope with Judhur Singh's force. Mr. Money's objections were overruled by the Government of Bengal who observed in a letter to the Commis-

sioner of Patna on the 23rd of September:—"Mr. Money, like almost all local officers, looks only to his own district, and seems hardly to be conscious that there are any interests beyond it. This is very natural and very venial, and the Lieutenant-Governor is by no means anxious to blame or to repress it. On the contrary, it is better that local officers should be allowed to argue strongly and earnestly, each for the interests committed to his particular care, so that the superior authorities may have, to aid them in their judgment upon the need of the whole empire, the fullest possible information, and, as it were, the most solicitous pleading for each particular part of it." On the 23rd September, Colonel Fischer reached the Soane in pursuit of the Ramghur mutineers and pushed on to Dhoondwa where he arrived on the 29th.

On the 25th Lieutenant Stanton attacked some villages held by the rebels near Dehree and in the skirmish the village of Etawah was entirely destroyed by fire. The Government of Bengal thought the example would prove salutary.

On the 28th a party of Seikhs and sowars under the command of Lieutenant Baker surprised the village of Sarohee and brought away a large quantity of grain. The sowars here mentioned formed part of the Bengal Police Battalion and had been disarmed by Lieutenant Baker. On Captain Rattray's arrival at Dehree thinking that some of the men might do good service a portion were rearmed and the experiment was attended with the best results. In order however the more readily to restore order in the district of Shahabad the Commissioner of Patna proposed to send the naval Brigade appointed for service in the Patna Division to Buxar. They could be, in case of need, supported by Captain Sotheby's Brigade then in the Chupra district.

This district was reoccupied on the 12th August, 1857. In the town of Chupra immediately on the arrival of the European officials good order was restored. Amongst the natives most worthy of praise was Kazee Ramzan Ali, who during the absence of properly constituted authority took upon himself the responsibility of acting as Magistrate. This man was favourably recommended by Mr. Samuells for an appointment of trust, which was at once conferred accompanied by a complimentary letter from the Lieutenant Governor. Other native officials in the Patna Division behaved with equal loyalty and were suitably rewarded. Thus Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed, Sujjadeh Nusheer of Sasseram, a loyal and zealous servant received a khillut of 10,000 rupees and a sunnud under the seal and signature of the Governor General.

Mahomed Wajed, Moonsiff of Sewan was promoted from a first grade Moonsiff to a Principal Sudder Ameen.

Baboo Nundeeput Mahtoe was presented with a handsome watch on which was engraved a suitable inscription and was granted an honorary title.

Hyder Buksh, the Nazir of the Foujdary Court at Mozufferpore received a sword valued at 200 rupees, and a purse of Rs. 500. Moheshloll, the jail Darogah at Mozufferpore was presented with a sword valued at Rs. 200; to the Burrowly thannadar, who saved the lives of Mr. Lynch and Mr. McDonell, was likewise given a sword; Enayut Hosein, second grade Darogah was promoted to the first grade. Mahomed Fureed-ood-deen, 2nd grade Moonsiff was noted for early promotion.

But to return, besides making these arrangements for the safety of the Chupra district Mr. Samuells detained at Dinapore the 17th M. N I. then on their way up country, for this act he incurred the censure of the Governor General. Mr. Samuells shewed that according to Mr. Beadon's telegraphic message of the 8th September, the troops were to be landed at Dinapore. Mr. Samuells was not therefore instrumental in landing this detachment and had he given no orders concerning the removal of the detachment it would still have remained at Dinapore. Mr Samuells was therefore absolved by his Lordship in Council from all blame.

Late in September, Mr. Yule, the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division reported to the Supreme Government that the successful outbreak of the 5th Irregulars was likely to have a bad effect on the 32nd Native Infantry. Mr. Yule was justified in his anticipations. For, on the 9th October, a detachment of the "32nd Native Infantry, stationed at Deoghur, suddenly mutinied, and, after murdering the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ronald, and Lieutenant Cooper, in command of the detachment, plundered the bazar of Deoghur and moved off to Rohnee. From Rohnee they proceeded to the westward on the morning of the 10th, with the apparent intention of following the route of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, and proceeding towards the Soane, viâ Kurruckdea, Nowadah and Gyah." The Head Quarters of this regiment on the next day left Bowsee on their way down to Raneegunge, to which station a wing of H. M.'s 13th regiment and two guns were despatched to prevent any attempt at mutiny on the arrival of the corps at that place.

The Sudder station of Chota Nagpore was reoccupied on the 23rd September. The Commissioner was accompanied by a force under Major English, which returned immediately to Hazareebagh. Most of the records of Chota Nagpore were destroyed by the rebels, but the public buildings sustained but little damage. The amount plundered from the Lohardugga treasury was:—

	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.
In cash, ...	1,35,139	13	10
Salaries of Government servants in the Mofussil, ...	247	0	0
Stamped papers, ...	25,997	0	0
Postage labels and envelopes, ...	611	0	0
Opium, ...	2 Mds. 10 Seers.		

Lieutenant Birch also reoccupied Chyebassa about the same time. The Porahaut Rajah "had promised to go into Chyebassa and deliver up to Lieutenant Birch the mutineers who had taken service under him, and the Government treasure which they had plundered; but there was reason to believe that these promises were not sincere, and Lieutenant Birch obtained information, on the 21st of September, that he was making preparations to attack Serai Killah."

About the end of October however the "Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reported that Urjoon Sing, Rajha of Porahaut, had at last delivered up to him the whole of the detachment of the Ramghur Light Infantry battalion that had mutinied at Chyebassa, together with the arms, ammunition and treasure he had taken from them, and that preparations were being made for sending him to Chyebassa for trial before the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom for the offences charged against him." To assist Lieutenant Birch in restoring order, a wing of the Shekawattee battalion under Colonel Forster was despatched from Midnapore.

At Maunbhoom the conduct of the Zemindar of Pachete was in September highly unsatisfactory and the Commissioner thought that his apprehension and confinement would be but prudent. "Subsequently he was reported by the Commissioner to be arming his retainers, and making preparations for defence. It was ascertained, too, by the Magistrate of Rancegunge, that a number of workmen had been summoned from Calcutta to the residence of this zemindar at Kasscepore, and had taken advances for the manufacture of arms on his account. It had also been discovered by the Magistrate of Howrah, that some tents had been purchased for this zemindar, and orders given on his behalf for the manufacture of a considerable number of spear heads." He was subsequently apprehended by Colonel Forster and his estate attached.

The amount of treasure plundered at Maunbhoom was estimated in cash at Rs. 90,844. The plundering commenced by the mutineers was continued by bands of Southals who plundered in September Golab, Chutterpore and other villages of the Ramghur estate. Against these marauders Major

Simpson was sent with a party of Seikh police. He was successful in his operations and surprised Rengea Mangee's Sonthal village. A victory was also gained at Chuttra over the Ramghur mutineers by Major English on the 2nd October. He was then on his way to Hazareebaugh, where he eventually arrived in safety with the captured treasure, guns and ammunition. From Hazareebaugh he was ordered to proceed to Sherghotty en route to Cawnpore. When the troops under his command reached that station about the middle of October, Gya was threatened by an attack from the two companies of the 32nd who, as previously mentioned, had mutinied at Deoghur. The mutineers however proceeded towards the Soane to the South of the Grand Trunk Road. Notice was sent to Captain Rattray at Dehree and Major Simpson at Hazareebaugh was ordered to send to the former station all the Seikhs he could spare. Captain Rattray however did not succeed in overtaking the Deoghur mutineers who on the 24th October crossed the Soane. In the meanwhile "two other companies of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, which were on their march from Burhait to join the head-quarters at Sooric, had mutinied. This detachment had got as far as Rampore Haut, where, on the 17th October, they suddenly made off, with the exception of ten men, who remained with their European officers. The direction they took, viâ Noni Haut, which they were reported to have plundered on the 21st, seemed to indicate an intention of following the same route as that taken by the 5th Irregulars and Deoghur detachment of their own regiment, and had it been found practicable to pursue them immediately, it is impossible that they should have escaped. Deeply sensible of the disastrous effects of these repeated progresses of unchecked mutineers, through one of our richest and most valuable districts, of the sufferings that must thereby be inflicted on the people, and of the humiliation to which the authority of Government was subjected by them, the Lieutenant Governor considered it his duty strongly to urge on the military authorities the necessity of making an effort to pursue and punish these rebels, and if it were at all possible to withdraw a party of sufficient strength from the troops hurrying up to Lucknow. In compliance with this requisition, two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and a detachment of the Yeomanry Cavalry were promised for this service on the 23rd October. Immediate preparations were made for supplying this force with carriage and supplies on the road, and Lieutenant Boddam, who was well acquainted with the country, was ordered to hold himself in readiness to accompany the party."

The Head Quarters of the 32nd reached Raneegunge on the

22nd October and of their own accord delivered up their arms to their Commanding officer.

Such was the position of the Patna, Bhaugulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions during September and October. In Sumbulpore disturbances had been created by Soorunder Saice and his brother Oodunt Saiee. The disturbances however never at any time reached any great height. Captain Leigh with some Madras sepoys being stationed at Sumbulpore.

From Eastern Bengal during the period under review troublesome reports of the state of the 73rd Native Infantry, of which there were two Companies at Dacca and the remainder at Julpigorie continued to reach the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. On the 23rd October Khojeh Abdool Gunny wrote to the Commissioner of Dacca:—"I take the liberty of bringing to your notice, that a feeling of alarm prevails among the native community here, owing to the rumours in circulation that the two companies of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry stationed here are dissatisfied, and that they have told people living near their lines, that a battle will shortly be fought between them and the sailors, advising them at the same time to remove their wives and families; this has already caused a partial panic, and several people have left the town in consequence. I believe that this feeling among the sepoys is chiefly caused by the budmashes of the town, who, in order to cause an outbreak, which they hope to turn to their own advantage, inflame their minds with reports that the seamen are preparing to disarm them. Whatever the real cause may be, it is certain that the sepoys are in an excited state, and that very little would cause an outbreak on their part, which might result in great destruction of life and property. It appears to me, however, that an easy remedy for this would be in removing these companies back to their headquarters. We all feel perfect confidence in the protection afforded by the sailors under Lieutenant Lewis, and satisfied that if these sepoys were once removed, the whole native community would feel extremely grateful to Government, and be able to pursue their several vocations in peace and quietness. This order would also no doubt, give pleasure to the sepoys themselves, as they have always expressed a great wish to leave Dacca."

The Magistrate, Mr. Carnac also wrote on the 25th October to the Government of Bengal that he had heard from a source which had never yet failed him of the mutinous state of the sepoys at Dacca. There were also alarming reports from Assam and at the urgent report of the Lieutenant Governor a body of seamen were despatched for service in that province. The Brigade arrived at Debrooghur on the 2nd October. Two hundred

and fifty European seamen were also entertained about the beginning of November for service at Purneah, Dinagepore and Rungpore.

In addition to sending these seamen for the protection of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal organised a department for the carriage of troops between Raneegunge and Benares. On the 10th of September, Mr. Ward, was appointed Superintendent of Carriage and Supplies. By the 25th, he notified to the Bengal Government that he had collected carts and was ready to commence storing provisions along the Grand Trunk Road. This however he could not do until he had certain officers appointed as store-keepers. Twelve officers were accordingly placed at his disposal. They had all joined by the 6th October with the exception of two. At Raneegunge however no efficient provision had been made for the reception of troops, and the Commissioner of Burdwan reported that "when the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment arrived at Raneegunge, the men had to spread their bedding on the floor of the godowns allotted to them as barracks, till the Joint Magistrate of Raneegunge supplied them with thick bamboo mats, which the Commissariat officer present said he had no authority to furnish, and that even these proving insufficient, he (the Commissioner) at last supplied them with thirty-six or thirty-seven cots at Mr. Ward's request."

On the 19th October, Lieutenant Colonel A. Hope reported on the arrangements carried out by Mr. Ward He remarked that the sheds on the road were generally insufficient to contain eighty men. At one station there was represented to be no shed whatever. Charpoys were required at all the stations. There were no soldier's camp privies. Lieutenant Colonel Adrian Hope, however, believed that "most of these defects, trivial as they are, were about to be remedied."

On the 30th September, Mr. Solano, a planter in Behar volunteered to raise a force of 300 picked sowars. The Government were to appoint officers to the command of the sowars. Each sowar was to receive Rs. 20 a month. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his minute on Mr. Solano's proposition says:—"But though it is very necessary to make a strenuous effort to defend the valuable and important districts of the Behar Province, and to reduce to order those parts of them which are now in disorder, and for this purpose it is obvious that reliance must be had entirely upon local resources, since circumstances prevent the possibility of military aid, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to accede to Mr. Solano's proposition, for reasons which I will not here state at length, but which

I have verbally submitted to the Governor-General, and which will be sufficiently understood by all, whether European or native, who are acquainted with that part of the country in which Mr. Solano has carried on his business for the last eighteen or twenty years, and with the character which is generally attributed to him in that neighbourhood and even much beyond it."

But the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal thought that a force should be speedily organised for the restoration of order in the Behar and Shahabad districts. He therefore proposed "with the concurrence and approval of the Governor-General in Council, to instruct Mr. Samuells, the Commissioner of Patna, to lose no time, with the aid of Major Nation, commanding the Nujeebs, or Patna Station Guards, in bringing that body into an organization resembling that of Captain Rattray's police corps, and to officer it in a similar manner. The Nujeebs had not all behaved alike during the past troubles. Some of them, as at Gya, joined the rebels and plunderers, and fired upon the English officers; some showed hesitation and a doubtful allegiance; but the far larger part had behaved loyally and gallantly; and it is probable that where they have failed, it has been greatly owing to defective organization, too long service in one part of the country, and above all to the want of English officers, there being only one in the whole corps." The reorganisation of the station guards was sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

Besides attempting to raise forces for the defence of the endangered districts of Bengal Mr. Halliday attempted to gain the affections of the people. Thus in the narrative for the week ending the 3rd October transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors it is recorded. "The Lieutenant-Governor had received from a zemindar a document, purporting to be a copy of a perwannah issued by the Collectorate of a district, requiring all zemindars to furnish returns of the number of bullocks procurable for slaughter, with a remonstrance against its tenor and purport; and on inquiry it was ascertained that the issue of perwannahs of this character had originated in a requisition from the Commissariat Department, and that all the Executive Commissariat Officers had been directed, by a circular from the Commissary-General's Office, to make the same inquiry through the local Civil authorities of the several districts of their division.

"Requisitions of this sort are so opposed to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, that had the Lieutenant-Governor or the higher civil authorities been aware of what was proposed to be done, such objectionable perwannahs would never have been issued, and the information required could have been obtained by other means."

Previous to this Moonshee Ameer Ali had been appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division. On the 17th October, it was notified to the Government of India, that the Assistant to the Commissioner had been permitted to resign his post and a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Samuells placing the facts connected with the appointment on record and submitting a few observations on the tone assumed by the public press towards the Mahomedan community was forwarded. The following extract from Mr. Samuell's memorandum exhibits the services rendered by Moonshee Ameer Ali :—

"On the 5th of August I was informed that my services were required in my present appointment, and that I must be prepared to start on the 7th. On the 6th, Moonshee Ameer Ali and other pleaders of the Sudder Court called to bid me goodbye, and the Moonshee, after mentioning that he had written to his friends and clients in Behar urging them to stand by the Government, and to afford me their support, added that if I thought his personal services could be of any use he would willingly make arrangements for the conduct of his business with his brother pleaders and accompany me to Patna. At this time, it will be recollected, affairs in Behar wore a very gloomy aspect; Major Eyre's victory was not known, and it was believed that in consequence of Koer Sing's rebellion and Mr. Tayler's order for the withdrawal of the civilians from the out-stations I should find the entire province of Behar more or less in a state of anarchy. The troops available for the restoration of order were few in number, and the task of keeping the great zemindars true to their allegiance, and preserving the peace of the country through their agency was clearly likely to be one of no common difficulty.

"This being the state of affairs, it occurred to me that a shrewd intelligent man like Moonshee Ameer Ali, intimately acquainted with the private history of every family in Behar, and able to point out the secret springs which were likely to influence them; might be of great service, and I therefore told him that I thought if he was serious in his offer and would repeat it to the Lieutenant-Governor, that it would be cordially accepted. He accordingly waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who took a similar view of the case to myself, and Moonshee Ameer Ali was appointed Special Assistant to the Commissioner on a salary of 700 rupees a month, it being understood that his appointment should cease at the conclusion of the Dusserah holidays. It was absolutely necessary that he should be accredited by the bestowal of an appointment, because it was my intention to employ him principally in communicating with the principal zemindars in the division, but I need hardly observe,

that the appointment he received bestowed on him no power whatever, and only that degree of influence which it was necessary he should possess to be of any use in furthering the objects of my mission.

"On my arrival at Patna, I found that Major Eyre's victories at Arrah and Jugdespore, and the speedy return of the civilians to their stations, coupled with the exemplary behaviour of the people in the districts of Chupra and Tirhoot had preserved the province from any serious disorder, and that there was not that occasion for Ameer Ali's services in the interior of the division which I had anticipated. His assistance was however most useful to me during the Mohurrum. By my desire he assembled the inhabitants of the different Muhullahs in rotation, and explained to them, according to a programme I had previously given him, the precise position of affairs, and the power and resources of the British Government, answering all their questions, satisfying their doubts, and confirming their confidence in the stability of the British rule. He explained to them at the same time the rules I had laid down for their guidance during the Mohurrum, and the necessity of carefully avoiding every demonstration which might lead to a breach of the peace. He attended at the Durgah on the great day of the Mohurrum, and superintended all the police arrangements at that spot in person, and it was undoubtedly owing in a great measure to his exertions that the Mohurrum, which had been looked forward to with dread by so many persons, passed off more quietly than it had ever been known to pass before in the city of Patna, and this without any coercion of the people, or any display of military force.

"Since that period Moonshee Ameer Ali has been occupied in conducting the extensive correspondence which I have had with native zemindars and others on affairs connected with the disturbed state of the country, and in acquiring information for me on the state of feeling among the natives in all parts of my jurisdiction. In all this his zeal, tact, and intelligence have been conspicuous, and I should be most unjust if I did not acknowledge in the fullest manner the assistance which I have derived from him in this department of my duties."

On the 7th November, a statement of arms sold in Calcutta and Monghyr was forwarded to the Governor General. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in submitting the statement remarks:—"It does not I am afraid approximate even to the actual number of arms sold." In Calcutta, there were sold 1,619 fire arms and 1,178 swords. The returns from Monghyr were still more insignificant.

The papers now summarised contain also an Act, which received

the assent of the Governor General on 11th September, 1857 for regulating the importation, manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same. For carrying this Act into law the following propositions were made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal :—

"Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to put into force, on and after the 1st October next, within all the territory subject to his authority, the last thirty sections of the Act, from section 7 to section 36, both included.

"He proposes to constitute the Commissioner of Police, in Calcutta, licensing officer for Calcutta, under section 8, the licenses to be subject to certain conditions.

"He proposes under section 15 to prohibit the transport in any direction, by any person or persons not acting on behalf of Government, of arms, ammunition, military stores and sulphur, and the transport by any such persons of saltpetre, except towards Calcutta, for sale or storage or shipment there; the above prohibitions being made subject to exception in favour of persons licensed to transport such articles by any officer empowered to grant licenses under section 8.

"With respect to the issue of orders regarding the sale or possession of sulphur, under sections 18 to 22 inclusive, the Lieutenant Governor proposes to guide himself by such information as he may receive in reply to a call made on the Executive Officers in Calcutta and the Mofussil.

"Regarding the method of enforcing the earlier sections of the Act, the Lieutenant Governor is desirous of soliciting particular instructions.

"These sections of the Act seem not intended or expected to be at once put in force over all the territories subject to the British Indian Government, or even apparently over any large portion of them; but 'in any district or place' in which it shall seem to the Executive Government requisite to enforce their provisions.

"This precautionary form was, doubtless, adopted because of the unavoidable irksomeness and serious liability to penalty, with which, the provisions of the sections in question, must necessarily affect all persons subject to them. For, all persons in districts and places to which these sections may be extended, must give notice in writing within one week of the promulgation of the order, of all arms and all such deadly weapons named in the order as may be in their possession or on their premises in the possession of servants or retainers, and this may include the universal *lathee* of the Behar districts, and will certainly include the all-but-universal tulwar, and the

order may, and probably will, concern districts where very few persons can read and write.

"A further written notice must also be given in case any such arm should, subsequently to the first notice, come into a person's possession, or into the possession of any of his servants or retainers, and any wilful neglect to give these notices, is to be punishable by a fine extending to 500 rupees.

"It is needless to remark that this, like all penal laws in this country, will be taken advantage of by enemies and informers to oppress and annoy for evil purposes.

"Further, in all districts, to which these sections may be extended, any person going armed may be stopped by 'any Magistrate, Deputy-Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, or by any member of a Volunteer Corps, enrolled by authority of Government, while on duty, or by any Police Officer;' and may be called in question touching his right to carry arms in the district, on a journey or otherwise, and may be put to his 'reasonable proof' of exemption from the provisions of the law, if he be exempted, or must produce a license or certificate from a Magistrate or other officer authorized to grant licenses to go armed, and failing these, may be disarmed by the Police Officer, or other functionary as above described.

"All this, it is clear, may be the occasion of much hindrance and vexation, and may unavoidably sometimes so operate, as to inflict offence or degradation, or what will reasonably seem offence or degradation, to some of the persons concerned; besides that, it can hardly fail to be used, more or less in many cases, as an engine of extortion.

"So that it would be reasonable to suppose beforehand, what appears to be the purpose of the legislature, namely, that the provisions of the sections in question, ought not to be of general and universal application, but should be enforced only at particular times and places, upon special cause then and there apprehended, or having arisen.

"The special cause, it is obvious, could only be the occurrence or expectation of insurrection, and the consequent evil use of arms, to the detriment of the public peace. And on such occasions calling for the enforcement of these necessarily irksome and troublesome, and possibly offensive provisions, it would seem—so the Lieutenant-Governor has come to look upon it—as if this irksomeness and possible degradation and offence ought not to be imposed indiscriminately upon all, whether good subjects, or bad, but only upon the bad, or those likely to turn out bad subjects, upon an opportunity offering.

"To this it may be answered that it is impossible to say with certainty, or even strong probability, beforehand, who will, in the case apprehended, prove themselves to be good, and who bad subjects; and that all must, therefore, be subjected to an inconvenience, which, if it prevent and tend to subdue insurrection, must in the end prove beneficial to the good by counteracting the aims of the bad. And this, no doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor must admit, is true, so far as it applies, that is to say, so far as the impossibility or strong incertitude of discrimination between the well disposed and evil disposed may really exist.

"But in the present circumstances of the country, there may be some broad obvious distinctions of classes, as to the discrimination of which no real difficulty could possibly exist; and this, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, is the case with the class of European British subjects, and the descendants of such subjects commonly called East Indians, or Eurasians, and European Foreigners, of whom it is certain that they will be found, in case of such insurrection as has unhappily occurred in parts of the British Indian Territory, on the side of order and not of rebellion, and carrying arms for self-defence and the repression of outrage, and not on the side of treason; and as these classes can easily be described, and every person belonging to them must carry in his visage and outward appearance, reasonable proof of the qualifications which cause his exemption, it would seem, as the Lieutenant-Governor desires respectfully to submit, that no argument can be raised by which to justify the omission to exempt them in case of the extension of the sections in question to any district or place. For, the grievances occasioned by the law, however slight they may be, are, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit, pure evil, except so far as they may be necessarily imposed for the sake of the public good; and in the case of these classes, who cannot be insurrectionary in the present instance, but, on the contrary, are always the objects of murderous attack, by rebels and mutineers, and who may always be easily distinguished from any other classes, it appears in no way necessary for the public good to impose upon them (whatever may be the necessity in the case of others), any of the grievances belonging to the law in question; but on the contrary, it would rather seem for the benefit of peace and good order, and the prevention or repression of outrage and rebellion, that these classes, capable of such easy distinction, should be always exempted from any irksomeness or grievance in carrying arms, and rather encouraged so to do, than the contrary.

"For these reasons I am directed to submit the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor, in case he should have occasion to put in force in any district or place, the provisions of sections 1 to

6 inclusive, of the Act in question, invariably, under the power given him by section 6 to except 'European British subjects and persons commonly known as East Indians, or Eurasians and European foreigners,' unless he shall be otherwise instructed by the Governor General in Council.

"Undoubtedly, I am directed to add, there may be other persons and classes whom it will be proper to exempt from the operation of the sections in question, such as zemindars like the Rajahs of Bettia and Hutwa, and Suraikhela and Ramghur, and Raja Jye Mungul Sing, and the incumbent of Sasseram Shah Kubeer-ood-deen, and also their retainers and followers, and many other such loyal and well-disposed persons of various degrees, who have, in different parts of the country, vied with our own countrymen in courage and good faith, and in exertions for the support of the Government. Some of these will obviously come to mind in case the sections should be extended to their parts of the country, and others will be suggested by the local authorities, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make a reference for that purpose.

"In order to prevent any vexation or difficulty arising out of that section which requires persons, not having other 'reasonable proof' of exemption, to produce a certificate of exemption from a Magistrate or other authorized officer, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to supply the local officers with printed forms of such certificates, and to direct them to furnish one free of all cost, and without awaiting application for it, to every exempted person, not of the class of European British subject, or European Foreigner, or Eurasian. These classes will not need certificates, their appearance being always 'reasonable proof.'

"Submitting then these observations upon the law and the manner of enforcing it, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the directions of the Governor-General in Council, and be prepared to act as he may be instructed."

They mostly received the assent of the Governor General but it was not thought advisable that Europeans should be exempted from the clause prohibiting the possession of arms without a certificate from some authorized officer.

On the 5th October, 1857 a petition from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India praying the Governor General in Council to exempt the Christian inhabitants of Bengal from the operations of the "Arms' Act." The petition was refused. The reply of the Governor General is to be found amongst these papers.

On the 5th November, Mr. Fergusson writes to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:—"In the month of September last, 108 men and 6 officers of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment were

stationed in the Army Clothing Offices as a guard over the Alipore jail, which is in the immediate vicinity of those offices. These Europeans continued to guard the jail till yesterday morning, when they were withdrawn, and instead of them only six men and one Sergeant of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment have been placed at the jail. The seven men are absolutely the only armed guard I have over 1,725 convicts, of whom several are mutinous sepoys and sowars from Berhampore, Jelpigorie, Barrackpore, and other stations; nearly the whole of the remainder being convicts sent from other jails, because they are so desperate and dangerous that it was found unsafe to confine them in any less strongly guarded prison than that at Alipore has hitherto been. But besides being a guard over 1,725 of the most dangerous characters in Bengal, these seven Europeans have to keep in check the whole Alipore militia, and more directly eighty-six men of that regiment who are stationed within a few yards of the jail-gate, and some of whom are known to have friends imprisoned in the jail. I may add that I am in daily expectation of receiving from Patna and other stations, considerable numbers of life-prisoners, among whom are more sepoys and sowars. The militia sepoys being from the same villages, are nearly certain to have friends among these convicts also, with whom they naturally sympathize, and whose escape they would, therefore, in all probability assist. I consider it my duty thus prominently to allude to the militia, because I have been lately informed that when the men of Her Majesty's 59th were sent to guard the jail, some militia sepoys were heard openly boasting that their regiment, even without arms, was more than a match for such a small number of Europeans." The Supreme Government accordingly on the 9th November, removed to the Army Clothing Offices for the protection of the Alipore jail a detachment of H. M's. 54th.

On the 20th November, the following rules for securing the interests of Government against injury from the use of stamped paper plundered during the late disturbances were issued :—

"1st. All stamped paper now in the hands of vendors or in the mofussil treasuries to be authenticated by the signature of some one responsible officer in each district, the date of signing being also affixed.

"2nd. All stamped paper already prepared, and hereafter supplied from the office of Superintendent of Stamps, either to be authenticated by the signature of the Superintendent or to bear a distinguishing mark in addition to the bi-color stamp and the treasury counter-stamp.

"3rd. All fresh stamped paper prepared in future to bear a distinguishing mark.

"4th. A reward of 15 per cent. to be paid on the value of all plundered stamped paper recovered and brought in an undamaged state to any mofussil treasury.

"5th. All unauthenticated stamped papers in the possession of private individuals to be called in by a certain date, fixed according to circumstances in each district, but not more than one month from the date of notice. Authenticated stamped paper of equal value to be given for all unauthenticated paper of which the owners can show to the satisfaction of the Collector that it was honestly obtained from the Government and paid for. All other unauthenticated stamped paper to be confiscated.

"6th. No document of later date than that fixed under the preceding Rule to be valid for any purpose whatever unless written on stamped paper authenticated as above provided.

"7th. The possession of plundered stamped paper, or postage labels, of which a satisfactory account cannot be given, to be punished with the utmost rigour, besides being regarded as evidence of rebellion."

The Chamber of Commerce on the 30th November begged that his Lordship in Council would be pleased to comply with the request of the merchants and residents at Akyab and provide a protection for that port greater than it then possessed. They were informed by the Governor-General that he could not at present comply with the request of the applicants.

The Governor General kept the Directors informed of the proceedings of the rebels and with the efforts made to restore order in the Central and North-Western Provinces. The letters written by the Governor-General are dated from Fort William between November and December and relate to matters that had occurred so far back as August. The inclosures are the history of the Central and North-Western provinces to the beginning of November only.

In September Mr. Read made over the charge of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to Colonel Fraser, the Governor-General explaining that his object in placing a military officer at the head of the Local Administration was to combine the chief Civil and Military power in the same hands. "Under the altered state of affairs at Agra, the Indore force having been dispersed, and Agra being no longer immediately threatened, the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Fraser, ordered the pursuing column from Delhi, under Colonel Greathed, to march direct on Cawnpore, for the purpose of reinforcing Brigadier Havelock's army at Lucknow. In issuing these instructions, however, Colonel Fraser wished it to be clearly understood, 'that the moment spare troops were available at Cawnpore, in consequence of the arrival of soldiers from below, a

portion of Colonel Greathed's column, or others in their stead, should be sent, without loss of time, to Agra,' where there were then only a weak European Regiment of Infantry, and a Horse Artillery Battery. Colonel Fraser also thought it proper to direct that Colonel Greathed should leave 200 of his Sikh Cavalry behind at Agra, as their services were greatly needed there.

"Meanwhile, the Governor-General had sent a telegraphic message, on the 19th October, to the officer commanding at Cawnpore, requesting that he would inform Colonel Fraser that the presence of Colonel Greathed's column was urgently required in Oude, and that the cavalry attached to that force was especially needed."

In compliance with the suggestion of the Chief-Commissioner the Governor General sanctioned the raising of a corps of Jat horse four hundred strong, to maintain order in Allyghur and the adjacent districts. The Jat horse were eventually to be amalgamated with the Seikh horse. To the defence of the Azimghur frontier Lieutenant Colonel Longden with ten guns had been ordered to proceed.

On the 28th of November Mr. Samuells strongly advised the reoccupation of Goruckpore. Troops could not immediately be spared for that duty but it was represented that the Nepal Brigade would be directed to proceed against Mahommed Hossein who had assumed the title of Nazim of Goruckpore. The abandonment of that district had been effected under peculiar circumstances. These circumstances are explained in the following letter dated August the 24th by Mr. H. C. Tucker, the Commissioner of Benares:—"His Honor will have learnt from my letter of the 21st August, that the Governor-General in Council authorised Mr. Wingfield, by orders of the 11th instant, to retire upon Azimghur, with all the Civil and Military officers of Goruckpore, and the Goorkhas, should it be found impossible to divide the Goorkha force into two portions, one of which should remain at Goruckpore, while the other and stronger division should move on to Azimghur.

"The Goorkha Commander positively refused to split his force unless a company of Europeans, and two guns, were sent to reinforce the Azimghur detachment. As this could not be done, the force could not be divided, and the officials were authorized, under the letter of the Governor-General's instructions, in abandoning Goruckpore, and falling back on Azimghur.

"I have already stated how strongly I disapproved of the abandonment of Goruckpore, at the time it was made, when there was no hope of the sacrifice of the district bringing any proportional benefit to General Havelock and Lucknow, as

would have been the case had the healthy portion of the Goorkhas been rapidly pushed forward to Allahabad, as urged in my letters to Mr. Wynyard, and my address to the Supreme Government of the 5th instant. Messrs. Wynyard and Paterson have committed, in my opinion, an error of judgment; but, as they are borne out so far by the instructions of Government, I trust His Honor may be pleased to modify the fifth paragraph of the letter under acknowledgment. Mr. Paterson has already left for Calcutta, in anticipation of leave on sick certificate, which is separately transmitted. Mr. Wynyard is at his post, and though I have considered myself bound in duty, both to him and to Government, to transmit a copy of your letter to him, I have requested him to stand fast, and administer the civil duties of Azimghur and the Goorkha camp, until I receive the orders of Government upon this letter, and my address of the 21st instant.

"I regret that I should have incurred the censure of His Honor for having, on the 5th August urged the pushing forward, sharp, of the whole healthy Goorkha force, even at the sacrifice of Goruckpore. Lucknow was known to be in great danger; Havelock's army was obliged to retreat; and I judged that a speedy reinforcement of 2,500 good troops was worth the sacrifice of a district. I reported, at the time, to the Supreme Government, who made no objection, but simply transmitted, for my information, copy of the orders in the Political Department of the 11th August. I acted on the principle carried out by Government, with reference to the Europeans, of sacrificing districts as a minor consideration, when compared with the necessity for sending every available man to the main scene of action. It was on this principle that Azimghur and Jounpore were relinquished, when 100 Europeans to each would have retained them. I therefore acted on the analogy of the Government proceedings.

"Besides, it was by no means clear what really were the orders of Government, there have been so many contradictory orders regarding these Goorkhas. At one time they were to march straight to Lucknow via Fyzabad, without turning to the right hand or to the left; then they were to be split into small detachments at Goruckpore, Azimghur, and Jounpore, with two regiments to join the Europeans at Allahabad; then they were to garrison only Goruckpore and Azimghur; now they are to be massed on Azimghur alone. In the absence of any definite policy regarding these Goorkhas, I considered I was only carrying out the general principle of the Government, in urging their being hurried forward to the relief of Havelock and Lucknow, without regard to minor considerations. At the

same time I suggested to Mr. Wynyard, 'I cannot direct you, or any other official, to remain in charge of a district thus denuded of troops. But perhaps there may be found some officer with the spirit of a Venables, who will volunteer to keep charge of the station, and of as much as possible of the district, with the faithful Irregular Cavalry, and the 200 Goorkha Irregulars from Palpa, strengthened by as many more as can be obtained from Nepal, and such Irregular force as can be raised with the assistance of the faithful Rajahs and Talookdars. If any officer feels that he can keep the district together in this way, he will be effecting a very important object.' I also proposed that a general hospital for the Goorkhas should be established at Azimghur, in the entrenchment; the troops left to defend which, would have been sufficient to enable Mr. Venables to return to the station.

"Now, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor is on the spot, I shall be careful to observe myself, and to enjoin upon all my subordinates, the rules of implicit obedience to the latest order of Government."

The letter was thus replied to through the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces :— "I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its inclosures, relative to the abandonment of the district of Goruckpore by the Civil officers.

"The proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor, as reported in these papers, are approved, and it only remains for his Lordship in Council to notice the letter addressed to you on the 24th of August, by Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner of Benares, which, both in tone and substance, is open to much objection.

"Mr. Tucker states, that the 'Goorkha Commander positively refused to split his force unless a company of Europeans and two guns were sent to re-inforce the Azimghur detachment.' From the papers in the possession of the Government it does not appear that the Goorkha Commander ever positively refused to divide his force, or even, in objecting to it, insisted upon the condition mentioned by Mr. Tucker. Both Mr. Wingfield and Captain Wroughton thought it would not be 'fair to the Nepalese troops to detach two regiments unsupported by guns, Cavalry, or Europeans, to Azimghur, as that district lies so exposed to incursions from Oude, whence numberless guns, many of heavy calibre, can be brought against them;' but no such condition was urged by the Goorkha Commander, and the abandonment of the district cannot, therefore, be justified on this ground, even supposing that the conditional instructions of the Government of India dated the 11th of August had been received before the abandonment took place, which is not the case.

"Mr. Tucker adverts to the several orders of the Government of India in regard to the disposal of the Goorkhas, as if they had been dictated without purpose and by no sufficient reasons, and he omits all allusion to the intermediate change of circumstances in Oude. He truly states, that in the first instance the Goorkhas were directed to march to Lucknow, viâ Fyzabad, and that afterwards they were directed to guard the Oude frontier, first in an extended line from Goruckpore to Allahabad; then in more concentrated force at Goruckpore and Azimghur; and lastly, if Goruckpore should be abandoned, at Azimghur alone. But how these orders, the object of which is apparent, and the last of which was not issued before the 11th of August, could have been supposed by Mr. Tucker to justify him in ordering the whole force to Allahabad on the 5th of August, to co-operate with General Havelock at Lucknow, an order which, under any circumstances, he was not competent to give, is altogether incomprehensible. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with the Lieutenant-Governor in condemning Mr. Tucker's conduct on this occasion.

"Of Mr. Tucker's presumptuous attempt to charge the Government with giving contradictory orders, and then to make these supposed contradictory orders a justification of his own unauthorized act; of the insinuation conveyed in the last paragraph; and, generally, of the whole tone and tenor of his letter,—the Governor-General in Council will only observe, that they are extremely reprehensible, and such as his Lordship in Council could not have expected from an officer of Mr. Tucker's position and character."

On the 23rd November, the Governor General mentioned that he had desired the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces to submit with "a full expression of his views on the subject, a report of the proceedings which have taken place in the city of Delhi since its occupation by the army under Brigadier General Wilson, and of the policy that has been pursued towards the city and its inhabitants."

In the same letter, the Governor General also forwarded narratives of the Cawnpore and Futtehghur massacres and of the mutiny at Orai and the loss of the Jaloun district. The papers contain two narratives of the Cawnpore Massacre, both are too long for insertion here One of the narratives was written by a native gentleman of Cawnpore. There is also an account of the mutiny of the Kotah Contingent.

In the next despatch dated the 10th of December mention is made of the appointment of Mr. C. J. Wilson, of the Civil Service, to be Special Commissioner to trace and bring to punishment those who had been guilty of the crimes of mutiny or rebellion, or

had incited others to the commission of these crimes. A memorandum from Mr. Muir was also submitted laying down rules for the guidance of Civil officers on the re-introduction of the Revenue Administration into the disturbed districts. The principle laid down was "that all native officials should be called back to their posts, 'if they vacated them in consequence of the attack of insurgents, and subsequently displayed no treasonable or suspicious conduct;' that 'they should be maintained in office wherever they have managed to hold on without compromising their faithfulness to our Government,' and that, in fact, 'wherever our officers had gone to their homes with unblemished reputation, they should, if practicable, be called back.'"

Mr. Grant considered that too much was conceded by this rule. The Lieutenant Governor therefore expressed a strong opinion "that no native official, high or low, who has disappeared during the crisis, should be reinstated in his vacant office, unless he can show to the complete satisfaction of his European superior that he exerted himself to the utmost of his power to support his Government, and to protect European life, or that his not appearing openly on the side of the British Government, arose from circumstances really beyond his control."

The Governor General concurred in the principle enunciated by Mr. Grant, and directed that it should be acted upon throughout the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the Non-regulation tracts under his own administration.

The narratives of events that occurred during September, and the early part of October contains no other facts at this time of interest. Saugor and Nagpore were in a critical position, and on the 21st September owing to mutiny of the 52nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore it was found necessary to abandon Dumoh. The Kamptee moveable column loaded with treasure after having disarmed a detachment of the 52nd N. I. left Dumoh on the 21st. On the 27th they met and attacked the mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry who had been joined by upwards of one thousand matchlockmen. Colonel Millar obtained a decisive victory and this success removed all immediate danger from Saugor.

The Parliamentary papers further contain the correspondence that passed between the Lord Mayor of London, the Calcutta Relief Committee, and the Governor-General on the subject of the appropriation of the sums subscribed in England for the aid of sufferers by the Indian mutinies. The correspondence is unimportant save that it establishes the entire control of the Calcutta Committee over the funds.

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EDITED BY

MEREDITH TOWNSEND

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1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Governments of India publish on an average a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a cutcha bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast however, widely scattered. The records of one presidency scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are like all other blue books dry, ill-digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the compiler is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals will comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance in the records of the quarter. A copious Index will enable the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the records the compiler has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last. They are not very important, and not at all interesting, but they can only be condensed to a certain point.

THE

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THOMASON'S OPINIONS.

Records of the North-West Provinces.

A COLLECTION of Mr. Thomason's minutes and despatches has been published by the Government of the North-West Provinces. They are contained in two volumes, are upon the most varied subjects and were selected by Mr. Thomason for private use and reference. In a preface to this collection Mr. Muir, late Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces, observes that the publication of these despatches will be an important general benefit as conveying an authentic exposition of the principles on which existing rules and institutions have been established, and as a permanent source of information and aid in the future course of public measures.

Cutting Trees for Elephants.—Under native governments a general and undefined right of grazing public cattle on private property was exercised and submitted to. But it has been the constant aim of the British Government to put a stop to practices of that sort. The gratuitous supply of Rusud, the Sirkaree Nirruck or reduced price to Government officers, the pressing of Begaree have been disclaimed. This right to gratuitous forage is of a similar nature, and must be similarly renounced. All trees, grass, and forage within the limits of a village are private property, unless on the borders of public roads and thoroughfares.

11th January, 1844.

Pressing Artizans.—The intervention of the Magistrate to compel tradesmen and artisans to accompany a camp, is improperly required. The invitation of the Commissariat officer should be sufficient. When not sufficient, the tradesmen and artisans should be further encouraged.

15th June, 1844.

Pressing Laborers.—The difficulties experienced to obtain sufficient laborers when extensive works are to be carried out in a thinly populated country, are difficulties arising out of the nature of things, which arbitrary orders, or illegal compulsion will not remedy. The true and effectual remedy is to exhibit kindness, consideration and thoughtfulness with all laborers on the spot, and to invite laborers from a distance.

9th October, 1844.

Tonnage Charges.—The rates of boat hire in the schedule of the Military Board are not the market rates, but generally below them. They should therefore be revised, for their continuance necessitates the seizure of boats. The Commissariat should never apply to the Magistrate. His interference at all regarding prices is to be deprecated, but it is sometimes unavoidable. A careful Magistrate will see therefore that his table of rates corresponds with the market prices, is in fact a price current.

19th May, 1845.

Supply of Grass to the Cavalry.—The present custom is for the Cavalry to entertain grass-cutters, who with their ponies go and cut grass where they can, without making any payment for it. The custom leads to collision with the cultivators, is the constant source of annoyance and irritation, and violence and ill-blood is occasioned in all ranks of society. In cantonments, a remedy may be found in bargaining with the zemindars; on a march the difficulty may be greater, but the evil is less.

8th July, 1845.

Compulsory Attendance of the Bunneeahs.—The custom of compelling the attendance of Bunneeahs at cantonments is contrary to law. It is the duty of all Magistrates to set their face against the practice. The proper mode in which to effect their attendance is to make arrangements with one or more Bunneeahs to attend voluntarily.

16th July, 1845.

Sunday Labor Prohibited.—The rule of the Bombay Government prohibiting the prosecution of public works on Sunday is a right one, and should be universally observed. In the introduction of any change of this sort, every effort must be made to avoid compulsion.

13th April, 1846.

Talookdaree Tenures.—"A Talooka, is a large estate, consisting of many villages (Mouzahs) or, as they would be called in English, parishes.

31st January, 1844.

"These villages had originally separate proprietors, who paid their revenue direct to the Government Treasury.

"The Government in former times made over by patent, to a person called the Talookdar, its right over these villages, holding him responsible for the whole revenue, and allowing him a

certain percentage, with other privileges, to compensate him for the risk and labor of collection

"The wealth and influence thus acquired by the Talookdar often made him in fact independent; so long as he paid regularly the sum demanded from him, he was allowed to manage the estate as he pleased. Provision was not made for protecting the rights of the village proprietors, though no one questioned the existence and inviolability of those rights.

"When the country came under British rule, engagements for payment of the Government Revenue were taken from these Talookdars, and they were called Zemindars, no notice being taken of the village proprietors."

The Talookdars immediately proceeded to oust the village proprietors by means of the Court of law. In future therefore it has been determined to admit the village proprietors or Biswahdars to engagements, and give the Talookdar his allowance from the Government Treasury. The allowance will be twenty-two and half per cent. out of the sum collected by Government from the Talooka. The payment to the Talookdar, however, is never to fall below one-tenth of the total demand of Government. There are grounds to believe that this course of proceeding will remove much of the existing uncertainty regarding tenures, and go far towards giving security of title.

12th June, 1844.

Customs' Administration.—The cost of the establishment provisionally sanctioned for the collection of customs in the Delhi and Mirzapore districts was Rs. 5,38,718-4 per annum. The gross collections from all dutiable articles from 1834 to 1843 inclusive was Rs. 48,45,666. The charges during the same period amounted to Rs. 6,45,266, the nett receipts were therefore Rs. 42,00,399. In 1836-37 the frontier line system came into operation and in 1843-44 the provisions of Act XIV. 1843. Under neither system was there any loss of revenue. The customs are levied on salt, cotton, sugar and miscellaneous. The great works for the production or manufacture of salt are in the Punjab, whence rock-salt is brought, in Rajpootana, where it is made in the great salt lakes at Sambur and Doodwanna, at Noh and Sooltanpore in the Delhi territory and in the Bhurtpore country on the Agra frontier. A uniform duty of two rupees is levied on all salt passing the North-Western frontier, and the sum of one rupee on all passing Eastward of Allahabad.* The Punjab and Rajpootana salt have to travel far before they reach our frontier. This naturally raises the price and diminishes the temptation to smuggle. The greatest difficulty is experienced

* Observe the date of this memorandum.

with the salt manufactured in the Bhurtpore territory. Here is there raised from wells, exposed in shallow earthen pans at the mouth of each well and is manufactured at a very small cost, varying from four to six annas per maund. Each manufactory pays a duty to the Rajah of Bhurtpore and the whole constitutes an important item in the revenues of the Bhurtpore State. The usual mode of smuggling is by head-loads. Bands of smugglers collect together on the frontier just beyond customs' jurisdiction, each carrying a load of about thirty seers. The best efforts of the preventive establishment can only secure a few of the band. The rest pass on in the darkness of the night, and the profit on the loads which escape amply compensates for the loss on those which are seized. It has therefore been resolved not only to seize the load but to fine and imprison the smuggler.

Under this system the smugglers would, it was apprehended, have recourse to violence and Mr. Thomason considered that the most that could be done would but palliate the evil. With regard to the salt manufactures in British territory the great difficulty is to distinguish what really is a manufactory of alimentary salt. For many salts are used in commerce which in their crude state contain a considerable quantity of muriate of soda, and there is no certain rule for determining what quantity of muriate of soda is necessary to constitute the work and manufactory of alimentary salt, liable to destruction and exposing the manufacturer to the penalties of Act XIV. of 1843. This difficulty is the most experienced with regard to saltpetre works.

The duty of twelve annas a maund on cotton was changed in 1815 to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. subject to a drawback on exportation. The amount of duty levied from 1834 to 1842 was Rs. 34,95,733 and the drawback amounted during the same period to Rs. 1,20,348.

The fixed duty on sugar was so adjusted in 1843, as to represent a fair average of what was formerly demanded. The trade in sugar is chiefly export, the countries lying north and east of the Ganges being those which produce sugar in abundance for the whole of Upper India. The only temptation to import, is in that sugar, produced indeed in our territories, but exported to Bickaneer, there refined and brought back in the form of sugarcandy. The arrangements for the levy of duty on sugar are very sufficient and little if any passes without payment.

The miscellaneous articles paying duty prior to September, 1843, produced a revenue in that year of Rs. 1,75,253 which fell off the next year to Rs. 16,409.

7th June, 1844

Settlement of Moostajuree Estates in Benares.—The estates in the province of Benares not settled in Zemindaree in 1795 became the fertile source of chi-

country and fraud. The operations that came into practice in 1837 partially remedied the evil, confirmed the title to landed property and tended to give security to all classes.

Settlement of Dehra Dhoon.—The temporary settlement of this province in 1830, designed to last ten years, was made on the principle that Government was the entire possessor of the land and might bestow it on any one. The Government therefore bestowed the cultivated land in proprietary right on the actual cultivators, and made the Teekadars or former Malgoozars, servants of Government to manage the villages and make the collections, receiving for their services ten per cent. of their collections. The proceeding was not entirely equitable, some villages had been settled by private speculators at their own risk and cost, whilst in others were a body of proprietors cultivating in part themselves and in part through the resident Assamies, who never exercised any proprietary rights. In 1837-38 the Dhoon was thrown open to European speculators on more favourable terms than those offered in 1830. The land was to be held rent-free for three years, and was not to reach the maximum of three annas a beegah till after twenty years. European speculators eagerly accepted the offer, the old settlers in the Dhoon became alarmed and the spur given to agriculture was great. The measurement of the Dhoon took place under Captain Brown in 1838-39, as before, three annas was to be the maximum demand per beegah, a part of which was to be the right of the Mokuddum and a part of the Government. One-fourth of the culturable land was to be left unassessed avowedly for grazing, whilst the remainder was to be given, on the grant terms of 1837, to the village, if they would take it. Unoccupied and beyond the limits of any village was to be at the disposal of Government, and the actual cultivators were to be recognised as the proprietors of the soil. The exceptions taken to this settlement were three in number:—

22nd January, 1845.

"*First.*—That faith had been broken with the persons who brought land into cultivation on the strength of Colonel Young's proclamation of March 1st, 1838.

"*Secondly.*—That the Surveyor measured much land as cultivated, which in fact was not cultivated or occupied, and that as the settlement had been made with the cultivating occupants, the rate on these lands could not in some cases be realized. These lands are called Shamilat.

"*Thirdly.*—That the assessment had been fixed on the cultivated and occupied land according to the English professional measurement and not according to the native khusreh measurement, the former being in excess of the latter, whilst the latter alone

shows in detail the extent of each proprietor's occupancy. This excess is called Boshee."

Mr. Thomason examines into these exceptions and proves them groundless. He moreover remarks that some villages have fallen into decay whilst other new villages are growing, yet is of opinion that the advantages possessed by settlers in the Dhoon are not few, and there is every prospect that agricultural operations will succeed, if they are prudently and economically conducted, and care be taken to give good titles and scrupulously to respect and protect all rights to landed property.

4th April, 1845.

Bhej Burar Tenures in Bundlecund.—The term Bhej Burar in the Bandah district, is applied to those estates in which the Government demand and the village expenses are made good by a rate (burar) on the land and not according to ancestral shares. The generic characteristic of the tenure is that the rate is not fixed, but liable to adjustment. The tenure is a kind of Bhyachara, but may be Putteedaree, imperfect Putteedaree or Zemindaree. "In perfect Putteedaree tenures, the whole land cultivated, bunjur, and waste, is divided, and held in severalty by the proprietors. At the time of settlement, the Jumma is distributed over the several holdings, and so long as the distribution then made, holds good, each proprietor is bound, according to that proportion, to pay his share of the village expences, and his portion of the sum to be made good in consequence of the insolvency of any of the proprietors. In imperfect Putteedaree, part of the Mehal is held in severalty, and the remainder being either waste, bunjur, or cultivated by Asamees, is common. In these cases, at the time of settlement, the proportion is fixed in which the balance of Government Jumma, and village expences, is to be made good, after the proceeds from the common land, (if there are any) have been carried to credit. This rating is also liable to change, and more so than in the preceding case, because proprietors are generally allowed to bring into cultivation, according to their means, the common bunjur, without necessarily altering the proportion in which they are to contribute to the village charges. In Zemindaree villages, there is no fixed separate property in the land. Each man is rated according to his means, and the cultivation is arranged at the commencement of each year according as circumstances may decide. The rate is liable to variation here also, more so than perhaps in the preceding cases."

The peculiarity of the tenures probably arises from the fact that though the soil of Bundlecund is fertile, yet its produce is uncertain from the impossibility of irrigation. In the district of Humeerpore, a change is however going on, property in land

has become more valuable and individual rights have lost much of their uncertainty. The administrative papers of that district show three tenures:—"The Rukbah Burar or pure Putteedaree,—where all the land is divided, the quota of the Jumma to be paid by each proprietor fixed for the term of settlement, and each man made to bear his own expences, and be liable in his land for his own default. The Muzroon or Malgoozaree Burar—where the culturable or unculturable portion only of the mehal is so divided. The *Annah* Burar—where the land is cultivated by proprietors or non-proprietors at fixed rates, and the whole proceeds thrown into a common stock, which is divided amongst the proprietors according to their ancestral shares."

There is also a paper affixed to the foregoing, being the result of Mr. Thomason's visit to Bandah. The Government demand was then in arrears, and Mr. Thomason thought that it could not be recovered without causing an extensive alienation of property, and the ruin of industrious cultivators.

Settlement of Delhi.—The settlement is with few exceptions very light, the soil generally fertile, if by any means it can be irrigated, whilst the villages are substantial and well-built, and the inhabitants as fine a body of well-clothed independent manly peasantry as any country can produce. In the Hirsar District the very large reductions in the assessment made by Mr. S. S. Brown were most wise and successful. There is every reason to believe that the lightness of the present assessment will tend to fix the population, give them habits of industry and application and will confer on landed property a value long unknown.

31st July, 1845.

The tenures of the Rohtuck district may be designated as coparcenary that is "the profits from the land are distributed according to a local custom,—the land being all, or in part, divided between the several proprietors, who live upon the surplus produce of the land, after payment of the government jumma, which is distributed according to a bachh or rate upon the several holdings." The feature which binds these communities together, is their joint responsibility for liquidation of the Government demand. Under former Governments the villages were held together by the necessity to provide for their safety and resist oppression. They often preyed upon their weaker neighbours and enriched themselves by spoliation. The payment the village made to Government was, under such circumstances proportioned not only to the extent of their cultivation and the number of their cattle, but also to the number of their families or fighting men. Hence arose the system called choribacha, which distributed the Government demand partly on the land and cattle and partly on

the hearths and turbans. Under the British Government this mode of rating the proprietors was inapplicable. The villages were accordingly measured and a record formed. Mr. Thomason thought that the villagers under this settlement would find it advisable to redivide the whole area, so that the fields of each Puttee should be together and not widely separated as was then the case.

The Paneeput district is generally in a flourishing condition with the exception of the large Istumrarce of the Kurnaul Munduls in the North-east. This should be remedied and subordinate proprietors should not be left at the mercy of the Munduls, mere assignees of the Government Revenue. With regard to the Delhi district Mr. Thomason thought there was every reason to hope from its contiguity to the capital of the North-West that it would flourish. But at the same time he apprehended that the crafty and the influential would be disposed from the value of the land to make the courts of justice instruments of "working out their schemes of oppression." He observes that great facilities for artificial irrigation by means of bunds may be found in the southern part of the district. In the Goorgaon district the means of artificial irrigation are abundant. The inhabitants of the district are generally a simple and tractable people and a light assessment will rapidly rally them from their state of poverty.

To this paper is attached a memorandum containing the heads of a proposed arrangement for the better administration of the tract of land near Kurnaul assigned to the Munduls.

Settlement of Mirzapore.—The paper on this subject is not such as will repay condensation, it was written on the 30th August, 1845.

23rd September, 1845.

Settlement of Benares.—The settlement of this zillah appears to have been generally approved save in the case of Talooka Kurnadaury. Of this Talooka the Rajah of Benares stood only in the position of a Tehseeldar, nevertheless so soon as he was left to the exercise of such powers as were entrusted to him he set himself to destroy all rights but his own. In this he succeeded, the dispossessed Zemindars failing ultimately to recover their estates, because they had not prosecuted within twelve years from their dispossession, and yet this delay was entirely due to the local authorities, who did not discover till 1828 that cases of dispossession could be heard in the ordinary zillah courts. The Collector of Benares was therefore invested with powers to revise the settlement of Talooka Kurnadaury and restore the Malgoozars to their rights. The Rajah's government over them was also curtailed

Talooka Budlapore, Zillah Jounpore.—In 1795 this Talooka was confiscated from Sultanut Sing and settled by Mr. Duncan as follows :— 30th June, 1844.

	No. of Villages.	Jumma.
With Zemindars,.....	74	23,678
Amanny,.....		910
With Moostajurs,.....		11,513
Total,.....	74	36,101

In 1797 however the Government constituted Rajah Sheololl Doobey, Talookdar, that is they invested him with their own powers. If he therefore in the name of the Government behaved illegally, they were bound to remedy the wrong done. The Rajah, however, denied the Government to have any power of interference in his Talooka. Under these circumstances the following settlement was confirmed :—

Mofussil jumma, ...	34,782
Talookdar's allowance, ...	3,994
Government jumma,	30,788

And until the Rajah accepted the terms, the talookdaree allowance was to be allowed to accumulate.

Revenue Accounts.—The following is an abstract of the revenue accounts of the North-West Provinces from 1834-35 to 1841-42 :— 15th June, 1844.

Year.	Demands on accounts of current year.	Collections for the demand of current year.	Nett balance after deducting Remissions.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Nett Receipts.	Remarks.
1834-35,	4,36,45,448	3,77,89,340	57.23.142	4.52,10,434	65,04,788	3.87,05.696	
1835-36,	4,17,20.064	3,76.92,050	38,30.840	4.41,30,685	67,54,820	3,73,75,865	
1836-37,	4,28,73,225	3,91,13,138	35,42,169	4.52,75,516	67,36,511	3,85,39,005	
1837-38,	4,13,10,549	3,30,68,745	79.86.510	3,81,63,862	65,29,890	3.16,33.972	Famine year.
1838-39,	4,55,48,999	3,63,02,151	69,44,863	4,39,12,570	64,81,339	3,74,31.231	
1839-40,	4,12,06,686	3,56,52,810	49.94,102	4,18,46,441	70,30,058	3,48,16,383	
1840-41,	3,76,42,610	3 47,04,023	24,13,672	4,02,26,573	63,76,783	3,38,49.790	Instalments postponed.
1841-42,	4,44,64,982	4.11,62,994	23,42,238	4,68,57,421	63.07,163	3,93.50.258	
1842-43,	4,41,89,341	4,06,79,465	51.69,705	4.72,85,822	67,43,917	4,05,41,995	
1843-44,	4,37,14,179	4,12,57.857	23,72,633	4,67,95,483	60,64,018	4,07,31,485	

It will be observed that the demand for 1840-41 is much less than in former years, and that the collections for 1841-42 and subsequently are much greater than formerly. These variations are due from the instalments of revenue falling due on the 1st of each month of the Fussillee year, whereas the accounts were made out according to the English year. Accordingly as the Fussillee year was more or less in advance of the Civil year, the sum collected was likely to be larger or smaller although the demand might be little altered. The minute subdivision of landed property in the North-West moreover made the collection of the eight or nine instalments exceedingly troublesome. But this was not all. The instalments were so fixed that the demand would be made when the crops were in the ground and before the produce could be brought to market. The proprietors were therefore forced into the hands of the money-lenders. A two-fold change in the revenue system was therefore made, the number of the kists was reduced and they were thrown further forwards in the year The effect on the annual demand for 1840-41 was to make for that year one instalment short. Moreover, other causes were at work to derange the accounts of the years under review namely the famine year of 1837-38 and the settlement operations. The effect on the accounts of the new arrangement of the Government instalments is of very small importance, when compared with the effect on the agricultural concerns of the country. It is the greatest change made before 1815 in the revenue administration of the North-West. By it the Government voluntarily surrendered its lien on the crops and encouraged the agriculturists to cut, carry, and sell their produce and then pay the revenue from the proceeds of the sale. "As is the case in all changes amongst a rude people, it was viewed with much suspicion at first. The Native Government Officers were opposed to it, because it increased the difficulties of their work, and deprived them of many established sources of petty gain. The capitalist and petty money-lenders were averse to it, because it deprived them of the advantages and power they before possessed. The large extravagant proprietary communities of Goojurs or Rajpoots profited little by it, because they always lived thoughtlessly, and knew not how to keep money when it once came into their hands. Those whom it most benefited were the least influential and intelligent class of the community, *viz*, the industrious and thrifty cultivators. But to these it is an evident and a substantial boon.

"Another interesting effect of this great change is upon the currency of the country. It is evident that the same sum, which before was paid into the Government Treasuries in smaller sums at eight or nine periods of the year, now has to be paid

in all four periods in larger sums. The money which might before have passed eight times through the Government Treasury, will now ordinarily pass but four times.

"As the collection of the land revenue is the great financial operation of this part of the country, it might be inferred that a much larger quantity of specie would now be required to conduct the pecuniary transactions of the country than was before necessary, and that there would be great complaints of scarcity of money.

"Such however has not been the case, so far as common report goes" and the returns exhibit an evident improvement in the finance of the country.

Civil Decrees.—The Government of India enquire, whether it is desirable or necessary that the Collectors of Revenue should be furnished by the Civil Court with copies and abstracts of all decrees affecting proprietary right or possession of lands paying immediate tribute to Government. Under the revenue system of the North-West Provinces the functions of a Collector are to a certain degree judicial, for an accurate record of rights is necessary for the due performance of the Collector's functions. Therefore it is most important that the Collector should be apprized of all confirmations or alterations of the record which the Judge may make. At present some of the Collectors are superior men to the Judges with whom they are called upon to act, it is therefore some safeguard against error that all decisions affecting landed property should come under the cognizance of the Collector as soon as possible, and be carried by him into effect. The Judge can never know to what process of examination his decision may be subjected by his brother functionary, the Collector must implicitly obey, and if he unreasonably remonstrate, he brings discredit on none but himself. The value and the political importance of maintaining the closest watch over the proceedings, of the Civil Courts it would not be prudent to under-rate. The man who "can make good his claim in our Courts, enlists the irresistible force of the Government on his side. By whatever means a suit is gained, however great the injustice, it is unalterable. No change of Officers, nor lapse of time, can bring redress for a wrong once legally inflicted. The death or the ruin of the antagonist brings no reparation to the defeated suitor. The consequence is evident. The enmity of the ruined man is transferred from the individual to the State. He feels that henceforth there is no hope for him but in the downfal of the system. He becomes as much a disaffected man as though he had been ruined by some direct act of the Government.

19th October, 1844.

"These facts are the evident and unavoidable result of the esta-

blishment of a firm Government. But the change is yet recent in the memory of the people, and they have not yet acquired so completely the feelings of respect for the judicial authority as to acquiesce implicitly in its operations, especially when those operations are not conformable to their ideas of justice. It is not many years ago that an insurrection was occasioned in Ramghur, and the Cole country, from the unrestricted operations of the Courts of Justice. The Government perceived the evil; and at once, by excluding those territories from the influence of the Regulations, put a check on the obnoxious proceedings. It would be prudent to bear this in mind, and not lightly or unnecessarily to relax any means of control, which the present fair and legitimate working of the system affords."

Mouzah Olinda, Zillah Agra.—In this village there were ninety-seven putteees, all of which were in arrear. The assessment was not severe and both the Collector and Commissioner thought there had been considerable embezzlement. The Collector therefore advertised the sale of the village, on this Mr. Thomason remarked:—"Before an Officer proceeds to advertise for sale he should satisfy himself that the estate is marketable, and that there is a fair prospect of effecting the sale. But when advertence is had to the size and power of the community in Mouzah Olinda, the unanimity of action apparent in their proceedings, and the advantage of their position on the Bhurtpore boundary, there can be little difficulty in concluding that no capitalist would buy the village, or that if he did buy it, bloodshed and a most discreditable struggle between the community and him would be the result. The public Officer, who could deliberately enforce such a measure, must have carelessly studied the history of our early administration of these provinces, or have formed a most erroneous estimate of the character of the people."

23rd November, 1844

The remarks on the sale of Olinda Mouzah are prefixed by a general disquisition on the duties of Collectors.

Grants of Lands in Saharunpore—The orders of Government dated November, 1839 recognised a distinction between European and native grants. This distinction was forced upon the Government by that superior energy and influence possessed by Europeans, and their limited acquaintance with the rights of the people of the land and the feelings of the natives. This distinction was imperfectly explained to the local authorities, who in giving possession to European grantees, and exchanging engagements with them exceeded their powers. Such grants were therefore reconsidered "with every indulgence towards the present occupants." The mode of their settlement is not of general importance.

11th February, 1847

Act for Sale of Lands in Execution of Decree.—By the proposed enactment the conduct of such sales was to be taken entirely out of the hands of the revenue officers and to be conducted by the Court themselves. The Lieutenant Governor expressed his earnest hope that no such course of proceeding should be adopted.

24th April, 1845.

Minute on Police Battalions.—During the first forty years of our possession of the North-West Provinces crimes of open violence became comparatively rare. In their place the crimes of assassination, homicide, burglary and theft appeared on the calendar. Such being the case, the state in which Hindoostan now is, would lead one to expect more flagrant and revolting immorality than before prevailed. The strong hand of power has repressed open violence, but it has not and cannot affect the dispositions that prompted to crime. "The same injustice, the same tyranny, the same avarice and covetousness, now possess the minds of men as formerly. No moral regeneration has been affected. But these tempers, no longer able to work their purposes by open means, accomplish the same ends by secret machinations. A few years ago a man, at feud with his neighbour, would have gathered his friends around him, and attacked his enemy in open day. He will now hire an assassin to effect his purpose. The person, who coveted his neighbour's lands, a few years ago would have picked a quarrel with him, routed him, and driven him from his possessions. He will now seek to oust him by forgery and perjury in a Civil suit."

22nd May, 1845.

It is necessary to bear this change in mind in police arrangements. All police measures should now be directed to raise the respectability of the police, and to draft into them men of higher intellectual and moral qualities, rather than to strengthen their organisation.

The then nearly organised police battalions, to which this paper has reference, had not been organised on any such principles. Their organisation was not a measure of police, but a measure for creating an irregular military force to relieve the regular army of Civil duties. The skeletons of the new Battalions were formed of volunteers from the line and the very worst men were in consequence made over to them. Upon the skeletons thus formed were engrafted men from the old police and new recruits selected solely because they were young stout active men who could easily be taught to handle a musket.

Mr. Jackson, the Magistrate of Agra commenced the formation of the battalion there. It speedily became simply a military battalion and was employed on military duties, as also were the battalions organised at Delhi, Kurnal, and the Protected Sikh

States. In Bundlecund alone the duties of the battalion were strictly confined to police duties. The measures proposed for the amelioration of the police are as follows:—

"The pay of the Mofussil Police should be increased, their numbers being diminished.

"The Tehseeldars should be generally invested with Police powers, under Regulation XI. 1831.

"Great attention should be paid to improve the rural Police by holding the Zemindars to their responsibilities, and by obtaining their aid.

"The Police Battalions should be fixed one in each division and kept a good deal together, being employed to guard Jails, Treasuries, &c. and to relieve the regular troops from Civil duties. Where, as in Bundlecund, the numbers will admit of it, a small body of men under a respectable Officer should be kept at each Tehseeldaree to protect it, and to be at the disposal of the Tehseeldar to send out on any emergency, where vigorous action may be required. Under such an arrangement, the Thannah force may be reduced below what it would otherwise be.

"To increase the emoluments, and raise the position of the higher Police Officers in large towns.

"To vest either the Tehseeldars or Moonsiffs gradually with powers as Assistant Magistrates, to enable them to try petty cases, or to prepare heavier ones in the Mofussil without sending the parties in to the Magistrate."

Repulse of the Police from Mythna.—The police were engaged in serving a criminal process. The village in which the criminal process was to be served belonged to a Goojur tribe. The Goojurs generally are turbulent and unthrifty. It appeared to Mr. Thomason therefore probable that they were sinking before their more industrious or crafty neighbours, who enlist the arm of Government to forward their own schemes of aggrandisement by the dispossession of the Goojurs. Their fate is to be regretted as it directs their resentment from their oppressors against the Government who support oppression.

14th August, 1845.

Preservation of Timber Forests.—There can be no doubt that every year wood is rising in price and the larger-sized timbers are now difficult to be procured. The fact proves nothing, for such is the natural and inevitable result of national prosperity and of a consequently continually increasing demand upon a limited supply. The question now under consideration is how to make it worth while to cultivate and grow timber with the view of obtaining a profit on the outlay. At present the public are permitted to cut timber as they like, paying the Government a duty upon it to-

17th October, 1845.

moval from the forest. The evils of the system is, that timber is cut without due regard to economy. The alternative is, that government should itself come forward as proprietor of the forest and determine what shall be cut and what shall be sold.

Stone Quarries.—At the time of the permanent settlement the Government separated the stone mehal from the land revenue. At first they worked the quarries on their own account and sold the stone at fixed prices. Subsequently they fixed a certain rate of duty, this duty however only affected the Mirzapore quarries not those near Delhi and Agra which came into our possession subsequently to 1808. The stone duty was fixed at so high a rate that the farmers of the stone mehal levied less than the legal duty and only paid to Government the price they were willing to pay in order to have the command of the market, which the power of levying a heavy duty conveyed. There is no reason why the Government should raise a separate revenue from the stone in only the Mirzapore district. The present monopoly of the merchants should be broken up and the sayer rights left to the zemindar. The first step to the adjustment of the system should be to make a register of all the quarries in the district, information should also be collected concerning the Agra, Delhi, Bandah and Allahabad quarries.

13th February, 1846.

Settlement of Puchawur, Woorynee and Jadoonpore.—These mouzahs are in zillah Muttra. The zemindars of these mouzahs petitioned for a reduction of settlement. The Revenue Board were inclined to grant such a reduction in the case of mouzah Woorynee. Mr. Thomason thought any reduction unnecessary and remarks:—

26th May, 1846.

"When a settlement has been deliberately sanctioned by the Government, it should not be lightly impugned. It is a contract binding on both parties, not to be set aside on a mere question of consideration for the people, but only on strong proof of the impossibility, or impolicy, of attempting to realize it. When petitions of over-assessment are lightly received by the Board, and reports called for from the district Officers, it necessarily results that expectation of reduction is formed, and all those arts and intrigues are called into operation, which are so well known in this country, as the means by which an ignorant and short-sighted people endeavour to force a reduction of the Government demand. Bribes are given, land is thrown out of cultivation, agriculture is neglected, and every show of abject poverty is made to support the plea. It is only by steadily refusing to receive such excuses, and in ordinary years promptly and rigidly enforcing the demand, that the exertions of the people can be properly

called forth." Of all pleas which can be adduced to support a recommendation for reduction of jumma, perhaps distress and poverty, taken alone, are among the weakest. For periods of distress must constantly occur, and changes of property follow, till the people learn wisdom and resolution enough to throw off their surplus population.

Purgunnah Secunderpore.—The paper was written on the 20th August, 1846, and is of local interest.

Judicial Decisions by Settlement Officers.—In the North-West Provinces it was decided from their first assumption that the Civil Courts as then constituted were incompetent to decide on property rights. The officers of the Revenue Department were therefore authorised to declare existing rights. At the same time liberty was left to any one to bring out his individual case from the mass and to obtain a special consideration of it in the Civil Court. Every effort has therefore been made to arrange the records of the Revenue Department so as to enable the Courts to have free access to them, and obtain any information of which they may be in search. From this view the Courts dissent, and say:—"It is not their duty to travel out of the road, by attempting to make 'discoveries,' which may be as prejudicial to the interests of the one, as beneficial to those of the other party. But they are bound to receive whatever evidence, oral or documentary, the parties may produce, and to judge accordingly. Any other practice would be as inexpedient, as it would be illegal; it would lead to the production of all kind of irrelevant matter, the consideration of which would needlessly occupy the time, and perplex the judgment of the judicial authorities; it would destroy the character of the Civil Courts as impartial tribunals; it would open the door to diffuse and discursive enquiry, quite foreign to the duty of a Civil Court, and equally incapable of being restricted within proper limits; it would, in short, entirely change the constitution of the Civil Courts, and their judicial practice; it would superadd to their proper legitimate functions the duties which now devolve on the litigant parties and their pleaders, and convert them into instruments for the furtherance of particular views, as set forth in correspondence between the Government and superior revenue authorities."

21st August, 1846.

Works on the Ganges Canal.—Mr. Thomason proposes that in accordance with Major Baker's request certain artificers and materials for the construction of the Canal should be obtained from Europe. The undertaking is neither one of display, nor of doubtful utility, but an economical measure necessary for the stability of the revenue.

3rd September, 1846.

Abkaree Charges and Collections.—The average collections for ten years shew that the collections generally follow the circumstances which are known to have affected the prosperity of the country. Thus the famines of 1833 and 1837, both caused a decrease in the collections, heaviest in those districts which are known to have suffered most. The measures adopted by the Sudder Board in 1842, were followed by a steady increase in collections, and the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to consider it unnecessary to adopt the plan pursued in some districts in Bengal, and by the introduction of a separate and costly agency supersede that by which the department is at present efficiently and economically administered.

24th October, 1846.

Rent-Free Tenures in Ajmere.—The object of this paper written on 12th December, 1846, was to place on record rules to guide the decision of Government officers on such tenures.

Tanks in Ajmere.—The value of Tanks in Ajmere is very great, whilst the cost of their construction and repair is inconsiderable compared with the benefit which the reservoirs produce. The embankments of such works require, however, at all times to be looked after, as on their efficiency will depend in some measure the prosperity of the district.

29th December, 1846.

Revenue Administration in Ajmere.—The land revenue in the Khalisah villages of Ajmere is collected from each individual cultivator in proportion to the extent of his cultivation or the produce of his field in the year, is therefore kham. The payments are in money and consist partly of fixed rates on the fields (*zubtee*), and partly of commutation for a fixed portion of the crop, as determined by estimate (*Kun*). The system of kham management is open to many objections. In estimating the crops, previous to fixing the value of the Government share, there is much opening to fraud, peculation and oppression. The system of village settlements should therefore be introduced and long leases granted. The memorandum concludes with suggestions for the completion of Ajmere embankments.

29th December, 1846

Administration of Mhairwarrah.—"Mhairwarrah consists of three parts, one of which belongs to Ajmere, one to Meywar, and one to Marwar. They are considerably intermixed; the British Purgunnah of Bhaileau lying far south, and being surrounded on all sides by Meywar and Marwar Mhairwarrah. But this territorial division does not at all affect the character of the people. They are a distinct race from the *Jeypoories*, held together by the strong ties of a common origin and a distinct organization. The

30th December, 1846.

Mairats are nominally Mahomedans, and the Mairs nominally Hindoos but they intermarry, and possess none of the bigotry, and little of the superstitions, of the two creeds. They hold the people of the plains, and especially the Rajpoots, in contempt and hatred. The Rajpoots were never able to obtain a firm footing in their country. Whatever small revenue they could get from the country was obtained at a cost, both of life and of money, far exceeding its value. The Mairs were constantly making forays into the plains, and the history of all the neighbouring Rajpoot chiefs, Nussooda, Khurera, Bednoor, Tall, Deogurh, bears ample testimony to the ferocity with which these forays were conducted.

"The British arms first completed their subjugation. But Meywar and Marwar were quite unable to manage their portions of country. The Mairs broke out into rebellion, massacred some of the Police Officers stationed amongst them; and it became necessary for our Government, by a fresh exertion of its Military force, and with some difficulty, again to bring them into subjection in 1820. An arrangement was then made by which Marwar and Meywar made over to us the management of their portions of Mhairwarrah. The terms on which this transfer was effected, differed considerably.

"Marwar made over to us twenty villages, of small value, and little capable of improvement. They yielded, in 1824-25, a land revenue of 6,966 rupees; and, in 1845-46, the land revenue was no more than 6,871 rupees. From 1835-36 to 1842-43, we held seven other villages, which promised to yield a considerable sum. Since these have been given back, they have fallen much into decay, and are again becoming troublesome. The Raj was to pay 15,000 company's rupees' contribution to the support of the Mhairwarrah Battalion over and above the expences of the Civil administration of the country. The result has been a yearly excess of expenditure above income, and the Raj is now in our debt on this account no less a sum than rupees 1,85,872 up to the end of 1845-46 It is not apparent on what ground the undeniable right of the British Government to this sum is waived. Meywar made over to our management seventy-six villages, on the understanding that a payment of 20,000 Chittoree rupees (about 16,000 company's rupees) was to cover her share of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, and all the current expences of the Civil administration. These villages yielded in 1823-24, 34,607 Chittoree rupees, land revenue, and now give 91,114 Chittoree rupees, with the prospect of considerable increase. The surplus revenue is appropriated to the support of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

"The transfer of neither portion of Mhairwarrah is perma-

nent. The transfer by Marwar has been renewed twice for eight years each, and latterly in 1813 for three years; and by Meywar first without limitation, then in 1882 for eight years. On the formation of the Meywar Bheel Corps in 1840, the surplus revenue was set aside for the Meywar share of the Bheel Corps. The renewed transfer has been, nominally at least, the subject of negociation."

Lieutenant Colonel Hall commenced that course by which the wild and ferocious Mairs were under British management, formed into a peaceable race of cultivators. The disbursements, however, are in excess of the receipts and it was therefore proposed that the British Government should give up the management of the country; to this course, Mr. Thomason strongly objects.

Sales of Undivided Puttees in Allygurh.—Mr. Thomason considers the following points to be determined :—

8th February, 1847.

"That the Government possess the option of proceeding against the person and property of the individual proprietor, or against the joint-undivided Mehal of the whole community.

"That process should not be so pressed against the property of an individual defaulter, or of a body of defaulters, as materially to weaken or destroy the joint responsibility of the whole community, without the observance of all those precautions which are enjoined in the case of partitions (Butwarrahs)

"That an attempt should not be made to enforce payment of a balance by the whole community, either in the first instance, or in the last resort, when such a proceeding will injure the resources of the State, and deter others from exertion."

Tea Cultivation.—The letter of the Lieutenant Governor on this subject was merely in answer to certain proposed increments of expenditure and other proposals connected with the efficient management of the plantations. The proposals were sanctioned, because it was "evidently the wish of the Court of Directors that the experiment should be conducted on the most liberal scale."

27th February, 1847.

Grand Trunk Road.—Great discretion should be vested in the Executive Officer on all matters connected with the repair of the road. In accordance with this principle a draft of special rules for the repairs of the Grand Trunk Road and its branches was drawn up. The memorandum contains the rules. Along the whole of the road camping grounds should be marked out at convenient intervals. The ground so marked out should at least be four hundred yards square. To keep it clean and in good repair is part of the duty of the Collector. Burdusht Khannas should be constructed near the spot, when such an arrangement would be con-

10th March, 1847 & 28th April, 1848.

venient. Contractors should be found to sell at such Burdasht Khannas articles in most common demand. To effect this, advances may be given on good security. "The Contractors should be prohibited from having any intercourse with the police, as regards the collection and sale of their articles. They should have ware-house room, and shops rent-free, in the Burdasht Khannas; but they are to have no privileges nor monopoly. They should be bound under sufficient penalty to furnish all applicants at the current market price of the day. Detachments of troops or parties of travellers may be supplied retail, but whenever regimental or other Bazars are attached to a Camp, the supply should be wholesale to the persons appointed to receive them. The wood should be made up in parcels each of the value of one pice, a specified number of which are to go to the maund. These should be sold wholesale or retail as may be required. The absolute prohibition against the demand of any articles, either gratis or at less than market-price, is applicable to all Government servants as well as to Sepoys. Police or Revenue Officers are especially bound to pay fairly for what they may require.

"The Contractors should be furnished by the Collectors with certificates in English and Oordoo, setting forth the obligations under which they lie, and the protection to which they are entitled. The price of all articles of fixed value must be specified in their certificate. They must be bound to supply on requisition a price-current of all articles of fluctuating value. This price-current must always be presented to the commanding Officer of a Regiment, on his arrival, in duplicate. He should countersign one and send it to the Collector for his information."

The Police should never interfere with travellers at Serais "to derive to themselves a profit from the undertakings. Their watch should be kept outside the buildings, and they should never enter them in their official capacity, unless to repress evident breaches of the peace, or otherwise in the regular execution of their duty. They must be strictly prohibited from levying any dues from travellers who may alight at Serais, or from compelling them to resort to particular places." For the better protection of travellers Murhillahs should be erected every two miles, and two chowkeedars should be stationed at each. These should always be present at night and should have charge of a mile's length of road immediately contiguous to the Murhillah, on either side. Tehseeldars and Thannas should be brought as much as possible on the Grand Trunk road as may be consistent with other public objects, and the Tehseeldars along the road should be invested with the powers of Deputy Magistrates.

Revenue Administration, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Agra.—The settlement of the Saugor and Ner-
35th March, 1847. budda Territories was made for twenty years on easy terms. This is a mode of administration which native governments do not adopt. By such an arrangement Government ceases to have that immediate interest in the advancement of cultivation which stimulates a good native government to cause the extension of cultivation by the expenditure of its own capital and the exertions of its own agents. The people are expected from a sense of their own interest to do that which a good native government ordinarily does for them. It is therefore necessary to give a good title and permit the holder to transfer his land or a portion of it by sale or mortgage. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories these principles were all neglected. There are two methods by which a remedy may be applied, first, by a legislative enactment declaratory of the persons in whom the proprietary right is considered to rest, second, the introduction of the system of survey and record of rights which has prevailed in the North-West. Mr. Thomason prefers the latter remedy. The error of extreme haste which detracted from the benefit of the operations in the North-West should be avoided, otherwise the procedure should be conducted in a similar manner.

Board of Public Works in the North-West Provinces.—The Public Works carried on in the North-West comprise chiefly the construction and maintenance of roads, the building and repair of jails, hospitals and cutcherries, the formation of canals, reservoirs and embankments. On subjects connected with all these works constant reference has to be made to local authorities, it is therefore better that their control should be vested in an agency at Agra than in a Military Board in Calcutta. The new controlling authority for the execution of Public Works must possess scientific skill and full freedom of communication with the Civil authorities at Agra. Mr. Thomason therefore suggests, that an able Engineer officer should be Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, conjointly with the present Secretary, and should be vested also with the powers of a junior member of the Board. This officer should have the entire management of all Public Works but the Ganges Canal, which might remain under the Military Board.

Registration in Collector's Office.—There are many circum-
30th June, 1847. stances connected with the state of landed property in the North-West which facilitate registration. There are few large estates lying in different pergunnahs. A very complete system of registration has long existed in the Collector's office. Registry offices should also be established at the Moonsiffees and Tehsildarrees. It is deserving of considera-

tion whether the Registrars themselves should not be required to keep up a Mouzawar Index, on the same principle as that kept by the Collectors, which should be always open, and in which brief reference should be entered as deeds are registered. To provide against the falsification of deeds in the Registrar's office, and for their ready appearance, the Registrar should send a copy of each deed and of all papers connected with it to the Collector of the district, with a separate Roobukarree for each deed.

Kharij Dhakhil Cases in Juggutpore, Barreilly.—Tunsook Rai possessed the whole of Ilakah Julalpore. This he mortgaged to Peetum Rai and sold his remaining rights to Mussamut Bunnoo. Tunsook Rai then applied to the Collector for mutation of names in the register. This the Commissioner disallowed on the ground of the prior mortgage. The sale should have been permitted, for Peetum Rai would still remain Malgoozar and the equity of redemption would merely pass to the purchaser, who could only redeem the mortgage and obtain the management of the estate by the consent of the mortgagee, or under authority from the Civil Court. The seller and purchaser of an estate should apply for mutation of names before the actual transfer. Fraudulent and clandestine transfers would thus be avoided, and on the other hand frivolous objections to the transfer could be set aside. Thus opportunity is granted to all parties to state their pleas, the fidelity of the register is maintained and the Collector debarred from any interference with the free acts of persons without his jurisdiction.

4th December, 1846.

Administration of Khyragurh in Allahabad.—The villages of Khyragurh were formed into a Talooka and handed over to a man of some influence and family for a certain sum. The Talooka became hereditary. His management was unsuccessful, and the Government, in 1837, resumed the Talooka and compensated the Talookdar. The experiment was unsuccessful, the Government were saddled with an annuity and the people remained poor and void of energy. The question for consideration is, how the productive power of the land can be increased, the character of the people raised and the revenue and resources of the country improved. These objects might be obtained, Mr. Thomason thinks, by a judicious outlay on irrigation.

30th August, 1844.

On the management of this pergunnah there is a subsequent letter dated the 18th February, 1846. A ridge of hills divides the pergunnah into two portions, the northern portion is fertile, rich and prosperous, but the southern is of poor soil and uncertain produce. When these two dissimilar tracts formed one mehal, then the loss on one portion was compensated by the gain on the other. But separate engagements were taken for every village,

and the anticipated result followed. The northern portion gained by the change, but the village proprietors in the southern portion became poor and their estates fell into disorder. Under these circumstances attempts should be made to find final proprietors with the villages.

Customs and Roads in Central India.—"The tract of country to which the present remarks apply is that which is bounded by the districts of the Bengal Presidency on the north and east; by the districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Nizam's Territory on the south, and by the desert on the west."

10th August, 1847.

This tract is divided into several independent principalities, some of which are of considerable extent and yield a large revenue, but others are extremely insignificant. No interference has hitherto been exercised, on any systematic plan, with the customs revenue of any of these States. Native States are jealous of all interference in their sayer or custom's duties. They consider the power to levy such duties the peculiar prerogative of sovereignty and the badge of independence. Besides, religious communities or mendicants consider the trade of the country a fair source of profit and often extort a considerable income by addressing themselves to the superstition or fears of the merchant or traveller. The impositions upon trade thus vary according to the strength of the Central Government. They also vary according to the caste, rank, or influence of the travelling merchants. Merchants of large capital and great influence are able to compound for the duties on their goods. The burden falls almost entirely upon the petty dealer, who is thus excluded from the market. Most States farm their customs revenue to some great merchant. In such case, the lease is taken not simply for the fair levy of a fixed tariff, but for the power of commercial monopoly which the farmer obtains. The exactions are very considerable. Thus Neemuch is supplied with grain from Barah in Kotah, distant 120 miles. On the journey, duties are levied at six places and amount, before the arrival of the grain at Neemuch, to no less than twelve per cent on the original cost.

Mundesore imports her grain from Bhopal and from Barah. The import duties on grain from the former place amount to twenty-one per cent. on its price at Bhopal, and from the latter place to rather more than seventeen per cent. upon its cost at Barah. Yet the natives do not desire the abolition of the transit duties. The benefit of such a measure is not palpable at once to the consumers, whilst the great merchants, who influence public opinion, deprecate a change which exposes them to the rivalry of every petty dealer. Still it is morally the duty of the British Government to exert itself in this matter, for the abolition or control of

the transit duties will contribute essentially to the welfare and prosperity of the States virtually dependant upon it. Improved customs arrangements in Central India would, moreover, materially increase the British revenue from customs. Central India consumes the sugar which pays duty on crossing the North-Western British frontier line, and it supplies the salt and cotton which is brought across that line. Increased advantages for the transport of these articles could not fail to stimulate the trade in them. English cotton, piece goods and woollens, as well as hardware and crockery, would be much more largely consumed than at present, if the customs duties presented fewer obstacles to their freer and rapid transport. Trade might be relieved from its burdens by the establishment of a customs league or Zollverein, by the separation of town from transit duties, by fixing on the main routes of commerce and regulating the duties on them, and by forming good roads along these lines.

Export Duties.—The Court of Directors in a despatch dated 30th September, 1847. April 22nd, 1846 proposed :—

1*st*. The abolition of all export duties except indigo.

2*nd*. The abolition of double duties on imports and exports on foreign bottoms.

3*rd*. The publication of a General Tariff of duties for British India, the trade from port to port being left free and unrestricted in all articles with the exception of salt and opium.

Mr. Thomason objects to the first proposal on the grounds that the export duties with the one exception of cotton are not materially complained of, and that such duties, even in the exceptional case, do not act injuriously on trade, that there is nothing objectionable in the mode of the levy, and that the duties constitute a valuable fund from which trade may be greatly facilitated and industry promoted. Mr. Thomason advocates the abolition of double duties on foreign bottoms, inasmuch as such double duties infringe the principles of free trade.

With regard to the 3rd proposal, Mr. Thomason observes, that the abolition of the duties from port to port in India rests on the supposed exemption from duty of all inland trade. This is very far from being the case. The whole of Central India and Rajpootana is almost a sealed country. The inland transit duties were abolished in British Territories because they were found to be inordinately oppressive; whenever the duty could be retained without great injury to trade it has been continued. But the export duties by sea are not oppressive, for vessels on leaving our ports cannot be entirely released from control or examination and the degree of control and examination which is necessary for other purposes suffices to enforce the payment of the export du-

ties, without increased cost to the State, or any material increase of trouble to the merchants, beyond the payment of money. When there are two courses for trade, by land or by sea, and one of them possesses considerable advantages, there does not appear any sufficient reason why the State should not impose a moderate duty on the transport of goods by that more advantageous route. It would undoubtedly be better that trade on the canal as well as by road, on the sea as well as by land should be free from all impost; but the Government must look for some return for its outlay in the country, and the sea-borne traffic should not be exempt from a contribution, the equity of which would not be questioned when imposed on boats that pass by a canal. As regards the General Tariff for all India there can be no question as to the expediency of such a measure, if regulated entirely by financial considerations.

Canal Charges.—Canals are of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country. Their maintenance in an efficient state requires fertility of expedient and promptitude of action, which do not admit of previous calculation or accurate estimate.

26th October, 1817.

The whole effects of the Agency possessing the management of these works should be directed to providing that the Executive officers exercise sufficient control over their establishments. The superior Agency should never attempt to maintain closeness of control and minuteness of check. To fix rates, and expect Executive officers to work in conformity with these rates, is both perplexing and embarrassing. Peculation and dishonesty go on with a general observance of forms, high-minded men are averse to take employment in the department, which by this management is rendered timid, discontented and inefficient.

Settlement of Resumed Maafees.—The memorandum discusses the terms on which Maafee tenures are to be settled with Maafeedars, the cases in which the Maafeedars are to be admitted to settlement, and the period of currency of the settlement made with Maafeedars. When resumed tenures are settled with ex-Maafeedars and the actual rental is known, the Jummah should be fixed at half the annual rental; when the rental may not be ascertainable, the demand should still be regulated according to this rule. The rule for the selection of parties with whom the settlement is to be made, is, that those who have the actual proprietary occupation of the soil should not be disturbed. It will sometimes be difficult to determine the point of actual possession but "where the Maafeedar has cultivated the land with his own ploughs, or by ryots introduced by and dependent upon himself, where he has lived on the spot, has dug wells, planted trees, extended the cultivation, and spent

11th May, 1844.

capital upon the land, and has paid no Malikanna, nor given dobiswa'e, to persons claiming the proprietary right, he will be considered to have been in possession in the sense required, whatever may have been the origin of his tenure. But where he has lived at a distance, and has left all the trouble and expense of management and of improvement to the original Zemindars, and, more especially, when he has been in the custom of granting them a lease subject to the payment of a fixed sum, the possession of the other party will be equally manifest." The period of the settlements made with ex-Maafeedars should be the same as in the rest of the district or pergunnah where the land is situated.

There is a second letter on this subject dated the 29th January, 1848, it has especial reference to Rohilcund.

Navigation of the Ganges.—The letter on this subject was written on the 26th October, 1847, and its summarisation would be useless, it merely referring to certain establishment charges.

Village Schools in the North-West Provinces.—The scheme contemplates the endowment of a School in every village of a certain size. For the maintenance of the school the Government are to give up their revenue from the land constituting the endowment, on assurance that the Zemindars appropriated the land for the maintenance of a school-master. A jagheer of from five to ten acres of land will give a rental varying from twenty to forty rupees a year. The school-master moreover will still receive presents and fees in money, food and cloth. The number of mouzahs in the Regulation Provinces is 79,033 and of these, 18,000 contain 100 houses and upwards. The average jumma of the land proposed to be alienated is two rupees, supposing then a school established in every village of the size specified, the revenue of the State would be diminished to the amount of 1,80,000 rupees, if the endowment were of the minimum size, and if of the maximum, to the amount of Rs. 3,60,000. The number of boys of an age requiring school education in a village of 100 houses is about forty, a number not larger than one man can teach. In a subsequent letter dated the 18th April, 1848, Mr. Thomason observes that the objections to money payments are, that consisting of petty payments it is difficult to secure their faithful disbursement in remote parts of the district, that they lead the school-master to look exclusively to the Government and to neglect the conciliation of the people, that there is always danger lest the appointment of a village school-master without the wish of the people should discourage the natural efforts of the people to supply their own wants. To ensure the effective and vigorous working of the Government Schools a Visitor-general should be appointed, on a salary of

18th November, 1846.

one thousand rupees a month, and travelling allowances at the rate of eight annas a mile. The letters conclude with a general outline of the scheme for promoting vernacular education.

25th November, 1847.

State of the Currency in the North-West Provinces.—The Company's rupee has superseded the old currencies throughout almost the whole of the North-West. Many native States possess the privilege of coining. This privilege they value highly. Supposing the British Government desirous to introduce their coin into general circulation, the following measures will gradually and inoffensively accomplish the object:—

"*First.*—The seignorage should be reduced to its lowest limits, either so as just to cover the cost of mintage, or even to risk some loss. A small seignorage, if it keeps the Mints in full work, is evidently preferable to a high seignorage which does not bring a sufficiency of bullion to the Mint. The capabilities of the Mints should regulate the price to be offered for bullion.

"*Secondly.*—Assay Offices and Bullion Depots should be opened, wherever it is peculiarly desirable to reform the currency. For instance, the establishment of an Assay Office at Ajmere, where a good price would be given for foreign coins, would control all the Mints in Rajpootanah. One at Indore or Mundlaisur would withdraw foreign coins from circulation in Central India, whilst another at Ferozepore or in the Jullundur Doab would bring under regulation, the currency of the Punjanb.

"*Thirdly.*—All pecuniary transactions with foreign States should be only in British currency.

"*Fourthly.*—Foreign States, which had no Mints of their own, might be influenced to declare the British coin to be the only legal tender in their own territories.

"*Fifthly.*—Attempts might be made to induce foreign States which had Mints of their own to assimilate their coinage with ours in intrinsic value. This might be easily effected in States which are completely under our influence, such as Lahore, Gwalior, Indore, and Jeypore, but it should be done entirely by influence, and without pecuniary aid. The gratuitous offer of assistance either in the assay or mintage would cheapen the coin and encourage its production. The resemblance also should not extend further than to intrinsic value; soft silver is preferred in native Mints because it can be easily worked. It also wears more rapidly and is more likely to be melted down for use. These circumstances add to its expensiveness and facilitate its withdrawal from circulation."

The number of copper pice annually imported into the North-Western Provinces between 1838 and September, 1848 was

8,63,000 Rs. worth, which is an average annual importation of 1,07,875 rupees worth.

Administration of Shahjehanpore.—This paper dated 6th December, 1847, consists of memoranda on Tuccavee Balances, Talooka Kundhur, Tenure of Kuttras in Shahjehanpore, Moostajuree Villages, Forest Round and Biswahdarree Tenures in Talooka Powain.

The Tuccavee balance account should be settled with the least possible delay. No refunds should be allowed, publicity should be given by general proclamation and by an acquittance to each Malgoozar, and in future the Tuccavee balances should be annually reported as are the Mal balances.

Kundhur is the name of a large Talooka, inhabited by Chundelee Rajpoots. The settlement proceedings at the date of the memorandum had not been carried out, and Mr. Thomason discusses the best means for effecting peaceably the settlement

In the town of Shahjehanpore are several clusters of buildings called Kuttras, some of which are rent-free, and others pay a certain Russoom to Government. Such houses cannot be altered, pulled down and rebuilt, changed from kuchah to puckah, or from a shop to a dwelling without the consent of the proprietor, who on such occasions receives a fee or a fine, or makes a new bargain. The system leads to all kinds of peculation and oppression. It is proposed therefore to commute the leasehold tenure into the fee simple of the land. A good title should be given by conferring a Sunnud and a map specifying the extent and boundaries of the land. The money collected from these sources should be thrown into the municipal fund.

There are about fifty-seven villages in Shahjehanpore in which Moostajuree settlements have been made. Estates so settled are neither heritable nor transferable. The Collector should decide who is the proprietor. The Moostajur is believed to be the proprietor, when the Moostajur is not the proprietor, it is probable that there is no person absolutely entitled to the proprietary right, in such a case it may belong to Government and should be transferred

In Shahjehanpore part of the forest land has been settled with the Zemindars, and part reserved to Government. It is necessary to fix the limits of the land so settled. The forest land reserved to Government may be divided into parcels not less than 4,000 acres each and sold. The purchaser may be held to carry complete possession of wood, grass, and of every thing attaching to the land.

The settlement proceedings in Powain were conducted with much haste and are therefore defective. The memorandum sug-

gests the mode in which enquiry into such settlements should be made.

No date given.

Administration of Pergunnah Johnsor in Dehr Dhoon.—The settlement of this Pergunnah was made in 1835 for fifteen years, and was about to expire when Mr. Thomason wrote the memorandum. The Government demand was fixed at Rs. 20,000, and for this the whole Pergunnah was responsible. The assessment is very light. The total assessment was distributed by the Chowntroo or standing Committee of four headmen over the thirty-five khuts or circles into which the Pergunnah is divided The Seeanahs or headmen of each khut distributed the quota over the villages in their circle, and the headmen of the villages over the resident cultivators. The chief points to be determined are:—"The Chowntroos—how chosen—on what terms holding Office—possessing what powers—how exercising their functions—how liable to be called to account for misconduct—in what cases authorized to charge the Pergunnah with their travelling expences.

"The Seeanahs—how chosen—how holding Office—possessing what powers, and subject to what liabilities in their persons and in their property. There is reason to believe that 5 per cent. on the Government demand, which these Officers now receive, is sufficient remuneration, and is even more than they elsewhere are entitled to."

The distribution of the assessment should be carefully superintended, for the Chowntroos, Seeanahs and other influential men, will always be inclined to throw the weight of the assessment off their own shoulders upon their weaker and poorer neighbours, and the principle on which the balances are to be realized should be recorded.

17th February, 1818.

Proprietary Right in Rohilcund.—"Previous to the acquisition of the province by the British, proprietary right in land seems to have been weaker in Rohilcund than in most other parts of the North-Western Provinces."

By continual invasions the old Hindoo village institutions had been generally subverted and their lands suffered to fall waste. When the British first acquired the country, the greatest mistakes were made by men imbued with the notions prevalent in Bengal in the time of Lord Cornwallis. Hence a proprietary title was frequently acquired by persons who had no right to it at all. The proceedings prior and subsequent to the enactment of Regulation VII. of 1822 corrected some of the errors, but many still remained. The effect of the settlement under that Regulation was, however, to give an increased value to land. But, inasmuch as mistakes were committed, it is use-

ful to notice some general principles, which it is important to keep in view with regard to all suits in the Civil Courts to contest arrangements made by the settlement officers.

First.—The claim is to stand or fall on its own merits and not on the conduct of the Settlement Officer.

Secondly.—The onus probandi in the Civil Suit rests with the plaintiff.

Thirdly.—Revenue officers should be permitted to advise and assist parties so as to enable them to bring their cases fairly before the Courts.

15th February, 1848.

Embankments for Irrigation in the Delhi District.—The neighbourhood of Delhi is well suited for the construction of tanks and reservoirs for irrigation. The tract of country which extends from Nujjufgurh Jheel to the Jumna is that where such works can be best constructed and are most needed. The tract has been the site of a dense population and is covered with the ruins of former great and wealthy cities. Feeble and desultory efforts have been made by the local Officers to restore two of the old embankments situated near the villages of Khirkee and Chutterpore. Good has resulted from even such efforts, and the remains of other old embankments if restored would be most valuable in extending and improving the cultivation. It remains to consider the mode in which Government is to be repaid for the expence of these works. The settlement of all the villages which will benefit by such works has been completed up to 1870. Till that time arrives the Government will not be able to enhance its demands. In the theory of the revenue system it was intended that works of this kind should be undertaken by the people themselves. But this expectation is vain, they possess neither capital nor enterprise. The design must be matured, the capital advanced and the greater portion of the risk must be borne by the Government, which will find its return in the greater security of the present revenue, in the prospect of future-enhanced revenue and in the increased wealth and prosperity of the people. It will be sufficient if the people contribute enough to pay the ordinary interest of five per cent. and the cost of ordinary repairs. The established rate of four annas on the beegah of 3,025 square yards, for all land submerged by water, will effect this, but the people would not object to pay 6 or even 8 annas. The agency for carrying out the operations is the great difficulty.

17th January, 1845.

Sub-Assistant Civil Engineers.—The Government have long been anxious to raise up a body of Native Civil Engineers. To effect this object it would be advisable to bring together natives engaged in public works and

possessing practical knowledge, but deficient in scientific skill, and natives of high mathematical attainments educated at the Agra and Delhi Colleges, destitute of practical skill, under the supervision of an officer of talent and experience. By this means instruction might be readily afforded and if a liberal scale of remuneration be awarded to natives, who, being declared competent, become Sub-Assistant Engineers, a very valuable class of public servants might be reared.

1st March, 1848.

The Eastern Jumna Canal.—Mr. Thomason's minute directs the attention of the local Officers to the following points :—

"The re-survey and rectification of the line of the Canal in the Central Division, and the removal of the bar of clay at Shamli.

"The drainage of the Gundowra and other Jheels, and the prevention of the accumulation of water near the Canal banks, together with the complete drainage of Shamli, and the formation of the Tunnel near Bynswal.

"The increase of boats and their employment for the carriage of passengers and merchandise, together with the introduction of improved appliances for agriculture through their means.

"The introduction of improved water wheels for grinding corn, and the employment of water-mills for other economical purposes.

"The addition of Ghats and drinking troughs or reservoirs for cattle to the bridges, and their formation at all convenient spots.

"The extension of the grafted mangoe plantations.

"The improvement of the system of charging for irrigation and of collecting the water rents.

"The formation of a complete map of all the land susceptible of irrigation by the Canal.

"The transcription and arrangement of all working plans, memoranda, &c.

"The education and moral improvement of the subordinate Officers on the Canal Establishments."

With regard to the collection of water-rent, Mr. Thomason thinks that it should be transferred from the Canal Officers to the Collector. He proposes this, firstly to free the landed proprietor from the double demand, secondly to secure to the Canal Officers greater time for guarding the works and distributing the water, and thirdly to prevent quarrels between the Canal Officers and contumacious and litigious proprietors.

Surveys in Delhi and Rohilcund.—The despatch on this subject is dated the 28th March, 1848, and its summarisation would not now be useful.

Summary Awards by Revenue Officers.—It is expedient to declare the limits within which a regular suit may be brought against the summary awards of revenue officers. It is therefore proposed that such suits shall be restricted to the period of one year from the date of the original proceeding of the officers making the award

30th March, 1847.

Right of Pre-emption and Record of Mutations.—It is the province of the Collector to register mutations which have taken place, and not to decide whether they should take place. In practice, people effecting transfers apply to the Collector before the transfer is complete as a device for ascertaining whether opposition will be raised to it. If the transfer takes effect the mutation of names is made, but if the transfer is successfully resisted no mutation of names takes place.

4th April, 1848

Slaughter of Kine.—Hurdwar is esteemed a sacred spot. To slaughter kine within its limits would be very offensive to the Hindoos. Kine were therefore permitted to be slaughtered at Jowallahpore near Hurdwar. As the climate of Hurdwar is insalubrious, many Brahmins who resort to Hurdwar for the performance of religious votes reside at Jowallahpore. They therefore petitioned against the slaughter of kine and sale of flesh at that place. Accordingly in 1843 the Magistrate declared Jowallahpore a part of Hurdwar and forbade the practice. On this Mr. Thomason rules that the slaughter of kine is not in itself a crime, their open slaughter becomes, however, criminal when it provokes a breach of the public peace. It may be difficult to retrace the false step of the Magistrate of Jowallahpore, but he should protect the butchers from all persecution and violence.

6th May, 1848

Establishment of a Military Board in the North-Western Provinces.—In a letter already summarized, Mr. Thomason proposed that the public works in the North-West, with the exception of the Ganges Canal, should be under the management of the Engineer Officer attached to the Revenue Board as a second Secretary and having the power of a junior member. The same proposition is here again brought forward, with the provision that there should be an entirely separate agency of Local Executive Engineers for Civil Works. The proposal concludes with a memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel Abbott on the subject.

10th September, 1847

Revenue Administration of 1846-47.—The memorandum was written on the 25th September, 1848. It lays down the important principle. "That in these provinces sales for arrears of revenue are only resorted to in special cases when a particular end is to be attained, such as the restoration of old proprietors, the creation of a good title, the punishment of a refrac-

tory community, or the ascertainment of the market value of an estate the real assets of which appeared doubtful. The result of the sales cannot therefore be received as any fair criterion of the value of land, as may be in some degree the case in Bengal, where they are the primary and ordinary mode of realizing the land revenue of the Government."

Joint Responsibility of the Coparceners in Putteedaree Estates.—When a body of men remain voluntarily associated for the joint management of an estate, and one of them falls in balance, the whole body are liable. Mr. Thomason shows the system to be in accordance with the feelings of the people, thinks that it promotes self-Government and works well. The maintenance of the joint responsibility of the community should therefore be considered in the sale, and exceptional cases should be treated on their own merits. Mr. Thomason in a letter dated the 30th December, 1848, again discusses this important question, and publishes his views in a concise form as a circular order.

No date given.

Settlement of Bandah.—"This district has long been the source of much anxiety to the Government. Many circumstances connected with the district required that, from the first commencement of our rule it should be managed with much moderation and care. The soil is very fertile, but the produce varies greatly from vicissitudes of season, owing to the difficulty of artificial irrigation The people are a bold and spirited race, surrounded by petty independent and warlike States, and having in their immediate neighbourhood a hilly country abounding in strong positions The tenures of land are more than ordinarily complicated and difficult of comprehension.

23rd October, 1848.

"The cautious treatment required by such a state of things has unfortunately not been followed. The first assessments were apparently fair and moderate, but in 1815-16 the Government demand was very unduly raised in consequence of a fictitious state of prosperity occasioned by reckless speculation in some of the staple articles of produce."

A vain attempt was made to realize this demand, till in 1829-30 the settlement was annulled and the district held Kham. In 1841, Mr Wright was appointed to revise the settlement, and he completed his task in 1843. It was deemed inexpedient to confirm his settlements, and in 1845, Mr. Rose was therefore appointed as Collector of the district. Mr. Rose's settlement was found too high and the jumma was again reduced. It was hoped that this measure would have a beneficial effect in the district, as over-assessment always demoralizes a people.

Transfer of the Rights of Defaulting Putteedars.—Between the two causes of default, deficiency of assets, and embezzlement of proceeds, there should be careful discrimination. "In the latter case it may be perceived that the Puttee would be profitable. The coparceners are security for each other's honesty, and until they release themselves from this liability by a partition, it is equitable that they should be made sensible of the obligation. It is only when the amount of the embezzlement exceeds the value of the Puttee, and the coparceners are too poor to make good the deficiency, that the policy of the measure can be questioned. If deficiency of assets be the cause of default, the Putteedars are equally liable in law and equity; the policy of holding them bound by that liability is a question for careful examination and consideration in each case; but to assume in all cases the impolicy of enforcing it is to act on a foregone conclusion. It is impossible to discard the obligation without at once altering the whole of the system of Revenue administration, and renouncing the principle on which the settlement has been formed."

22nd January, 1849 & 26th October, 1848

By law the joint responsibility of proprietors can only be dissolved by a division of the estate. The farm of the Puttee of an undivided estate should therefore not be given.

Memorandum regarding the preparation of a Map of the Grand Trunk Road, North-Western Provinces.—The memorandum possesses no pretensions to geographical accuracy and need not here be summarised.

Rights of Under-Tenants in Jounpore.—"Under-tenants may be divided into three great classes:—

27th March, 1849

"*First.*—Subordinate proprietors who are possessed of an heritable and transferable tenure.

"*Second.*—Mouroosee Cultivators, possessing a tenure heritable but not transferable, and the rent of which is liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

"*Third.*—Tenants at will.

"It is the second of these classes, whose rights are now more especially under consideration."[2]

The second tenure is usually called Mouroosee, Chuppurbund, Khoodkasht, &c. This right terminates in such lands as the tenant ceases to cultivate. The cultivators have a right of occupancy only so long as a certain rent, or a rent determinable on certain principles according to local rates and usages is paid. There is no provision of the law which declares these rates unalterable. Rents in India, as every where else, are liable to variation according to the general economical principles which govern the relations between landlord and tenant. The only legal proviso is that in no particular instance should a rate be

demanded in excess of that which is usual. It would be impolitic to amend the law, as such a course would diminish the power of the proprietor over his estate, but sales should be discouraged as they are opposed to the feelings of the people and are often brought about by fraud and collusion, it only remains therefore temperately to arbitrate between the proprietor and his tenant when they appear in active opposition to each other. This duty the Collector is generally able to perform, if he possess the prudence and the patience which are essential to success.

Excise and Customs Duties in the Punjab.—The papers on this subject consist of a carefully prepared memorandum by Mr. J. H. Smith and a minute of Mr. Thomason's on that memorandum. It is proposed that the salt duty throughout the country should be equalised, and that the Bengal rate Rs. 2-8 a maund should be adhered to, the special salt line below Allahabad will not then be necessary. The North-West frontier line should be changed and pass by Futtehabad, Batunda and Kote-ka-poora, direct to Ferozepore, instead of making a circuit through the Bhutty territory by Mullote. If a preventive line is to be formed down the Sutlej to prevent the introduction of the Rajpootana salts, the right direction would be to Fazilka in the Purgunnah of Wattoo on the Sutlej. The gain that would result from these measures would be Rs. 13,84,699, the loss would be Rs. 5,27,894. There would thus be a nett annual gain of Rs. 8,56,805

25th July, 1849.

Khood Kasht Asamee.—In ousting a Khood Kasht Asamee from his lands two courses are to be pursued. In the case of a person possessing any limited interest between the cultivator and the plaintiff, the latter shall on obtaining a decree in summary suit be at liberty to cancel the lease of his own authority. In the case, however, of a Khood Kasht ryot the law designs greater indulgence, which indulgence is the opportunity of paying up the sum within a reasonable time, on demand, subsequent to adjudication.

4th January, 1849.

Suggestions on certain Draft Acts.—This memorandum is dated the 14th February, 1850, and refers especially to trial by Jury. Mr. Thomason says:—

"The people of these provinces are deficient in the independence of character, the honesty of purpose, and the intelligence, which are necessary for the efficient working of such a system.

"The rich and intelligent will be averse to the duty, because it will infringe on their leisure and disturb their ease, and because, constituted as our Courts now are, it is impossible to secure them that consideration and courtesy, either from the presiding Judge, or the people at large, which is necessary to render tolerable the gratuitous discharge of a responsible public duty.

"The time has not yet come, when public opinion exercises such influence over Judges as to ensure their always maintaining that demeanour which is essential to the successful working of the scheme, and which all authoritative rules are utterly unable to provide. Every man's experience will point to persons holding judicial appointments, who, though high-minded, honorable, and very useful public servants, are yet disqualified by some defect of temper from beneficially using the power entrusted to them by this Act. Native Jurors would patiently bear, but acutely feel, discourtesies or offences, though even unintentionally committed. They would show no resentment, but the dislike to our Courts would be deeper seated and more generally felt even than it now is. Irreproachable conduct, and high respectability, would cease to secure exemption from the annoyances attendant on our system.

"The mode of trial, which would be established by the Draft Act, is but in name, 'Trial by Jury.' It differs so materially from the British Institution which is so denominated, that the one cannot stand in the place of the other. Few Englishmen would consider it a privilege that the issue of their trial should depend on the verdict of five Jurors chosen under the Act, rather than on the opinion of an English gentleman of similar feelings with themselves."

Opinion on Act for the Improvement of Towns.—"The funds appropriate for the desired purpose once existed. The town duties were cheerfully paid, and were amply productive. With some alterations in the articles taxed and the mode of levy, the objections, which necessarily attach to this mode of taxation, might have been considerably reduced. In an evil hour, they were swept away without the provision of an equivalent. The good of the people would have been more consulted if the tax had been maintained, and the proceeds devoted to their use. The Chowkeedaree tax might then have been abolished, and the people would have been grateful.

16th February, 1850.

"If then it is desired to raise funds for municipal purposes in the mode least offensive to the people, this may be best effected by the cautious revival of town duties. This at least might be one of the methods of self-taxation left to the discretion of the Commissioners appointed under the Act. It is the usage in almost all cities on the Continent; it is the usage in the city of London itself, which could not have had its bridges, and many of its most splendid monuments, without taxing the importation of its coals. There is no reason why, in the indiscriminate zeal for freedom of trade, the people of this country should be precluded from raising their own funds in a mode to which they

have little objection, and which is practised by other freer and more civilized nations than themselves."

Subscriptions for Public Purposes.—Under this head may be summarised Mr. Thomason's remarks on the native subscriptions for the Shahjehanpore Dispensary.

30th April, 1850.

"When a man, in Office himself, heads a subscription list, recommends to others to contribute to the same object, and employs his servants or his friends and dependants in collecting the money subscribed, he beneficially exerts his influence.

"Every public Officer is undoubtedly deserving of severe punishment, who unduly favours those who respond to calls of this nature, or who visits with punishment or official displeasure those who refuse him their co-operation. Partiality and injustice need at all times to be vigorously repressed, whatever be their promoting causes. It is possible to conceive that a well-principled and conscientious man may be led by his ardour in the pursuit of some evidently beneficial object to lose sight of the limits of a just moderation. But the Lieutenant-Governor cannot at present call to mind any instance where official influence has been thus abused. There is certainly no proof of it in the Shahjehanpore case, which gave rise to the present correspondence. It seems unwise to direct a general and public warning against an abuse of power that is only possible and hypothetical.

"Much as the Lieutenant-Governor admires the noble and self-denying spirit which is sometimes displayed by our Civil Officers in the promotion of works of public utility, he sees reason to apprehend that the want of this spirit is more often to be deplored than its redundancy.

"It is therefore much to be apprehended that any general circular instructions of the nature recommended would be liable to misconstruction. Zealous public servants would feel disheartened,—the idle and remiss would rejoice in an excuse for their inaction,—the more generous and public-spirited citizens would fear the imputation of unworthy motives in their generosity,—the avaricious and mean-spirited would be glad to shelter themselves under the shadow of high authority. It will be better to meet individual instances, as they arise, with such comments as the particular features of the case may call for."

Mutation in Malgoozarce Register.—This memorandum discusses the general principle of holding malgoozars to their engagements against their will, and concludes with a Notification which, it is hoped, will remove many of the objections, that men of rank or capital entertain to holding land in their own names.

22nd July, 1850.

Roorkee Instrument Scheme.—The letter is dated the 29th July, 1850. In this Scheme there are three objects to be kept in view:—

"*First.*—The formation of a depot of efficient instruments obtained from Europe for the ordinary purposes of surveying.

"*Secondly.*—The manufacture of the simpler instruments and articles, which can be readily made in this country.

"*Thirdly.*—The repair of all instruments wherever constructed.

"For these purposes it will be necessary to erect a suitable building, and to have a small establishment of properly qualified persons."

Punctual Submission of Accounts by Collectors.—The Collectors are ordered to make such arrangements as will check, adjust, and consolidate Mofussil accounts, which for the sake of expedition must be all sent in by a certain date. The names of those Officers who fail to submit their accounts at the right time are to be forwarded to Government. In a subsequent letter dated the 21st February, 1845, Mr. Thomason remarks that the Collector and not the Head Clerk is the person responsible to Government for the right preparation of the accounts. Registers of the receipts of the monthly accounts from the several Zillahs should be kept by the Accountant of the North-West Provinces.

18th October, 1844.

Claims for Landed Property in Coparcenary Estates.—There are many questions regarding the rights in Coparcenary tenures liable to be brought under the consideration of the Civil Court. It is necessary therefore that the Court's rules should be accurate and extensive, embracing all the cases that may arise. All tenures are divided primarily into Zumindaree, Putteedaree and imperfect Putteedaree. The Board of Revenue define a pure Putteedaree tenure to be the same as Bhyachara, where the whole land is occupied by the proprietary brotherhood, and revenue assessed by a rate or bachh. But this definition is only applicable to that class of Putteedaree estates in which the land is divided according to local custom. In many cases the basis of the division is ancestral right and each sharer pays his jummah conformably with the land and not according to the rate. Again, estates where the profits are distributed according to local custom may be Zumindaree, imperfect Putteedaree or Putteedaree. There is therefore a double inaccuracy in identifying Putteedaree and Bhyachara Mehals. Again the Board define a pure Zumindaree Mehal as one where the whole land is occupied by non-proprietary cultivators, who pay rent to the proprietors. The real test of a Zumindaree estate is not whether the land is occupied by non-proprietary cultivators, but the

12th July, 1850.

mode in which the proprietors collect and divide the profits. "It may be that all the cultivators are non-proprietors who pay rent to the proprietors, and yet these non-cultivating proprietors may have divided the land amongst them, and made the Mehal Puttedaree. Again, the cultivators may be all Proprietors, who pay according to certain fixed rates, each man for his own cultivation, throw the whole into a common stock, and divide whatever surplus remains, after payment of the Government Revenue and the village expences, according to their ancestral shares. This would be a pure Zumindaree Mehal, but would not come under the Board's definition."

These inaccuracies of definition throw all the rules of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut into confusion, accordingly a Draft of Rules for bringing suits in Coparcenary Mehals is appended to Mr. Thomason's despatch.

Maintaining in Repair the Grand Trunk Road.—This subject has been discussed in a previous memorandum, the present letter is dated the 15th September, 1845.

Joint Stock Banks in the North-West Provinces.—The memorandum is without date, but from internal evidence it was written in June, 1847, at that time the following Banks were in operation :—

"I.—The Agra and United Service having its head-quarters at Agra.

"II.—The North-West ditto ditto Meerut.

"III.—The Delhi ditto ditto Delhi.

"IV.—The Simla and Umballa ditto ditto Simla.

"V.—The Cawnpoor ditto ditto Cawnpoor.

"VI.—The Benares ditto ditto Benares"

The Agra and United Service Bank, shortly after its commencement, established branches at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, subsequently a branch was established in London. As regards Calcutta and London the example of the United Service Bank was followed by the North-Western Bank, which has likewise a branch at Mussooree, the cradle of the institution; the head-quarters of which were subsequently transferred to Meerut. With the exception of the Simla Bank which established a branch at Umballah the remaining Banks have no branches. The following table shows the date at which each Bank commenced operations and the capital at first proposed and subsequently paid up :—

Name of the Bank.	Date of Establishment	Capital at the commencement.	Paid up capital on 1st July, 1846.	Advertised capital for 1st July, 1847
Agra and United Service,	1st July, 1833,	5,00,000	60,00,000	70,00,000
North West, ...	1st Jan., 1844,	5,00,000	23,22,813	30,00,000
Delhi, ...	1st Oct., 1844,	12,00,000	16,00,000	21,00,000
Simla and Umballa, ...	19th Nov., 1844,	5,00,000	8,00,000	12,00,000
Cawnpore, ...	1st May, 1845,	5,00,000	10,81,000	20,00,000
Benares,...	1st Aug., 1845,	5,00,000	5,00,000	12,50,000
Total, ...		37,00,000	1,23,03,813	1,65,50,000

Besides the capital of the Banks they have large available funds, as is exhibited by the accompanying table:—

Name of Bank.	Amount of deposits on 1st July, 1846.
Agra and United Service, ...	38,12,282
North-West, ...	10,70,221
Delhi, ...	4,21,750
Simlah, ...	1,26,041
Cawnpoor, ...	1,15,049
Benares, ...	47,517
Total, ...	55,92,860

The deeds of Copartnership of the first four Banks are very similar. They declare that their business shall consist in the purchase, sale, and negociation of bills of exchange; in discounting bills and notes, in lending money on the security of individuals, and of personal and real property; in granting cash credits, in purchase and sale of coin, bullion, and Government securities; in the receipts of cash at interest; in money agency; and any other branches of business commonly carried on by Bankers. The aggregate sums advanced on mortgage of real property are restricted to one-fifth of the subscribed capital of the Bank. The deeds also declare that the Company shall not engage in trade, or purchase any real estate or merchandize. The deeds of the Cawnpore and Benares Banks vary by not having the restrictions regarding the loans on real property, the engaging in trade, and purchase of estates and merchandize. All the Banks are managed by a Secretary under the control of Directors who meet twice a week and act gratuitously. All the Banks limit the number of shares to be held by one individual. The Agra, and North-West Bank's limit is 400, the Delhi's 200, the Simla's 100 and the Benares', one-fifth of the whole capital.

The shares are Rs 500 each, in every Bank except Cawnpore, where they are 1000. There must be half-yearly meetings of the shareholders, the accounts must be balanced at least once a year, and no share can be transferred without the consent of the Directors. The Proprietors in the several Banks may be thus classed:—

	Hundredths.
The Military shareholders represent, ...	62
Members of the Civil Service ditto, ...	8
Uncovenanted Service ditto, ...	8
Europeans engaged in trade, ...	6½
Natives, ...	5
Individuals not classible under either of the above heads, ...	10½
Total, ...	100

These proportions apply to the shareholders numerically. If the number of the shares were considered, the interests of the Civilians in the capital subscribed would bear a much higher ratio. In the opinion of Mr. C. Allen, the Banks have not nearly gone far enough in promoting the development of the resources of the country. They do not assist merchants, planters, and others to the extent they should, but loan their money to the services. Some of the banks issue notes, so that provision of bullion on this account is not called for. In fact the sums that can, at any time, be immediately called for, are comparatively inconsiderable, and for them provision is always made In India public opinion and usage are so little in favour of Bank-notes that there would be very small danger in their issue. In conclusion, the memorandum remarks, that all the Banks wish for a legislative enactment enabling them to sue and be sued in the Civil Courts. They moreover are desirous that a registered mortgage should take precedence, at law, of all other mortgages. The foregoing memorandum thus summarised was written by Mr. Allen and transmitted to Mr. Dorin by Mr. Thomason with remarks. He thinks that the Banks exercise a good moral effect on the members of the service, promote habits of economy, and enable many persons honourably to extricate themselves from difficulties. The servants of Government should not be excluded from their management. The duties are not onerous and the knowledge acquired is most useful.

Water Mills for Grinding Corn on the Dhoon Canals.—The Government has the control over natural running streams throughout the country, wherever it has not waived the right by special or implied contract. In

26th May, 1847.

the Dhoon this right was specially reserved, but is to be exercised only for the good of the people. Therefore no obstruction should be placed to the erection of native mills for grinding corn, were such mills do not impede Government works or render the water turbid.

Settlement of Pergunnah Beesulpore, in Bareilly.—In this Pergunnah settlements had been made with certain persons as farmers for a term of years. The Civil Court ordered the sale of other rights and claims not possessed by such farmers. Such an order did not justify the annulling of the existing leases. But the farmers themselves claimed the rights offered for sale. Fresh enquiry should therefore be made in each case. The letter we have summarised was written on the 6th October, 1847, and on the 21st January, 1850, Mr. Thomason was of opinion that no clear proof of a proprietary title had been adduced by the several claimants and complimented the Officers who had carried out this very laborious investigation.

Experimental Cultivation of Cotton.—The first steps towards the experimental cultivation of cotton were taken in 1846. The experiment however was incomplete. Measures were commenced at too late a period for the cultivation of more than one kind of cotton and the consignment was made up by the purchase of foreign cotton. Simultaneously with the exertion to improve the growth of cotton great efforts were made to improve and cheapen the several processes of cleaning, packing and dispatching the cotton. The American saw-gin failed in the North-West, but there was good reason to believe that improved machinery on the principle of the native "Churkah" would both cheapen and improve the process of cleaning. Iron screw presses have been established at Agra. The Lieutenant Governor was desirous to establish agencies in India for the supply of cotton for export. When such agencies were in operation he thought the Government should retire from the field.

17th December, 1847.

Suits to contest Sales in Talookah Budlapoor in Zillah Jounpore.—The memorandum, dated the 13th March, 1848, is merely of much interest.

Hereditary Pensions.—Hereditary pensions held in Benares under Section 3, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces under Section 2, Regulation XXIV. 1803, are of the same nature. They are not liable to resumption, and are, in all respects, considered as property As regards hereditary pensions held under the former Regulation no question can arise. But the same certainty does not exist regarding pensions held under the latter Regulation. Further information is therefore desired.

27th March, 1848.

"*First.*—As to the means which exist for discriminating between pensions, said to be perpetual, which are claimable under Section 2, Regulation XXIV. 1803, and which are not so claimable.

"*Secondly.*—As to the terms on which pensions claimable under Section 2, Regulation XXXIV. 1795, and Section 2, Regulation XXXVI. 1803, can be purchased, and the expediency of doing so.

"*Thirdly.*—As to the terms on which other pensions said to be in perpetuity can be equitably compounded, and the expediency of doing so."

28th March, 1848.

Survey of Ajmere and Mhairwara.—The paper is dated the 28th March, 1848, and is a panegyric on Lieutenant Vanrenen by whom the survey was conducted. To the letter are appended instructions for the formation of the Village Settlement of Ajmere. There is also a letter dated the 25th April, 1850, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Dixon, the Superintendent. To that date the irrigated land bore but a small proportion to the unirrigated. The total irrigated was acres 30,682, whilst the unirrigated amounted to acres 1,69,511. It was thought therefore that the assessment might be found higher than the country could readily pay. At the same time, the Lieutenant Governor allowed weight to certain remarks contained in a former letter of Colonel Dixon, and trusted to his intimate knowledge of the people. He therefore confirmed Colonel Dixon's assessment for the period of twenty-one years by which the total demand of Government was Rs. 1,77,519, of this sum the tulao fund contributed Rs. 1,537, and the road fund Rs. 1,763. The tulao fund consisted of one per cent. on the expenditure upon lands, the produce of fallen or decayed timber trees grown on the embankments and a water-rent levied on all Jageer lands irrigated from the reservoirs. There should be in each Mouzah an Officer responsible that the water courses and reservoirs are kept in full repair, and his emolument should depend on the extent of irrigated land. A Pergunnah Officer should be responsible for the Village Officer and over all should be a District Officer. The road fund is quite inadequate to the wants of the district and therefore all holders of land should be bound to furnish labourers to keep the roads in repair. There is another letter to Colonel Dixon dated the 20th November, 1850, in this collection.

4th April, 1848

Right of Pre-emption, and Record of Proprietary Mutations.—The Collector has no power to disallow the mutation of names, if the transfer has actually taken place, nor to cause it to be made, if there is any obstacle to the transfer. The functions of the Collector and Civil Court,

in the transaction are perfectly distinct. The Civil Court is called in to effect that which the Collector cannot bring about or prevent; namely, the transfer of the property from the seller or the purchaser, notwithstanding the opposition of the coparceners.

Land to be appropriated on the Sides of the Grand Trunk Road.—The letter is dated the 22nd August, 1818, and rules that a road for general traffic should be thirty feet broad. In addition to this, a clear space for slopes and berm of forty feet on each side is required; and beyond this there should be excavations, of such width as may be requisite, but limited in depth to two feet. When however the road passes through valuable ground exceptions must be made and unnecessary sacrifice of property avoided.

Retrospective Demand on account of Alluvion.—The demand of the Government may be resisted only on two grounds; 1st, that the land from which it is claimed is part of a settled estate; 2nd, that the alleged collections by the Zemindar were never made. The Zemindar cannot of course be compelled to agree to the retrospective settlement. If he refuse to enter into it, he continues liable to the demand retrospectively, say the actual collections less ten per cent. and the amount may be recovered in the usual manner. But if he agrees to it, he cannot claim annulment of the contract, simply because it is retrospective.

1 7th March, 1849.

Mint at Lahore.—This paper was written when it was proposed to withdraw all foreign coin from circulation in the Punjab and replace it by Company's Rupees. The paper need not be here summarised as it is improbable that a like case should occur again.

Demarcation of Boundaries in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.—In those territories a Mouzahwar settlement was made without any precise determination of the limits of each Mouzah. Thus both parties to the contract were ignorant of the primary element in the value of the lease; *viz.* the extent of the land leased. The Lieutenant Governor therefore urges the Supreme Government to declare the extent of the land on which their demand is fixed, and the parties in whose favor they have imposed the limitation on their own share of the profits.

17th July, 1848.

Talookdaree Allowance in Talookah Jharkee, Zillah Agra.—"The question which is propounded for consideration may be thus stated. In a Talookah, where a settlement has been made with the Biswahdars, and a Talookdaree allowance exceeding 10 per cent. of the total demand on the Biswahdars is assigned to the Talookdar, without any specification of the period for which such assignment is given, is the Government competent to resume any part of the Talookdaree allow-

21st May, 1850.

ance on the death of the Talookdar, within the period of the settlement?" Mr. Thomason determines this question in the affirmative. For, the whole of the profit arising for the limitation of the Government demand is given to the Biswahdars, the Talookdar being no party whatever to the contract.

25th February, 1851.

Revision of Settlement in Talooka Kundhur in Shahjehanpore.—The partition effected maintained the coparceners in the fields they cultivated, wherever situate. It would be an evident advantage if the fields allotted to each person were situated together. This object should be sedulously kept in view and encouragement given to its accomplishment. The best encouragement is for the Government to bear the expense of the record. But the operation is one of much delicacy. The settlement effected in Kundhur should be explained to the inhabitants. For, the thorough mastery which is thus obtained of the whole-frame work of the community, and the complete exposure of their transactions affords the readiest means of governing all village communities.

"When they despair of finding a person who understands their concerns, and will arbitrate fairly between them, they become turbulent, reckless, and unscrupulous. The anger which is aroused by their real or supposed wrongs will find vent in violence towards one another or towards strangers, or else they will seek to accomplish by fraud and intrigue that which they find themselves unable openly to attain. Demoralization and ruin follow such courses. Spirited and high-minded men thus become the pests of society. But there are no people who, when properly addressed, are more open to reason."

19th February, 1851.

Forest Dues below the Kumaon Hills.—The Government assert a right to all spontaneous products from unappropriated tracts of land. In order to ascertain these rights and to regulate their levy, the whole are held kham. The forest dues are of two kinds:—

First.—Those which are levied at certain points in the forest throughout its extent, such as the pasturage dues from cattle, levied at the enclosures (goths) where they are herded by night, and the dues upon chunam and catechu (Bhuttee Koyrar), which are levied at the places where these items are manufactured from the limestone and khyr trees.

"*Secondly.*—Those which are levied on the removal of the articles of produce from the forest along the usual routes; such as the dues from timber and wood of all sorts, from bamboos and wax, honey, charcoal, and lac, &c."

The former are collected by the Collector in his own boundaries and the latter partake of the nature of customs' duties.

The memorandum lays down rules for the collection of these latter dues.

Memorandum on Pergunnah Bazpoor.—Pergunnah Bazpoor has been held Kham since June, 1849. Most of the villages are farmed, the farmers being men of substance and giving good security. The memorandum proposes, first that Zumindaree rights should be conferred on the present farmers; second, that the jheels and marah lands should be drained and water supplied for irrigation; third, that as the unhealthiness of the climate is the great impediment to the settlement of cultivators, medical assistance should be afforded to the people and their residences should be improved.

11th February, 1851.

Tenfeer Lands in Moradabad.—The documentary evidence on which the Mafee tenures in Moradabad are held is defective. A question has been raised whether the decree, confirming the rent-free tenure, was intended to exempt from assessment all the land held by the Mafeedar, or only such extent of land as appears in the Register to have been claimed by him at the time in his own showing. It is notorious that at the time of registration of the Mafee tenures, no measurement of the lands took place. The entries of area were made at random. It would therefore be harsh to give the Mafeedars no more than the registered area, when they are found to hold land in excess, and to refuse them the excess when they hold lands less than the registered area.

12th February, 1851

Survey of a portion of Bareilly.—This memorandum dated the 13th February, 1851, lays down with precision the work to be done by Lieutenant Vanrenen's survey in the Northern parts of Bareilly. The efficiency of the survey is not to be tested by the number of square miles surveyed in a season, but by the style of the work given in.

Boundary between Kumaon and Rohilcund.—Lieutenant Vanrenen was also to determine this boundary, and in doubtful places, at ends of the boundary line and on the side of all roads, mark the line with masonry pillars.

14th February, 1851

Assistant Executive Officers, Canal Department.—The Military Board found themselves compelled to propose a new organisation for the Barrack Department of Public Works. They forgot however the peculiar circumstances of the Canal Department and worded their proposal so as to embrace its establishment. This oversight should be confessed and the Resolution of February 22nd. 1851 declared inapplicable to it.

7th March, 1851.

Supply of Grass to Cavalry.—The system in vogue for supplying

grass was, in March 1851, the date of this minute, to maintain grasscutters at Rs. 3-8 a month, and to send them out to cut grass, where they could. Great evils are attendant on this custom. The grass-cutters are often insolent to the Zumindar from whose lands they procure forage. The ponies of the grass-cutters damage the crops, and there are in consequence constant altercations between the grass-cutters and the people and between the Civil and Military authorities. The foraging system should be renounced altogether, and hay or grass should be bought in the bazar, such a system can be pursued and contractors readily found at a trifling cost above the present average.

31st March, 1851.

Index Map.—An Index Map is designed to connect together all the District Maps, to shew their mutual relation and to give their leading features. In such a map, the G. Trig. Survey should be omitted, as likewise all but the great roads and rivers. The Pergunnah boundaries should be inserted.

26th May, 1851.

Landed Property in Joumpore.—In Joumpore uncertainty at present often attaches to. "*First.*—The amount of the Government demand from an estate.

"*Secondly.*—The rights of the coparceners in joint estates.

"*Thirdly.*—The rights of the under tenantry, who are not under engagements with the Government in their own persons, or through their representatives."

To clear up this uncertainty enquiries should be made, but they must be conducted with judgment. Facts which are merely recorded and points which are determined must be kept distinct. As the object of the measure is to give security and not to assert the long dormant or doubtful rights of Government, great care must be taken to avoid making these enquiries the cause of exciting rather than of preventing litigation. The work should be proceeded with leisurely as a long file of unadjusted cases would be a serious evil.

30th June, 1851.

Enhancement of Rents.—Claims to enhanced rent, under the provisions of Regulation V. 1812 can only be heard in a regular suit, when the defendant has full opportunity of pleading, in bar of such claim, any right which he might possess founded on the act of the former proprietors. A proprietor has the right under certain circumstances to raise the rent both of hereditary-privileged cultivators and of tenants at will; the former reonly cording to established usage and the Pergunnah rates, the latter recording to his will and pleasure.

3rd July, 1851

Prosecution of Works on the Ganges Canal.—On the 1st May, 1817, the Court of Directors determined, on an

estimate furnished by Lieutenant Colonel Cautley, amounting to one million sterling to construct the Canal. As soon as the works had sufficiently advanced, Lieutenant Colonel Cautley was called upon to furnish a revised estimate. The revised estimate was submitted on the 16th September, 1850, and amounted to Rs. 1,41,29,811-7-5. The facts which influenced the designs of the works then estimated for were: 1st, the results of the proceedings of a Medical Committee, which determined that the high water mark of the Canal should be kept, as much as possible, below the surface of the country; 2nd, the results of excavation in the upper divisions, shewing the super soil clay to be only, with a substratum of sand; 3rd, the change of design in the distribution of the supply below the 110th mile. The revised estimate, according to the established usage of the department, did not include the cost of the fixed establishments maintained during the course of the work, nor the current repairs of those parts of the work completed prior to the opening of the Canal. The rest of the memorandum it is unnecessary to summarise here. Lieutenant Colonel Cautley is complimented on the beautiful mode in which the accounts are kept.

31st July, 1851.

Rajbuhas for the Ganges Canal.—In the cost of Rajbuhas there are three items of expense, the cost of preparatory survey, design, and superintendence, the price of the land, and the expenditure on excavation. It is probable that the Zemindars, when apprised of the nature of the scheme will consent to the excavation of Rajbuhas in their lands, themselves retaining the right of proprietorship and not requiring compensation.

August, 1851 and 1852.

Education of Civil Engineers at Roorkee.—The necessity has long been felt of some systematic training for Civil Engineers in this country. The Western and Eastern Jumna Canals, the works for irrigation in the Dehra Dhoon, Rohilcund and on the Nujjufgurh Jheel, near Delhi, the public roads, the Grand Trigonometrical survey, the last Land Revenue Settlement all prove that for many years there has existed a large demand for skill in every branch of Civil Engineering. Efforts to supply the want were for some time made by providing the means of special scientific training, in institutions then existing. In January, 1845, Lieutenant Baird Smith undertook to train native youths in Civil Engineering at Saharunpore, and towards the close of the same year Masters for the special purpose of teaching architectural drawing and surveying were appointed to the Delhi and Agra Colleges. A class of Sub-Assistant Executive Engineers was also formed with fixed allowances and a recog-

nised standing in the public service. In 1847, Lord Hardinge determined on the vigorous prosecution of the Ganges Canal, and to provide a constant supply of well-trained and experienced Civil Engineers Roorkee College had its rise. The report contains the prospectus of the College and the course of education. By this College a considerable number of well-trained men have been furnished for the service of the State. Furthermore it is suggested in this memorandum that Officers should be permitted to study at Roorkee, the village schools within a circuit of fifty miles round Roorkee should be placed under efficient superintendence, a depot should be formed for the safe custody, and a workshop for the repair, of mathematical instruments, there should be a museum of economic geology, an observatory should be erected, metal and stone-printing presses with a book binder's establishment should be maintained, and the College buildings should be enlarged. The present establishment of teachers is inadequate for the instruction of more than the present number of students. If the number of the latter be increased the teachers must be increased in proportion. The propositions seem costly, but the minimum annual outlay in the North-West Provinces for public works must reach Rs. 58,00,000, and this large expenditure will be economically managed as skilled artificers and labourers are employed in the disbursement.

6th September, 1851.

Moolkee Treasury at Benares.—The sum of Rs. 15,012-2 is annually paid to the Rajah of Benares under the heads of Moolkee Treasury, Duftur Sance and Stationery. The payment is claimed and made under clause 2 of the agreement entered into between Rajah Mahipnaram, and Mr. Duncan, Resident at Benares, dated October, 27th, 1791. Subsequent alterations, introduced by the British Government, have made the clause a dead letter as regards the administration of the province. Still the British Government is bound by its engagement to maintain the office, though such office no longer performs the duties agreed upon. If therefore the Government consent in the spirit of the convention of October, 1794 to continue a payment for which no necessity exists, the Rajah should engage on his part to surrender a right fallen into desuetude. Thus the Government should punctually pay the sum for a nominal establishment and the Rajah waive his claim to a nominal compliment.

13th September, 1851.

Government Dispensaries.—There is no doubt of the great utility of such establishments, but caution is requisite to guard against their undue multiplication. The position of the dispensary should be in a place of sufficient importance as regards the sanatory wants of the place itself, and its neighbourhood. The people of the place should

erect at their own cost a suitable building and contribute generally towards the well-being of the establishment. The services of a Sub Assistant Surgeon should in all cases be available to undertake the duties.

Settlement of Nimar.—Hitherto there has been no private property in the soil recognized by Government, or claimed by individuals, for no sale or mortgage can take place without the permission of Government. Old resident cultivators possess a right of occupancy so long as they pay their rents. The pergunnah officers, Mundloee and Kanoongoe have a right to certain dues, and the village officers, the patel and putwaree, to other dues. The farmers, who have rented the villages, have no claims to proprietary rights and many have gladly resigned their leases. To remedy such a state of things, Mr. Thomason proposes to lower the assessment so as to create a valuable property in land, and confer it upon certain persons recognized as proprietors. The best persons to recognize as proprietors are the joonarders or old resident cultivators. Their proprietary rights, however, will extend over but a small extent of soil, and it will be difficult and expensive for the officers of Government to make the collections from them. The Mouzahwar system of the North-Western Provinces should therefore be introduced, with regard to the patel, under the Khalsa system it is expedient to secure his influence by allowing him five per cent. on the collections, but under the Mouzahwar system he may be dispensed with altogether. Mr Thomason, however, does not direct, but merely suggests the introduction of the Mouzahwar system into Nimar. The Khalsa or Assameewar system affords support to a large number of subordinate officials who have thus opened to them numerous methods of interference. The three kinds of tenures it is proposed to introduce into Nimar are:—

8th June, 1847

"1*st*. The Assameewar, where an individual cultivator undertakes to cultivate for a fixed sum a certain plot of ground having defined limits; so long as he pays his rent, no enquiry will be made into the mode in which he manages his land.

"2*nd*. The Mouzahwar tenure by a community, where all the community become severally and jointly responsible for the payment of the sum fixed on their village, the profits being distributed amongst them according to some recorded local rule.

"3*rd*. The Mouzahwar tenure by an individual, where the cultivators continue to cultivate and to pay their rents as in the Khalsa system, but to an individual proprietor, instead of to the Collector."

In another proper dated the 16th October, 1848, the Revenue Administration of Nimar for 1847-48 is discussed, and there is a third paper dated 9th October, 1849, on the Civil

administration of the same province. Notes are also appended on the settlement of Mundlaisir, Mooltan, Mirzapore and Baisamund in the same district of Nimar, and letters dated the 10th July, 1852, the 12th of August and the 10th October of the same year on the settlement of pergunnahs Kusrawud, Burieah and Kanapoor.

Position of Talookdars in the North West Provinces.—The question to be decided is the position at the next settlement of those Talookdars who waived the question of their right to engagements and received a Malikana, generally of eighteen per cent on the jumma for the life of the first incumbent, to be, except in particular cases, reduced and finally fixed at ten per cent. The subject has been already discussed. It is one more of expediency and policy than justice, and the sum at stake is Rs. 85,779 per annum. Mr. Thomason urges upon the Court of Directors the speedy decision of this question.

24th October, 1851

Proprietary Rights in Farmed Estates.—It has been brought to the notice of Government that in most, if not in every, district of the North-West Provinces, Mehals have been settled with farmers, in consequence of the absence of any clear proprietary title. It is purposed to remedy the existing defects of the settlement by adjudging or bestowing proprietary titles in all farmed estates. Frequently the farmer himself will be found to have proprietary rights, if so, he should be declared at once proprietor. If he has no proprietary claims still he should be recognised as proprietor unless parties out of possession have strong adverse claims. If any farmer declines to be made proprietor, the offer should be recorded, to become effective at the decease of the farmer or the termination of his lease. When a farm has lapsed and there is no person possessed of any equitable claim to the Mehal it should be put up to public auction.

28th November, 1851.

Police in the District of Allahabad.—The number of the police should be reduced and the emoluments of those retained increased. To do this, there should be a new distribution of the thannah jurisdictions, which by diminishing the number of thannahs will leave funds available to raise the pay of those men whose services are retained. That there might be with advantage a reduction of thannahs is shewn by the accompanying table:—

8th November, 1851.

Districts.	No. of Thannahs.	Average population of each Thannah.	Average area of each Thannah jurisdiction in square miles.
Meerut, ...	16	53,296	145.7
Mooradabad, ...	...20	49,868	148.3
Bareilly, ...	15	76,244	195.8
Allahabad, ...	...23	30,881	121.8

Alteration of the Course of the Eastern Jumna Canal.—The memorandum is dated 16th October, 1850, and Mr. Thomason expresses himself perfectly satisfied as to the expediency of this measure.

Map of Bhutteeanah.—It is unnecessary to summarise this memorandum which is dated the 20th January, 1852. It remarks that Captain Brown's pergunnah maps for Hissar and Bhutteeanah do not with any accuracy delineate the frontier line.

Lands Severed by the Ganges Canal.—"The general question of the effect of the Canal on the villages through which it passes, by severing one portion from another, is well deserving the consideration of the Revenue Authorities. Severance will, no doubt, be the cause of much inconvenience, and perhaps of loss in some cases, but these may be much lessened by the efforts of the local authorities."

2nd February, 1852

Where the village is simple zemindaree, severance will merely require the formation of a new hamlet for the residence of the cultivators. Some assistance may be wanted in founding the new hamlet and a grant of money would not be misplaced. In a Putteedaree village where the proprietors are themselves cultivators, further difficulty may be experienced The fields of the same proprietor, or of the same puttee, may be on different sides of the Canal, and the mere formation of a new hamlet may not remedy the inconvenience occasioned by the severance. In that event, besides giving pecuniary assistance, it may be of use to persuade the proprietors to make a redistribution of their lands. These observations apply to those cases in which the two portions of the severed village are nearly equal. Where one portion is of inconsiderable size it may be preferable to effect a transfer of that small portion to another village.

Right of Cultivator to sublet his Holding.—The right of a Mouroosee Ryot to sublet his land cannot be denied. He has a right of occupancy so long as he pays according to the Purgunnah rate for the land in his possession. "If from any cause, he does not cultivate the land himself, he is at liberty, sooner than throw up any portion of his land, to provide for its cultivation by others. He continues responsible to the Malgoozar for the rent of his land, and, so long as he pays it, the Malgoozar cannot interfere with him. If he sublets to a great advantage, presumption exists that the rent he pays is below the Purgunnah usage, and the Malgoozar may sue for re-adjustment and increase of rent; but he cannot summarily set aside the Mouroosee Ryot, and collect direct from the under-tenant. That would virtually be to oust the Mouroosee Ryot, contrary to the conditions of his tenure, which are continued cultivation and punctual payment of the equitable rent."

6th October, 1851.

Customs Administration in 1850-51.—The net collections for 1850-51 amounted to Rs. 44,84,565, shewing a decrease of Rs. 14,93,934, under the returns of 1849-50. The gross collections for 1850-51, were Rs. 53,68,807, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 13,99,550. Mr. Thomason thinks this large falling off in the revenue indicates no important deterioration of trade, or permanent injury to the finances of the country. The great decrease is due to the falling off in the collections from salt, amounting in one year to Rs. 15,08,037. This is in a great measure owing to the cessation of the duty on the Punjab Frontier, and the diminished consumption of western Salt on the Benares Provinces east of the special duty line. The falling off in the transport of salt, across the special duty line at Allahabad was owing partly to the difficulty of procuring boats for the transport of salt, and partly to salt from the Sambhur finding its way south of the frontier line in the Mirzapore district, and so paying no duty. The expense of the superintendence of the salt department might be advantageously reduced by the abolition of the Mirzapore Collectorship, which would make an immediate saving of Rs. 30,000 per annum. "Further than this, it is impossible to calculate on much reduction of the cost of collection. The preventive service cannot safely be weakened. The pay of the Deputy Collectors is on the lowest possible scale considering their large powers and great pecuniary responsibility. These Officers, drawn from the Uncovenanted service, have, hitherto, shown themselves extremely intelligent, diligent, and honest in the discharge of their duties. A proposal has been made for somewhat bettering their prospects of promotion, and has been referred to the Honorable

7th November, 1851.

Court of Directors; but no reply has yet been received to the application. If the Government expect to retain the zealous and cheerful services of these Officers, the hope must be held out to them of higher and more rapid advancement than that which they now have."

Memorandum regarding the Bhutty Territory.—Mr. Thomason made a tour of the territory entering it at its western extremity from Mundote to Fazilka, and thence marching by Ubohur to Mullote, and along the new route by Sirsa, leaving the district at the eastern extremity a little beyond Jodka. The new pergunnah of Wuttoo on the Sutlej, ceded in 1843, by Nuwab Bahawu Khan seemed improving. The settlement was fair and moderate, and might be sanctioned for the period of twenty years, wells and canals should be constructed in Wuttoo, and the control of the ferries over the Sutlej opposite Wuttoo should be transferred to Fazilka. The net proceeds should after this transference continue to be divided between the British districts on either bank. The Bhutty Territory east of Wuttoo and above the Dunda is a different country from Wuttoo itself, there being, with a scantiness of rain, an entire absence of all artificial irrigation. To improve the district and elevate the people, Mr. Thomason recommends an accurate registration of all rights in land, the granting of waste lands on most favourable terms, and the opening of roads. The town of Sirsa he thinks "will probably advance in wealth and importance as the country around it becomes better cultivated and more populous. The public buildings are very good, and the town is admirably supplied with all that is necessary for the protection and convenience of the people."

2nd February, 1852.

Arrangement of Internal Divisions in Rohtuck.—"In arranging the internal divisions of a district, it is best to begin with the pergunnahs. Taking the pergunnahs as they now stand, the following changes should be made:—

3rd February, 1852.

"Purgunnah Gohanuh may remain as it is.

"The following villages should be transferred from Mehim to Bhewanee, Tigree, Khoosrah, Gooskamee, Tigrana.

"The Jhujhur villages of Syc, Rewaree khera, Hursookpoora, Gudhee Sirsa, Ghogra and Phoolpoora, and the Dadree villages of Meelathul, Chang and Bomla should be considered as attached to pergunnah Bhewanee for the purposes of local administration.

"The Dadree villages of Sypul, Bound Kulan, and Khurrakee should be considered part of Mehim, and Annoul should be transferred from Rohtuck to Mehim.

"The Jhujhur villages of Musaoodpoor, Ghochee, Sereenh, and Charah should be considered part of pergunnah Behree, and to this purgunnah should be transferred Pillamee, Choochee, and Mudanah, from purgunnah Rohtuck and Agerpoor, from purgunnah Mandhoutah, Doojanah and Muhrehra which belong to the Nuwab of Doojanah should not be shown in the map.

"Purgunnah Rohtuck will remain as it is, with the exception of the villages transferred to Beree.

"Ismayaluh, Thooltunuh, Asaindah, and Asaindah Muzrah should be transferred from Kurkhonda to Mundouthee, and Mouza Seehotee from Mundouthee to Kurkhonda. Burhaee, at present said to belong to Delhi and cut off from it by the interposition of Buhadoorgurh, should be annexed to Mundoutee.

"The purgunnah boundaries being thus arranged, we may divide them into four Tuhseeldarees, and seven Thannahs, thus:—

"Purgunnah Gohanah will constitute one Tuhseeldaree and one Thannah, both situate as now at Gohanah.

"Purgunnahs Mehim and Bhewanee will constitute, as now, one Tuhseeldaree, at Mehim. Thannah Bhewanee at Bhewanee will consist of the purgunnah as now constituted. Thannah Kalanoor will consist of the villages of Mehim lying south of Keylga, Bussana, and Mokra. The rest of purgunnah Mehim north of those villages will constitute Thannah Mehim at Mehim.

"The Tuhseeldaree of Rohtuck at Rohtuck will comprise purgunnahs Rohtuck and Beree, each of which will constitute a Thannah at the respective Kusbah.

"Purgunnahs Kurkhonda and Mundoutee will constitute one Tuhseeldaree and one Thannah. The Tuhseeldaree and Thannah should be at Samplah, and a strong post at Kurkhonda. The expense of building a new Tuhseeldaree and Thannah at Samplah will be sanctioned."

Note on the Istumrar of the Munduls of Kurnaul in the District of Paneeput.—The sub-settlement of the villages comprising the istumrar of Kurnaul was made by Mr. C. Gubbins for five years. The settlement so far failed that considerable balances accrued on many of the villages. The Biswadars allege as the cause of a balance, deficiency of assets; the Munduls allege embezzlement of profits. The truth of one or other of these positions should be determined judicially. It is just possible that the Munduls have allowed the balances to accumulate, in order to crush the Biswadars and extinguish their rights. If the Munduls agree to suspend or remit any portion of their rights, a formal deed of renunciation must be drawn up on stamped paper and executed before witnesses. It is not necessary to enter upon the family disputes of the Munduls. It is very desirable that they should be terminated if

19th February, 1852.

possible. If not, the men must be left to fight out their own battles and ruin themselves.

19th February, 1852.

Kunkur and Khoora for Ganges Canal.—Kunkur found on any estate belongs to the proprietor of that estate. Every proprietor has a right to quarry the kunkur himself, and to use or sell it. He has also a right to prevent others, except under certain circumstances, from quarrying the kunkur without his consent. In the same way khoora is private property, belonging to the person in whose yard it is found, or to the community in whose village it is collected. Both kunkur and khoora may be obtained on the ordinary principles of supply and demand by fair competition in the market.

14th April, 1852.

Preparation of District Maps.—The map should generally be on the scale of two miles to an inch, and where the Mouzahs are very large, on the scale of four miles to the inch. The map should be first put together to show only village boundaries, sites of villages, and rivers. It should then be sent to the Executive Officer of Roads and from him to the Executive Officer of Canals, for the insertion of Roads, Canals and Rajbuhas. It should then be sent to the Collector, for the boundaries of Purgunnahs, Tuhseeldarees and Thannahs and lastly coloured and indexed by the compiler. The map when thus completed should be sent by the compiler to the Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, who will take measures for its being lithographed. There is a further minute, dated the 14th April, 1852, "on the arrangement of the interior Divisions of Districts and the preparation of District Maps shewing village boundaries."

Revision of Settlement in Bijnore.—The letter on this subject, written in 1853, is addressed to the Sudder Board of Revenue and in any curtailed form would be useless.

7th June, 1852.

Map of the Environs of Delhi.—The memorandum is upon Lieutenant Burgess's Map of the Environs of Delhi. The space, south of Delhi, is divided into three great basins, one drains into the Nujjufgurh Jheel, another comprises the country south of the Kootub and drains through the Badshahpoor Nullah into the Nujjufgurh Jheel, while the third drains into the Jumna by a nameless nullah, running under Humaioon Shah's tomb. It was attempted in the map to shew the limits of these basins by means of blue lines, these lines should be erased. The northern part of the district is incorrectly drawn in the map. The errors should be corrected.

12th June, 1852.

Road from Dehra to the Plains.—The idea which regulates the project is to take up the water-shed line of the Doab and to connect it with the water-shed of

the Dhoon. To carry out this idea some such course as the following may be found best:—"Determine accurately the water-shed of the Doab and of the Dhoon, where the Sewaliks leave the plains. Then find the points where these water-sheds strike the water-shed of the Sewaliks. On these four points raise conspicuous land-marks, and fix their positions on the map. Then minutely examine each of the three intervening sections, so as to determine and map the true water-shed, and then find how by cuttings, or tunnelling, or bridges, the chief difficulties on each section may be avoided or overcome."

Salaries of Uncovenanted Officers in the Canal Department.—Mr. Thomason increased the allowances of certain uncovenanted servants without reference to the Court of Directors. The Court of Directors required an explanation of the grounds on which this augmentation of allowances was adopted, without previous reference to themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor states, that he was not aware that the salaries of uncovenanted officers could not be increased without a reference to the Court of Directors, but at the same time details the grounds on which he hopes that their sanction will not be withheld in the cases in question. "Those who have had to carry on large public works in a country like this, are well aware of the great difficulty of obtaining suitable agency. Military men are required for other branches of the public service, or are called away by the exigencies of war. Uncovenanted servants of sufficient qualifications are difficult to obtain, and are liable to be tempted away by superior advantages offered to them, on other public or private undertakings. All are subject to be removed by death or by sickness, to which the best and most active men are in the greatest degree exposed." In such a case the only resource is, to throw increased labour on those who remain. "It is contrary to the experience of all human nature to suppose, that such additional labour and responsibility will be cheerfully incurred without extra remuneration. When every effort is used to extract the greatest possible amount of labour from a very limited number of agents, some discretion must be admitted in apportioning the remuneration of those agents. If the fair reward is denied to the persons entrusted with the disbursements, the character of the work performed must suffer in quality, or in quantity, or in economy of execution, and each of these entails a heavy loss upon those at whose cost the operations are carried on."

1st September, 1852.

Erection of a Suraogees' Temple in Allahabad.—Certain Hindoo residents of the town of Allahabad petitioned against the erection of a new Mundur in a

4th May, 1852.

certain locality. In disputes of this kind the natural right is on the side of the party wishing to erect the place of worship on his own ground. On the other hand he should not so dispose of his property as unjustly and unnecessarily to infringe on the comfort, or offend the prejudices of others. There is no question of the intolerant feelings of the Hindoos towards Suraogees. The Hindoos would never willingly suffer the public exercise of the religion of their rivals. Mundirs may always be erected where numerous Suraogees reside, and the Hindoos, if they to please, may desert that quarter of the town.

8th October, 1852.

Cultivation of Poppy in the North-West Provinces.—"As regards these provinces it may be generally said, that the Opium Department has its agents in the Divisions of Benares and Allahabad, and not in the Divisions of Agra, Rohilcund Meerut and Delhi. In these last four mentioned Divisions, therefore, the cultivation of the Poppy is most strictly and entirely prohibited; whilst it is grown in abundance all round in Oude, in the Hills, in the Sikh Territory, in Rajpootanah, Bhurtpoor, and Gwalior. The reason and object of this prohibition is not apparent."

The Abkaree Revenue from opium is raised in the following manner:—"The collectors procure from the agent at Benares, a certain quantity of opium such as they calculate will suffice for the consumption of their districts. This is furnished at the cost price, either 5 Rupees or Rupees 5-8 per seer. The opium so furnished to them is taken by the opium farmer of the district at double the cost price, and he also pays a certain sum, larger or smaller, per diem, for the privilege of selling opium by retail. In theory he only sells the opium which he receives from the Government; but in practice he becomes the licensed dealer in smuggled opium; the quantity of the Government article which he sells, being only sufficient to keep up decent appearances."

Now the government opium, which in the districts is sold at double the cost price, would realize a much larger amount in the Calcutta market. For example:—From 1845 to 1850 the Benares opium agent forwarded to the Collectors in the North-West Provinces Mds. 1450-19-2½, which realised Rs. 2,96,047-15. In Calcutta the same quantity would have fetched Rs. 8,37,729-12-7. This entailed during five years a loss of Rs. 1,83,205 on government or an average annual loss of Rs. 36,641. The cultivation of the poppy and the trade in opium should be legalised in the districts where it is not produced by Government, and the Collectors should issue licences for the sale of opium in the same way as of any other intoxicating drug.

Right of Pre-emption.—The Collector cannot enforce the right of pre-emption, neither should the sale of an estate be held by the Collector as sufficient warrant for a mutation of names in his Register. The completion of the sale is sufficient to transfer, from the seller to the purchaser, the claim, but not the possession. In virtue of the sale the purchaser may sue for possession of which he is forcibly or wrongfully deprived. The Register is simply a faithful record of persons actually in possession.

11th October, 1852.

Tuccavee Balances.—A paper on this subject has already been summarised. The former memorandum was on the Tuccavee Balances in Rohilcund, the present memorandum is on the like accounts in Bundelcund. They should be adjusted as speedily as possible, and no claim that has been outstanding for more than three years and has not been made the subject of special report within that period should be enforced, without a special reference to the Board of Revenue.

30th November, 1852.

Course of Railway through the North-West Provinces.—The country from Allahabad to Delhi presents no engineering difficulty. The surface is level, free from liability to inundation, and intersected by no great rivers which there will be any difficulty in crossing, for even the Jumna can be bridged at no great expense. In the Doab, the present commercial marts on the Ganges are Cawnpore and Furuckabad, whilst on the Jumna they are Calpee, Agra, Muttra and Delhi. The Jumna route will therefore pay best. From Allahabad to Delhi are two lines worthy of consideration, one, the old Mogul line along the Jumna, crossing that River at Agra, and then proceeding up the right bank to Delhi; the other, that of the Grand Trunk Road, continuing along the Ganges to Cawnpore, and then gradually crossing the Doab till it reaches the bank of the Jumna immediately opposite Delhi. Mr. Thomason thinks the former line would give easy access to Rajpootana, Central India and Bombay, whilst the latter route would open up Rohilcund and the upper Doab.

2nd February, 1853.

Debt Due by Marwar.—Mr. Thomason sees no advantage in leaving the question regarding the debt due to the British Government from Marwar on account of its Mairwara villages any longer open. The demand upon the Jodhpore state of Rs. 15,000 per annum, as a contribution to the Mairwara Battalion after 1841, should be renounced. The Jodhpore state has agreed to pay the balance due at the close of 1841; and to allow us to keep the villages so long as we see fit to manage them, on condition of our paying over to the Durbar the collections, after deducting the costs of manage-

2nd June, 1853.

ment, which may be taken at a fixed sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum. The balance due from Jodhpore at the close of 1840-41 was Rs. 1,28,826-14-4½. In 1850-51, there was however a balance due to Jodhpore from these villages of Rs. 65,384-0-8½. Statements shewing the disbursements, gross revenue, and net revenue from 1846 to 1851, of Ajmere Mairwara are appended.

29th June, 1853.

Remissions in Thakoordwara, Zillah Moradabad.—Remissions of Revenue for the years 1851-52, 1852-53 in Purgunnahs Thakoordwara and Kasheepoor were recommended on the plea of an alleged deficiency of rain. And yet the register of rain shews a fall in one purgunnah of 25-35 inches and in the other of 36-37 inches during the year. Still the Commissioner asserts that there is no doubt of the absolute necessity of remission. The assurance to this effect of both the Collector and the Commissioner must be accepted, and the balances be remitted from those from whom it cannot be realized. The state of these purgunnahs is far from what it ought to be, and it is an evil precedent when idle inactivity and factious recusancy are allowed, as here, to triumph. The soil is fertile, water is near the surface, the means of artificial irrigation abundant, and the assessment light, but the peasantry are neither thriving nor industrious.

3rd June, 1853.

Proposal for a New Revenue Year.—"Experience has shown that the soli-lunar Fussily year was very inconvenient for Revenue purposes, and practically that inconvenience had been in some degree remedied by arbitrarily assuming that the Fussily year commenced on October 1st."

The inconvenience might be entirely removed by determining that whilst the Fussily year was retained as the Revenue year, the instalment should proceed according to the Roman calendar. But nature fixes the time for the commencement of the agricultural year. After the Rubbee crops have been cut there is a pause in almost all agricultural operations till the first fall of rain. If then the agricultural year were made to commence either at the beginning of June or July, the year would represent a period within which the ordinary agricultural operations of a village community could be commenced or terminated.

"It may therefore be found advantageous to establish, as the agricultural and Revenue year in these provinces, one which shall commence in June, be divided according to the Roman calendar, and bear the number of the Fusly year, which would commence on the 1st of Assun following."

1st July, 1853.

Powers of Jageerdars in Jaloun.—"The persons to whom your letter refers are five in number. In Jaloun there are the Rajah of Juggunmunpore, the Rao of Goorserai, and the Gurreebund Takoor of Serawun.

In Kuchwahagurh there are the Rajah of Rampoora, and Rao of Gopalpoora."

It is difficult to maintain good Government without trenching on the privileges of the chieftains and it is at the same time impossible to witness tyranny and oppression, without renouncing the obligations resting on the ruling power. The means to be employed for inducing the chiefs rightly to administer the country must be influence and advice. We are under no obligation to maintain their apparent independence. The arrangement is one of favour not right. It should so be stated to them; and the knowledge that such is the case, will be one of the best securities for their future good conduct. No summud should on any account be given, for pledges of all kinds will but weaken our power of control.

The second volume closes with an unfinished draft of a Revenue Code, which Mr. Thomason for several years prior to his death had under preparation and at one time intended to lay before the Legislative Council, for the purpose of consolidating in one act the Law for the Administration of the Revenue.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCES.

Madras Records, No. XLV.

The record contains reports from the Collectors of Masulipatam, Chingleput, Bellary, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Canara, Coimbatore and Cuddapah on the exhibitions held during 1856 in their respective districts. These reports were submitted by the Board of Revenue to the Government in 1857. Subsequently the Board of Revenue submitted reports on South Arcot, Ganjam, Malabar and South Canara Exhibitions held at the close of 1856 and in 1857. The record also contains a circular memorandum of the Board of Revenue regarding the cultivation and manufacture of indigo as carried on in the Benares Province by Mr. Claud Hamilton Brown of Mirzapore.

The exhibition in the Masulipatam division was held on the 11th and 12th of March, 1856, at Bezoarah. For the adjudication of prizes there were four committees according to the nature of the things submitted. The committees were respectively for Live Stock of all kinds; for Fibres and Grains; for Drugs, Oils, Dyes, and Paints; and for Miscellaneous Articles. The number of lots registered at the exhibition was about six hundred, and others

were brought too late for registry. The whole expense of the exhibition amounted to Rs. 1,734-9-3. Of this sum Rs. 1,495 were distributed as prizes, and the remainder was expended on certain incidental expenses connected with the exhibition. The Live Stock Committee thought the show of animals on the whole creditable. No cows however appeared, the ryots thinking travelling injurious to their animals, and liable to prevent a sufficient yield of milk. The show of grains and fibres was particularly good. Of Paddy eighteen or nineteen varieties were exhibited and of Jonna four or five. The best wheat exhibited came from Chullapally. Gogoo and Sunn fibres were exhibited in considerable quantities, some of the latter fibre was very badly cleaned and dressed. The Saganara, or bow-string hemp from Ellore was well prepared, and was the best specimen of fibre shown. The Bandanara or fibre from the Bendekaya plant was also good, the plantain fibre exhibited was very inferior. Only one species of fibre of those exhibited was new to the committee. It is known by the three names of "Medabalemenara, or Parasoonara, or Moottum Moolka Nara," and is understood to be the produce of a plant growing wild in the jungle. The fibre was soft and silky and made good ropes. A rope having a diameter of three-eighths of an inch broke under a strain of 198 lbs. its diameter being reduced one-third. "The prize specimen of country cotton was very good and well cleaned; cotton, said to have been grown from the American seed distributed by Government, was shown, but uncleaned, and therefore an essential condition not having been complied with, no prize was awarded. The cotton itself, when plucked from the seed, was nothing remarkable, nor was it longer in the staple than the country. A specimen of cotton rope, made, not from the raw fibre, but from cotton thread, was exhibited by Lieutenant Farewell; and being very superior to that usually manufactured by native rope-makers, was considered worthy of a prize of 10 Rupees." The oil, drug, and skin committee awarded twenty prizes of the aggregate value of 485 rupees, very few articles were exhibited, and these not of any superior quality. The committee for miscellaneous goods awarded prizes to the amount of 246 rupees. The highest prizes were given for the best samples of tobacco and saltpetre, and for models of agricultural implements. A prize of 10 rupees was awarded for a model steam engine, and twenty rupees for a model bungalow.

At Chingleput the exhibition was held on the 21st April, 1856, prizes were awarded to the extent of Rupees 975, and the incidental expenses amounted to Rs. 459-6-4. The exhibition was not a very good one, only five hundred and eighty-two lots being exhibited. The committee account for this by the un

seasonable time of the year, the period fixed for the exhibition being too long after the principal harvest time, and by a report spread abroad that the object of the Government in proposing the exhibition was to ascertain the wealth of the inhabitants and the resources of the district, for the purpose of adding to the taxation. The paddy exhibited was good and so was the jack fruit. Mr. Fitzgerald who holds a farm under Government in the Sydapet Talook exhibited a "triple coulter plough" which the Committee thought worthy of notice. The plough requires two pairs of bullocks to draw it, and does the work of eight ordinary native ploughs drawn by only one pair of bullocks. Drummer William Haydon who holds some lands in Conjeeveram exhibited a fair specimen of cotton raised from American seed.

The success of the Bellary exhibition held from the 10th to the 21st June, inclusive, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee. The Tehsildars of the neighbouring talooks and thousands of natives attended the exhibition, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 2,481-10-3. Of this sum Rs. 2,203 was distributed in prizes. The Government allowed 3,000 rupees, and the balance was returned to the Collector. The shew of wheat, fibres, wool, hides, native fruit and cumblies was particularly good. The other articles exhibited call for no remark. Though the district abounds in iron-stone little or no iron was shewn. Amongst the miscellaneous articles exhibited was an exceedingly handsome gold-worked cloth valued at 2,000 rupees, a large quantity of native armoury of Persian manufacture, an English pattern turning lathe made by a native of Bellary and some shawls, tape, and sarsaparilla. The cotton exhibited was only indigenous.

In Tinnevelly there were two hundred and sixty-five Exhibitors and prizes distributed to the extent of Rs. 1,508. The greatest failure was in the exhibition of cattle, sheep, poultry, sugar and sugar-candy. The specimens of cotton, fibres, coffee, senna, spices, tobacco and saltpetre were very good. The report contains an account of the method pursued in the cultivation of four different kinds of cotton, senna and nutmegs. The cultivation of American cotton is very limited, of senna about 50 bales, each weighing 250 lbs., are procurable every year. The nutmegs and cloves exhibited were the produce of the late Government spice-gardens sold to Mr. Cocq. The annual produce of those gardens is about 650 lbs. of nutmeg and 150 lbs. of cloves. The gardens are also planted with coffee and other trees.

The Salem exhibition opened on the 2nd July, 1856 "by far the larger number of exhibitors belonged to the town or the Talook of Salem, and the Shevaroy Hills, Settlers on the Hills

Europeans, Moottadars, and natives of other grades, were among the exhibitors and most of the Tehsildars exhibited, but none of the ryots residing in the distant parts of the district."

The amount distributed in prizes was Rs. 1913. There were other expenses connected with the exhibition, the heaviest of which was Rs. 590, for the building in which the shew took place. Altogether the sum expended amounted to Rs. 2,503-8-9. In this district also, it was supposed that the exhibition was only preparatory to an increase of the assessment.

The North Canara exhibition was held at Sircy on the 26th February, 1856. The number present at the exhibition at any one time during the five days it lasted was about 3000, it is computed that 5,000 strangers attended. The total number of exhibitors was 677; and 2,701 articles, varieties of 209 different products, were exhibited. The whole cost of the exhibition was Rs. 1,147-4-2. Of staple products the articles which engaged most attention were betel-nut, country cane sugars, jaggery, cardamoms and rice. Of betel-nut there were no less than two hundred and fifty exhibitors, whilst of rice there were only twenty. One hundred and ninety-three persons exhibited specimens of pepper, fifty-three persons sugar, one hundred and twenty-two jaggery, one hundred and ninety-one cardamoms, thirty-one coffee and twelve ginger. Specimens of bee's wax, gamboge, cassia ligna, cassia fistula, terra japonica, and coir were shewn. The exhibition of oils was highly satisfactory, and the specimens exhibited comprised cocoanut oil, fish oil, gingely oil, mugira seed oil, cassia oil, sandal-wood oil and castor oil. The trade of the district in sandal-wood oil is very considerable. The following table exhibits the amount of oil and tallow exported in the year 1854-55 from all Canara:—

	Quantity. Cds.	Mds.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Fish Oil, ...	75	..	1,988	...	...
Sandal-wood Oil, ...	28	...	81,495	...	...
Cassia Oil, ...	5	...	1,590	...	...
Cocoanut Oil, ...	103	...	5,932	...	...
Lamp Oil, ...	6	...	356	...	...
Gingely Oil,...	48	.	2,671	...	...
Honny Oil (Calophylun Trophyllum), ...	3	...	112	...	...
Piney Tallow (Vateria Indica,)	71	...	4,350	..	...
Total,... ...	339	...	98,494	...	...

There was a highly creditable exhibition of fibres. The different sorts shown, were Coir, Cowlee, Byney, Plantain, Bendy, Kodsheny, Pinapple, Cowrie, Poondy, Aloe and Indian Hemp.

The Cowrie fibre is a new article of commerce and it was exhibited by twenty persons. It makes excellent paper and twine. No cotton was exhibited neither was there any tobacco. The live stock was as usual poor and very few prizes were given to exhibitors in this department. One of the most interesting of the raw products exhibited was a sample of the leaves of the Hulli Murra. This tree is supposed to be identical with that producing Gutta percha.

At Cuddapah the exhibition was found a failure, owing to the circulation of the most absurd reports. On the day, 26th May, 1856, advertised for the opening of the exhibition only a few cattle made their appearance. There was very little competition, but to encourage future exhibitioners Rs 928 was distributed in prizes.

The Agricultural exhibition for 1857, of South Arcot, was held at Cuddalore on the 10th February. The number of visitors amounted on the first day to 11,000 and on the second to seven thousand. The sum expended in prizes amounted to Rs. 2,128, the whole expenditure was Rs. 2,328-15-5. There were two varieties of Cotton exhibited, the American and the Native. Of the former, one batch was in seed, and two had been cleaned, the latter had been injured in the fibre whilst undergoing the process of separation. The live stock of the province was badly represented, but Mr. McDonell exhibited forty half bred Merino sheep. The show of implements was bad, but machinery was better represented. A double-actioned pair of bellows made by a boy in the Porto Novo Iron works, during his own leisure, was considered deserving of a prize. The bellows were portable and produced a continuous blast. The quality of the indigo exhibited was much superior to that of the former year, and its cultivation is greatly extending.

The first Ganjam district exhibition was held on the 3rd and 4th of December, 1856. It is proposed that in future the exhibition should be held in February, which will give the ryots time to house their crops. At first it was supposed that the exhibition would prove a failure. The inhabitants of the district, "one and all appeared incapable of comprehending that Government could have no sinister and ulterior object in view, and they therefore brought themselves to look upon the rewards offered by Government in the light of a sort of temporary advance, to be recovered with interest at some future period, and their ready ingenuity pointed to an increased assessment on the producers of the best grains, a tax on glutinous jungle trees, to commence probably with the prize man for resins and gums, and an increased moturpha. Superstition also lent its aid to fill the cup to the brim, and the most wild and laughably fanciful re-

tions were, in some instances, I am inclined to think, designedly spread and eagerly seized by the people, one of which was so original that it deserves mention, *viz.*, that one of the great ends of the Exhibition was to convert the heathen to Christianity, that for this reason prizes were offered by Government for the best paddy, that the *whole* in the district might be bought up and the natives compelled to eat boiled rice and become Christians, and that to celebrate the event, prizes were offered by Government for the best beef in the shape of cattle of all sorts, on which the Europeans were to regale at Christmas in token of thanksgiving."

But by a little judicious management, the competition for many of the prizes became very brisk, and when the rupees began to circulate "many were not a little mortified at seeing their next door neighbours rewarded with good round sums of money for exhibiting articles inferior to what they had in their own possession *at home*, and left freely expressing their intention to recover their lost laurels *next year*."

"Mr. Davidson's report on the exhibition unfortunately affords no information as to the quantity of the articles exhibited. In a subsequent communication he gives the number of competitors and mentions in favorable terms a sample of Arrowroot exhibited by Captain Johnstone of the 26th Regiment N. I. and adjudged worthy of the first prize offered for this article. Captain Johnstone imported the roots from Burmah, and samples of his produce, sent to England last year, were considered equal to the Bermuda Arrowroot, except in color, which has improved in the manufacture of this year. The Khonds who now cultivate an inferior description have been induced to take some of the roots for trial.

"Mr. Davidson also mentions the show of native sugar as being of superior quality."

The Acting Collector expresses in a subsequent report that he is "in great hopes that with a little encouragement the manufacture of Cumblies and Gunny bags, two essentials in this district, may be introduced, and would suggest the desirability of Government securing the services of a few men from Cuttack and Guntoor or Bellary, on a monthly salary, to instruct the weavers in manufacturing cumblies."

The South Canara exhibition held at Mangalore did not meet with the same success as that held at Sircee. The large landholders evinced very little interest in the scheme and few of the native Merchants of Mangalore even visited the exhibition. The whole sum expended on the exhibition was Rs. 1,119-11-8.

The first exhibition in the Malabar district was held in February, 1857. The principle products exhibited were coffee, ginger,

spices, arrowroot, drugs, iron, textile fabrics and salt. "Some very handsome Shawls, Brocades, &c., from Bengal and Surat, were exhibited by His Highness the Zamorin of Calicut, Awoker M. Koonjee, Mamoo Koyah Aroola Coyah, Merchants, Calicut, and by Manjoo Camathy, Head Moonshee of the Collector's Office. Some very promising Cotton Canvas woven at Calicut, was exhibited by Messrs. Andrews and Co, and by P. Mamaly Adjee. Narrow Hemp Canvas of good quality was exhibited from Tenelpoorom by N. Manjumenon. The samples of crotchet work from the Girl's School of the Basle Mission at Calicut were very abundant and elaborate, and other Ladies of the East Indian Society at Calicut exhibited Carpet work, Embroidery, and Crotchet work of effective devices.

"The show of native jewels was on the whole rich and interesting, especially as exhibiting the style of ornament in use among the various castes of the district, but it was not distinguished by any specimen of recherché and peculiar workmanship of the coast.

"Good specimens of lithography and book-binding were furnished from the Mission Press at Tellicherry. From Travancore were sent specimens of Foolscap and Cartridge Papers of fair quality."

The aggregate Expenditure on the exhibition was Rs. 2,706-4-4 of which Rs. 2,157-3-7 were distributed in prizes.

The remarks of the Madras Government on these reports are not important enough to be here summarised, it is recommended that "every effort should be made in continuation of the attempts described regarding the more general use of saw-gins in the Bellary and Tinnevellly districts."

The memorandum on the cultivation and manufacture of indigo is as follows:—

"*Soil.*—The richest loam is supposed to give the best produce, though lighter soils frequently give finer looking *plants*. Moist low soils are not suitable, but a great deal depends upon the subsoil, as the root grows vertically and to a great depth. High, stony lands are to be avoided, excepting the sites of old villages, where from the presence of lime and animal or vegetable matter, very fine crops are frequently produced, particularly in a season when the rains are heavy.

"Fields that have recently had heavy crops (Maize, Indian Corn, Urlun, &c.,) taken off them should be avoided.

"*Cultivation.*—Immediately on the setting in of the periodical rains, say 15th to 30th June, (in these parts,) the lands should be well and carefully ploughed (3 ploughings,) the seed thrown in broad cast, at the rate of 4 seers (8 lbs.) per beegah, and the land smoothened over with a Henga (rudimentary harrow.)

"The plant generally shews itself in 3 or 4 days; as soon as it has got 2 or 3 inches high, 6 or 8 leaves, all weeds must be carefully removed, and a second weeding is again requisite by the time the plant is 6 or 7 inches high.

"While weeding, any places where the seed may have failed to germinate can be re-sown by sprinkling the seed on the surface, and dibbling it in where required.

"In about 90 days the plant begins to flower, and is then ready for cutting.

"*Manufacture.*—The plant is cut at about 6 inches from the ground, and carried to the steeping vats with as little delay as possible, strewn horizontally in the vats, and pressed down by means of beams fixed into side posts, under the beams bamboos being placed. Water must be immediately run in, sufficient just to cover the plant. If water is not at once let in, the plant will heat and become spoilt.

"*Steeping.*—The time for steeping depends much upon the temperature of the atmosphere, and can only be learnt by experience and careful watching of the vats; but it may be mentioned, that in close sultry weather, east wind, thermometer 96° in the shade, 11 or 12 hours are sufficient. In dry cool weather, west wind, 15 or 16 are sometimes requisite. If the plant is very ripe, the vat will be ready sooner than if the plant was young and unripe.

"It is most important to steep exactly the proper time, the quality and quantity of produce being dependent on this being done; as a guide the following signs may be mentioned, as shewing that the vat is ready to be let off:—

"1st. As soon as the water begins to fall in the vat. 2nd, when the bubbles that rise to the surface burst *at once*. 3rd, on splashing up the surface water, it has an orange tinge mingling with green. 4th, the smell of the water is also a great guide; when ripe it should have a sweetish pungent odour, quite different from the raw smell of the unripe green-coloured water. The first of the water when let off into the beating vat has a rich orange colour, and from the depth of this you can judge whether the vat has been a proper time steeping.

"*Beating.*—This is performed by men who enter the water (about 7 to each vat) and agitate it either by the hands, or by a wooden paddle, at first gently, but gradually increasing as the fecula begin to separate, which is known by the subsidence of the froth, and the change of the colour of the water from green to dark blue. The time usually necessary for beating is from 1½ to 3 hours, but no positive rule can be given for this. The following are common modes for testing the state of the vat:—

"1st. Take a little of the water in a white plate or saucer

and let it stand. If the fecula subside readily, and the water remains of a Madeira colour, the beating may be stopped.

"2nd. Dip a coarse cloth in the vat and wring out the water, observing its colour. If green, the beating must be continued, but if Madeira or brownish colour, it is ready.

"3rd. When sufficiently beaten, the surface of the water will, as soon as the beating is suspended, become of a peculiar glassy appearance, and the froth subside with a sparkle and fizz-like champagne.

"Three or four chatties of cold water, or weak lime water, are then sprinkled over the surface to hasten the precipitation of the fecula, which does not completely take place in less than 3 or 4 hours. The water must then be drawn off from the surface through plug holes made for the purpose in a stone slab inserted in the wall of the vat. The fecula which remain at the bottom are removed to the boiler.

"*Boiling.*—Bring it to the boiling as quickly as possible, and keep it there for 5 or 6 hours. While boiling it must be stirred to prevent the Indigo burning and skimmed with a perforated ladle. Its being sufficiently boiled is known by its assuming a glassy appearance.

"When sufficiently boiled it is run off to the straining table, where it remains 12 or 15 hours draining, it is then taken to the presses and gradually pressed; this takes 12 hours It is then ready to be taken out, cut, stamped, and laid in the drying house to dry.

"A good size of vat is 16 feet by 14 feet by 4½ feet for the steeping vat; the beating vat to be somewhat smaller and shallower.

"A beegah contains 27,224 feet; 200 mds. of plant do very well if they yield one mumm (82 lbs) of any Indigo; a vat of the above size holds about 100 mds. of plants.

"The plants sown say in June, July, are cut 3 months afterwards, 'Nowdah,' and manufactured; and a second crop will be taken from it the following August, 'Khoontee.' The second cutting gives the largest produce and best quality, the third 'Tursalee,' but is seldom allowed to grow 3 years."

The foregoing memorandum was circulated by the Board of Revenue in all the indigo districts of the Madras Presidency.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GODAVERY, KRISHNA AND COLEROON ANNICUTS.

On the 29th May, 1852, the Revenue Board called upon the Collector of Rajahmundry for a report on the effects of the Go-

dayery irrigation works. In obedience to this order Mr. Taylor, the Sub-Collector in charge submitted a short report on the 29th July, 1854. The annicut was commenced in Fusly, 1257 (1847-48) and in Fusly, 1263 the extent and shist of the land irrigated was double the extent of the whole land previously cultivated. The net increase of revenue in the whole period of 12 years was Rs. 70,000, which at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is equivalent to the interest on Rs. 1,75,000 for 8 years. The works had then cost Rs. 2,03,590.

The Board of Revenue did not consider Mr. Taylor's account sufficiently explicit and called for a more detailed report. Accordingly on the 23rd September, 1854, Mr. Taylor submitted to the Board a report he had addressed in May, 1853 to Colonel Cotton, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Presidency. The direct benefit accruing to the Rajahmundry district from the works on the Godavery are three-fold :—

"1st. The preservation of lands from floods by the new system of embankments; 2nd. Their relief by the cutting of drainage Channels; 3rd. The supply of the lands with water throughout the year."

Nor is this all, the annicut has produced a very material effect upon the revenue derived from the sales of salt. The value of spontaneous salt formerly removed clandestinely was very considerable. But since March, 1852, the flow of fresh water has nearly stopped the production of such salt and it was thought that the salt sales at the Mogultoor depot for Fusly, 1262 would exceed those of the previous Fusly by Rs. 20,000. In spite of the increased revenue derived from the villages immediately benefited by the Godavery works, and consequent increase of assessment, the condition of the cultivators has greatly improved. The ryots are deeply interested in the progress of the works and every village desires its own water course. "It is no longer necessary to compel them to the adoption of measures for their own benefit—for they are not slow to recognise a personal advantage when it costs them nothing, and hence it may be confidently argued, that there will be an extensive use of these irrigation channels when once they are completed."

The assessment in some parts of the division is somewhat too high. Thus in the Mogultoor, Woondy and Tankoo Talooks the average assessment is Rs. 3-9-5 per acre, whereas in the North-West Provinces it is only Re. 1-12 per acre on the acres actually cultivated. The assessment will be more heavily felt as the price of agricultural produce falls, which unless counteracting causes are brought into play, it will do, on account of the stimulus given to increased production. Mr. Taylor looks for this counteracting cause in the facilities to communication which the irrigat-

ing channels will afford. Already considerable traffic has sprung up even on the uncompleted canals, and the people are prepared to take advantage of these improvements. They ask nothing better than that means be afforded them of making their own terms with the purchasers of their produce, and many will build their own boats as soon as they know that the navigation is certain.

The following tabular statements exhibit the revenue derived from the Delta Talooks and the Talooks above the annicut for six years prior to and succeeding the commencement of the irrigation works in Rajahmundry :—

Fuslies.	Delta Talooks.			Talooks above the Annicut.		
	Collection.	Increase.	Decrease.	Collection.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Comparison	with Fusly,	1251.		
1251,	5,27,778	.....	.....	1,80,532	.....	.....
1252,	5,25,041	.....	2,737	1,75,728	.....	4,804
1253,	5,02,035	.....	25,743	1,80,316	.....	216
1254,	5,39,578	11,800	.....	1,77,348	.....	3,184
1255,	5,48,559	20,781	.....	1,76,228	.....	4,304
1256,	5,86,317	58,539	.....	1,97,757	17,225	.....
		91,220	28,480		17,225	12,508
		Comparison	with Fusly,	1256.		
1257,	6,15,138	28,821	.....	2,09,582	11,825	.....
1258,	6,44,377	58,060	.....	2,18,846	21,089	.....
1259,	6,16,282	29,965	.....	2,18,888	21,131	.....
1260,	6,67,557	81,240	.....	2,34,720	36,963	.....
1261,	6,89,033	1,02,716	.....	2,42,669	44,912	.....
1262,	6,80,582	94,265	.....	2,40,664	42,907	.....
		3,95,067	.....		1,78,827	.....

"It is seen therefore that the average collections from the talooks composing the tract beyond the reach of the Annicut, which during the first period comprised in these statements amounted to 1,83,098, had increased during the second period to 2,35,000. It is admitted that this gradually progressive increase, though no doubt assisted by the life and energy infused into the people by public expenditure, and by the circulation of money produced by the large sugar works at Rajahmundry is mainly and justly due to improved management, and better protection to life and property. It will be observed, that, as each estate or talook lapsed to Government, the revenue recovered itself after the first year, and except in the case of Rajahmundry, progressively rose to the last year of the series, without break or check of any kind; until in almost every instance, it far exceeds the permanent peishcush. This ought to be the natural result of an improved system of management in any portion of a province, favored as this has been, with a succession of propitious seasons, and exposed to no calamitous visitations, impossible to control; or, to the miseries of drought and famine."

If we have regard to the statement of the collection in the Delta districts, it seems that without the relief and assistance afforded by the Godavery works "in the way of circulation of money, protection from floods, and improved irrigation, we should have been utterly unable to realise the enhanced demand of the last six years in the lower talooks of the district, and to show an aggregate surplus of nearly 4 lacs of rupees within that period; to compare with Rs. 62,000, the increase of the 6 years preceding the commencement of the Annicut, and most of which is due to the last year of the series, Fusly, 1256, in which the Annicut was commenced."

The report concludes with various tables shewing the statistical position of the province of Rajahmundry, and remarks thereon which it is not necessary here to summarise, sketch maps of the Rajahmundry district and its talooks are appended.

On the 23rd October, 1854, the Government of Madras forwarded to the Board of Revenue a memorandum from Mr. Stokes, Collector of Guntoor, on the Krishna water works.

The objections raised to the Krishna works may be thus stated:—"That the project was hastily adopted, that the over-sanguine recommendations of the Engineers, especially Colonel Cotton, were too implicitly accepted—that the calculations by which it was supported, were loose and fallacious, the preliminary inquiries not having been duly substantiated on the spot by Revenue Officers of local experience, that the Delta consists of black soil unsuited to irrigation, to which the people are consequently believed to be indifferent; and that the proved failure of

certain such works in that locality, forbids the anticipation of more favorable results from these costlier schemes: while another line of argument proceeds upon the position, that without these works, the rental of the Guntoor district at no distant period, exceeded its present average by a sum at least equal to their probable net profits, and that as its depression has resulted mainly from bad management, a vigorous executive will suffice for its restoration without this vast and hazardous outlay, which under such circumstances, is a gratuitous waste of the public funds." The report proceeds to test these objections by discussing First,—the local features of the province as they influence the revenue.—Second,—the history of its more recent administration and Third,— the works themselves.

Guntoor is from its conformation exposed both to floods and extreme drought, yet no district has been left so destitute of embankments and channels. In 1802, the district was permanently settled, being condensed into two large and three small Zemindaries. The Zemindars were not the hereditary chiefs of the country but descendants of local revenue officers under the Mahomedan Government. For nearly thirty years after the settlement, things went on smoothly. But in 1831, the elements of weakness began to appear, the largest landholders, the Vasseredy family were engrossed in endless litigation, the rental began to decline and in 1832 came the failure of rain, followed by the famine of 1833 and the fever of 1834. In two years the population numbering 2,56,000 diminished by more than one-half and the whole monetary loss was estimated at two crores and twenty-seven laks of rupees, or two and a quarter millions sterling. "After such a calamitous experience, it might have been expected that no measures within the compass of human skill and our financial capabilities would have been spared to guard gainst its recurrence. Yet though the value of artificial irrigation as a precaution against famine had been demonstrated forty years before, eight more passed away before attention was again directed to it.

"So great indeed was the dread of the district after the reported horrors of which it had been the scene, that whoever was sent there seems to have made it his first care to get away. From the 21st July, 1831 when Mr. Whish's management ceased, till 20th July, 1837 when Mr. Goldingham's began, the district changed hands no less than seventeen times. With such a transitory executive, any well-considered remedial measures must have been impossible.

"The only important measure of this period though conceived in a liberal and benevolent spirit, utterly failed of its object. The insolvent estates had, as a matter of course, been at-

tached and placed under the Collector's management. On his recommendation, the zemindars, with the exception of the Malraz Proprietrix, a widow, and the Reypilly Zemindar, a minor, were replaced in charge as managing proprietors on behalf of Government, to account professedly for all the revenues after charging their establishments and their own maintenance.

"The zemindars, however, losing sight of their reversionary interests, deemed it their policy to make the most of present opportunities. For private considerations they granted villages on favorable leases, and allowed partial and arbitrary reduction of rates. Division of the crop came to be the tenure of most of the best dry lands, as it had always been of the wet. They furnished imperfect or falsified accounts, and so greatly did they abuse their trust, that the Commissioner Mr. W. Elliot considered from information collected by him in his enquiries in 1845, that they must have misappropriated about one-third of the Revenues." Notwithstanding, however, these abuses, the district gradually improved, until from 1842 to 1844 supervened great depression in the prices of grain owing to changes in the administration "But the year 1845-46 was marked by one of the most sudden and striking augmentations of revenue recorded in any of our provinces. The increase in the collections of land revenue alone amounted to four lacks of Rupees upon 9,67,000 Rupees, while the revenue from all sources collectively, rose from 12,82,000 to 17,83,000 or one-third more. The causes of this startling improvement are thus explained in the Settlement Report for that year.

"It will thus be seen that in the year under review, all those influences which tended to produce the depression of the revenue in the three preceding years, were simultaneously replaced by others of an exactly opposite tendency. Instead of a combination for purposes of peculation under an unprincipled and unfit Head Serishtadar, there has been an active, able and experienced servant, trained in a good school at the head of the native establishment. Instead of Ameens whose hands were tied by corruption, several very efficient servants have been obtained unconnected with the district; and while the crops were unusually good, the ryots participated in the profits of scarcity prices. The consequence has been, that the rise of the revenue was even more striking than its fall." Side by side with reforms of management the extension of public works proceeded and in 1851 the Krishna works were sanctioned. The sluices and works were not commenced till the end of 1852, and were finished by the middle of the following year. After the rains of 1853, the Krishna anniout was itself begun and the channels filled by its

means were, up to the date on which Mr. Stokes submitted his report, yielding ample profit.

The report concludes with statistical tables of the Guntoor Collectorate, illustrating its topography and annual condition, as respects population, revenue and finance for thirty years, ending 11th July, 1852.

The reports already summarised have shewn that Guntoor and Rajahmundry were favourably influenced by the Krishna and Godavery works respectively. But as Masulipatam is affected by both the Godavery and Krishna annicuts, the Board of Revenue required a report from Mr. J. Goldingham on this subject. The report was furnished on the 9th July, 1855, and embraces Rajahmundry, Guntoor and Masulipatam. The report commences by statements of the extent of culturable soil in the three districts and of the unoccupied land. It would appear that in all three districts the quantity of culturable land left unoccupied is 7,86,240 acres.

The gain to Government for seven years from the commencement of the works stands thus:—

	Rs.
"Rajahmundry, ...	20,23,910
Masulipatam, ...	6,03,484
Guntoor, ...	19,79,817'

"The gain in Rajahmundry and Guntoor is ascribable primarily to reforms in the administration." Mr. Goldingham in his report ceases to discuss the condition of Masulipatam and confines himself almost exclusively to remarks on Mr. Taylor's Rajahmundry report already summarised. The usual statistical tables are appended to Mr. Goldingham's report.

On the 9th July, 1855, Colonel Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, comments on Mr. Goldingham's report. He considers Mr. Goldingham's statistical returns to be incorrect, but it is needless to follow Colonel Cotton as he comments paragraph by paragraph on Mr. Goldingham's report, pointing out from time to time numerous errors and inaccuracies. In conclusion however Colonel Cotton requests the attention of Government to "the nature of the statistical returns and the remarks made upon them, which in past times have been so commonly laid before Government." He says "I look upon this paper as a lively specimen of the style of paper, which has caused such incalculable mischief. A statement is called for, it is prepared by a native subordinate in some office, perhaps a man quite incompetent, perhaps personally interested in the case. The return is put into the hands of a subordinate European officer who signs it of course, his superior does the same, it passes on through various offices, and perhaps no individual has tried it by any test whatever before it reaches

Government. I state a fact when I say that this is frequently the case. I don't know how often it has occurred to me that one minutes' examination of such a document regularly furnished to me from the proper office has shewn that it was either false or simply nonsense, proving that nobody who had signed or countersigned or forwarded it had even looked at it. Such are the returns in this paper; one gives the area of the Rajahmundry Delta 3,25,000 acres; another makes the produce of irrigated land ¼th more than that of dry land, another makes out that the area of irrigated land was about ⅛th of what it actually was, another makes out that the increase of Revenue in the dry Talooks of Rajahmundry was much greater than in those in the Delta, conveying the impression that the irrigation had been actually injurious. In these cases it was not necessary to make investigation into the matter, but every person who had anything to do with these statements had materials in his own head to enable him to know that they were false. When to such returns taken for granted in spite of the reader's own knowledge to the contrary, are added mere suppositions, and those so strange that no name is attached to them, we have a complete specimen of a document of the past times. I do trust that this style of paper will now entirely disappear from the Records of Government. The times of make-believes and anonymous suppositions have lasted long enough. Let us now deal with realities. What possible use there can be in taking a return which we have abundance of means of knowing to be totally false, and dealing with it gravely as if we know it to be true, I cannot imagine, and I am equally at a loss to know what can be the use of supposing or allowing somebody without a name to suppose to us, when we can walk out of our tents a few hundred yards and see the case with our own eyes, or when we can send to a gentleman a few miles off, who has actually ascertained the state of the case. Why should not every officer who signs, or forwards a return be required to add something of this sort, I 'declare that I have examined this return, and I feel confident that it is substantially correct.' Or on the other hand, 'I declare that I have examined this return, and I have no reason to suppose it to be substantially false, but I have not sufficient means of satisfying myself about it.' Or 'I forward this return as it comes to me in the regular course, but I cannot, for such and such reasons, think it is substantially a true return.'

"I cannot say less than that the whole of this paper is based upon returns so false, that they represent from ⅓rd to ⅒th of the truth, and upon suppositions that are totally unfounded."

Colonel Cotton gives a corrected statement for the Rajahmundry district, which shews that since the commencement of

the Godavery works, the land revenue has increased nearly six and a half lakhs per annum and the arrears of collection have diminished from an annual average of two and one half lakhs to Rs. 30,000. The district is thus paying without the least difficulty a revenue forty per cent. greater than it did before. "Taking the total expenditure in the Rajahmundry part of the Delta at 25 lakhs, we have a return of 25 per cent. at present in Revenue, notwithstanding the neglect of the Revenue authorities. Were the whole of the watered lands assessed, the increase in old lands alone would be 18 lakhs, at a very low assessment, or 72 per cent. upon the outlay.

"Even as matters are, whether we look at the increase of Revenue, the proofs of the ease with which it is paid, the astonishing increase of internal traffic, or the increase of exports and imports, its impossible that we can be mistaken in concluding that the district has undergone a change such as no other district in India has undergone, excepting Tanjore from the same causes, and there the change was very slow compared with this. And what reason can be imagined why the state of every district in India should not be thus radically changed, if the same means were applied."

Again with regard to the traffic engendered by the increase of canals Colonel Cotton remarks that a Railway is quite unfitted for such countries as the Deltas of the Godavery and Krishna. For the Railway instead of creating traffic carries only a small portion of the old traffic whereas in the Vigeswarum Channel alone the traffic has increased about six-fold in three and a half years, and of this five-sixths has been created by the water carriage. "The Consulting Engineer urges the reduction of the charges on the Railway, and no doubt he is right in supposing that it would be politic to do it, *but the country would gain hardly anything if the whole* 3,00,000 *tons were transferred to the Railway, because the charge would still be only the least possible below that of the common roads.* The defect is in the apparatus, *which cannot carry cheaply.*"

In conclusion Colonel Cotton remarks:—"The whole question of these works lies in a nut-shell.

"1st. Such works can be executed at a charge of at most 6 annas per acre per annum in interest and management;

"2nd. The increased value of produce on lands so irrigated is, on the most moderate calculation, 20 Rupees an acre, *(viz.,* 10 Rupees as dry land and 30 as wet),

"3rd. Therefore, if only 20 per cent. of the increase is taken as tax, the finances will be relieved to the extent of 4 Rupees per acre per annum, and the people will gain 16 Rupees;

"4th. Besides this the people will have the whole benefit of

the water carriage, which alone would probably be fully equal to the whole water tax that they would have to pay."

On the 21st May, 1855, the Madras Board of Revenue proceeded to examine the detailed statements furnished by the Collectors of Tanjore and South Arcot relative to the effects of the Coleroon Annicuts on the revenues of these provinces. Mr. Hall, the Collector of South Arcot had stated in a report dated the 6th February, 1855, that the net gain arising from the construction of the Lower Coleroon Annicut had been, from 1836 to 1852 inclusive, Rs. 13,74,051, being an average annual profit of Rs. 85,878, or a percentage of 34⅜ on the original outlay.

The report of the Collector of Tanjore scrutinised by the Board of Revenue is not contained in this collection.

The subject to which the attention of the Board is directed includes some of the statements made by Colonel Cotton in his book on Public Works in India and which were contradicted by Mr. P. B. Smollett in his pamphlet entitled "Modern Hydraulic Works in Tanjore and Rajahmundry examined."

The Board considers the questions connected with the Coleroon Annicuts in the following order:—

"1st. Have these works increased the public revenue 10 lakhs per annum, raising it from 42 to 52 lakhs, according to the assertion which is made by Colonel Cotton, and which forms one of the points on which he is contradicted by Mr. Smollett.

"2nd. What is the actual addition which the Annicuts can be shown to have made to the Land Revenue?

"3rd. What has been the cost of these works and the net profit derived from them?"

With reference to the first question the Board remark:—"It is presumed that Colonel Cotton alluded to the general revenues, and not to the land revenue only, but even regarding the subject in this extended view, the Board cannot find that any such annual increase as ten lakhs has followed the construction of the Coleroon Weirs." For, the total average collections of ten years before Annicut, 1236 to 1245 inclusive, were in Tanjore Rs. 43,96,774, and the average collections of ten years after Annicut amounted to Rs. 47,06,680. Thus the increase in latter period amounted only to Rs. 3,09,906, or adding Rs. 90,000 for South Arcot, the total increase in the latter period falls somewhat short of four lakhs. Mr. Smollett did not therefore impugn Colonel Cotton's assertion of an annual addition of ten lakhs without good grounds.

With regard to the second question, the Board of Revenue are of opinion that the actual gain to Government ascribable

to the two Annicuts in Tanjore amount to Rs. 1,77,952, or adding Rs. 90,000 for South Arcot, to Rs. 2,67,952. The actual and bonâ fide increase of revenue from the construction of the two Annicuts having been shewn, the Board approach the third branch of the subject, *viz.* the cost of the two Coleroon Annicuts and the net amount of revenue they have yielded to the State. The original cost of these works was as follows:—

"Upper Annicut,	...	...	Rs. 83,401
Lower Annicut, ...	...	...	... 99,420
South Rajah Voikal,	...	...	.. 11,044
North Rajah Voikal,	...	...	... 23,524
Total,	...	...	2,17,389"

The cost of their annual repair has been per year for Tanjore Rs. 1,08,192, for South Arcot Rs. 19,598. But before the commencement of the Annicuts the average sum expended under the head of repairs on the irrigation of the lands now affected by these Annicuts was for Tanjore Rs. 1,01,327, and for South Arcot Rs. 16,014. Therefore the actual increase of expenditure in maramut establishment was for Tanjore and South Arcot, consequent on the creation of the Annicuts only Rs. 10,449. If we deduct this sum from the actual annual profit accruing to Government from the works we obtain an annual profit of Rs. 2,57,533, or in sixteen years of Rs. 41,20,528. That is a profit of 118 per cent. per annum on the cost of the works.

Having thus discussed the three separate heads of the subject the Board offer a few general observations which it is not necessary to summarise.

Colonel Cotton on the 21st May, 1855, replies to the remarks of the Board of Revenue. He defends his statement of an increase of ten lakhs and shews that the revenue of Tanjore has increased by twenty-four lakhs, or quarter million per annum. "The whole deficiency in the Indian revenue, is stated at only one million, so that four additional districts so improved, would have adjusted the finances of all India." Colonel Cotton further says:—"How can I conclude this paper without expressing not my surprise,—for I have had too long experience of the strength of caste feelings in the revenue officers, to expect a paper from most of them which is free from conclusions arrived at manifestly under the influence of that bias, but my sorrow to see a body of faithful men, when called upon solemnly by the Government to give a judicial decision upon a vital point in the question of the management of the country, endeavouring as far as possible to shelter this most wicked attempt to deprive the country of the

works upon which not only wealth depends, but life and death. I call it most wicked, for were men of Mr. Smollett's stamp as influential as they wish, they would *succeed*, in depriving India of the only possible means of providing food in what would otherwise be times of famine. The Board know well, that had Tanjore not been irrigated in 1823 and 24, probably at least a million more of people would have perished in the South, and that had Guntoor been irrigated in 1833, it would have saved at least ½ a million of lives in the North.

"They know well that unirrigated land paying one or two Rupees an acre, and near an inland market and a port, is unsaleable, while irrigated land cut off entirely from both by want of cheap transit, pays from 5 to 20 Rupees an acre and is highly valuable property. They know also that on a large scale, land can be provided with these things at an annual expense to Government of ¼ or ½ Rupee. And yet they cannot stand forward conscientiously and heartily to denounce the attempts that are made to deprive the people of those benefits, and as openly support every effort that is made to urge forward these essential measures.

"It is not the writings of men like Mr. Smollett that do the mischief, he himself is too well known, as a man of strong prejudices, and his writings to all but men anxious to be misled answer themselves, but it is such papers as the one now under examination which really supports him, that are so mischievous.

"Here was an opportunity given to the Board to show that they were above all minor feelings, and when called upon, could and would give a manly, conscientious, and unmistakable verdict in a cause so vitally affecting the welfare of millions.

"There is certainly such a thing as courtesy, but a courtesy which in such critical cases says that nothing is black, nothing white, but everything a little grayish; which makes out that nothing is true, and nothing false, but every thing neither, or both, or something between the two, is not courtesy, but something else."

And again "'India is like the field after an Indian battle; there is but one cry, water, water: All that is wanted is water, and this want supplied, every thing else will almost follow of course. Water for irrigation and water for transit will provide for every thing else' Now either this proposition is true or it is not, and Mr. Smollett's proposition, that hydraulic works are a gigantic swindle, is either true or false. Either water for irrigation and transit is the grand means of preserving life and the most effectual way of increasing the wealth of India or it is not,—hydraulic works are a 'swindle' or they are not. The

Board, the body to whom is entrusted the material welfare of the Presidency, the lives of 20 millions of people are called upon by the Government to judge in this case? They *know* the truth of the case, and they write a long report calculated as far as possible to shelter the party which holds the view they *know* to be the false one. Can we be surprised if shortly gentlemen who brought to a decisive test of this sort utterly fail, are set aside, and other agents are sought for to carry out God's purposes of mercy to India, which I for one, feel fully assured he will find agents to do, however present agency may fail. That India will be irrigated, I have no doubt, notwithstanding outward friends and open enemies."

The Board of Revenue reply to Colonel Cotton's remarks, shew several inaccuracies in his statements and believe that their report "will be considered as sufficiently testifying to Colonel Cotton's skill, and sufficiently encouraging for Government to persevere in improving the irrigation of the country."

REMOUNT HORSES FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Parliamentary Papers.

Two blue books have already been presented to Parliament on the subject of purchasing horses at the Cape for the use of British soldiers in India. The book under review brings together the papers of the former blue books and adds two documents, one by the Auditor General and the second by Colonel Apperley, the remount agent.

On the 11th February, 1857, the Government of Fort St. George submitted to the Honorable Court of Directors certain correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief and the Commissary General on the subject of procuring horses from the Cape. The letter of the Commander-in-Chief is dated the 29th July, 1856. His Excellency was even then sure that the Cape Colony was able to furnish an unlimited supply of Cape horses fit for all military purposes, and that such horses would be fifty per cent. cheaper than the average price of remounts furnished either from Bombay, Australia or the studs; so convinced was His Excellency of the soundness of this opinion that he forwarded a report for Captain Gall of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry. This report is dated the 31st of January, 1856, and had been written on the return of that officer from the Cape in 1854, at the particular request of the Commander-in-Chief. The opinions of Captain Gall were formed on the spot by personal

intercourse with all classes from whom there seemed a probability of obtaining sound information, and by a journey into the interior. He visited the principal breeding establishments of the Colony, particularly those belonging to Messrs. Melck and Kotzé on the Great Berg River, and those of Mr. Bayley late of the Bengal Civil Service in the Caledondistrict. At such establishments he found the horses of a breed fit for the finest cavalry, and he occasionally even met small farmers possessed of very valuable mounts. Captain Gall in his report does not rest satisfied with the results of his own experience but is at the pains to condense certain correspondence relative to purchases made on accounts of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Governments.

On the 7th and 19th March, 1846, the Right Honorable Mr. E. Gladstone, the Secretary of State, wrote to the Cape Government requesting that they should at once take steps to purchase remount horses for the cavalry and artillery services of the Honorable East India Company. The horses were to be procured by the same method as was employed in the mounting of the 9th Dragoons, were to be of the same average price, and were to be as far as possible stallions. The authorities at the Cape lost no time, but gave a contract to one Mr. Muter, a saddler of Cape Town. After ten months, however, the contractor only furnished fifty horses for the Government. The price at which Mr. Muter contracted to provide the requisite number of horses was for each stallion, £35, and for each gelding £30. As the average price of a stallion was then not more than £25 and of a gelding not more than £20, including all charges incidental on a journey from the interior to Cape Town, it is clear that Mr. Muter did not fail in his contract from the smallness of the sum offered for each horse that passed the Board selected to approve or reject Mr. Muter's purchases. Indeed from the correspondence it appears that in one instance at least Mr. Muter gained cent. per cent. Neither did the contract fail from the paucity of good horses at the Cape. For in 1838, Colonel Havelock at the instance of the Bombay Government purchased a batch of fifty horses of which after eleven years' service no less than thirty-eight were still found in the ranks. Moreover in 1843, H. M.'s 7th Dragoons were remounted at the Cape, and Colonel Richardson thus remarks on the horses furnished to the corps, he says:—"The horses, in general, are quiet, good-tempered, and steady in the ranks, but the gregarious propensity of the animal is, and has been, the chief difficulty to overcome, as exemplified when required to skirmish or work at open files. When vicious, they are usually treacherously so. Confirmed vice, however, with proper treatment, I think, will rarely be found to exist. From

the many essentials and general activity they possess, I conceive the Cape horse to be eminently adapted for the mounting of cavalry.

"The proportion of geldings to stallions now in the regiment is nearly as two to one. I consider the former preferable, being, I think, equally serviceable, and much less troublesome, both in quarters and in the field.

"The appearance of the horses, in a body, is undoubtedly good, from the uniformity of stamp and excellent condition, and their speed is quite equal to the regulated pace of movement and evolutions. With respect to the charge, it could not probably be made so effectively upon horses, so much smaller than the British trooper.

"The horses, generally, have proved sound in constitution and limb, and I consider them by no means predisposed to disease of any kind. On the contrary, the average sick has certainly been infinitely smaller than usually found in a like number at home."

Now the average weight of the men of the 7th Dragoons was nineteen stone, and yet notwithstanding the supposed lightness of Cape horses Colonel Richardson was able to consider "the 7th Dragoons to be mounted averagely well with the cavalry at home."

The failure of the Government contract with Mr. Muter then arose for no inherent defect as to price or quality in the Cape horse, and Captain Gall deduces from the whole correspondence and from his own experience the following practical results:—

"1st. That the Cape Colony is able to furnish an unlimited supply of horses, fit for all military purposes.

"2nd. That whilst the horses will be procurable at a price not exceeding that given for our present remounts, a great economy will be effected from their being equal to draw or carry heavier weights, with an activity second only to that of *very select* English horses.

"3rd. That all the evidence we have, only warrants a conviction that the decisive experiment, founded on better knowledge, remains yet to be made, as shown by our *partial success*, when 'excellent' horses were supplied to the Hussars in Bombay, but at an exorbitant price; and by our *partial failure* at Madras, where the price was moderate, but the horses were condemned.

"4th. That the intervention of contractors, brokers, and stable-keepers must be *forbidden*."

In 1856, the Commissary-General in the Madras Army reported favourably, on the merits of Cape horses and the following advertisement was by his advice published in the official Gazette of the Cape Government:—

"Notice is hereby given that Cape horses (entire or geldings), to the extent in number of one hundred, will be received by the Commissary-General at Madras, every year, until further notice, commencing from the 1st January, 1857, upon the following terms:—

"The horses are required to be not less than 4 nor more than six years old on delivery, and not under 14 hands 2 inches high.

"Each horse must be free from vice, blemish, or any defect whatsoever which may constitute unsoundness of wind, limb, or vision; to be of good constitution, with free action, sufficient bone, general substance, and symmetry, to render him in every respect fit for Horse Artillery or European Dragoons, to be judged of by a committee of officers at Madras.

"The horses will be at the risk of Government, immediately upon being passed by the committee, which shall be assembled as soon as the owner of horses may wish; but for no less a number than ten at a time, except under particular circumstances.

"The horses will be paid for, after being passed by the committee, at the rate of 575 rupees each."

The papers which have been thus briefly summarised were submitted by Mr. Hope, Auditor General to Colonel Apperley, Remount Agent at the Cape, accompanied also by a memorandum. To this memorandum and documents Colonel Apperley returned the following answer:—

"I am much obliged for the additional papers relating to the supply of remount horses for the Indian army, from the Cape of Good Hope. They arrived just as the last mail was leaving, so I despatched the few copies I received at once to the different authorities at home. Had there been a little more time, I should have asked you to add a few remarks of my own to the publication.

"I might be able to suggest a few hints, calculated to assist the horse-breeders of this colony in producing the right sort of horses, should the Indian Government continue to purchase remounts from these shores

"Your memorandum, which forms a preface to the correspondence and opinions of former remount agents, and their system of purchasing army horses, throws much light upon the subject, particularly with reference to the capabilities of the colony to supply the Indian army to a very large extent with the description of horse that has proved itself able to stand the climate, and in other respects to be well adapted for that service.

"You very justly observe, that Cape horses are peculiar animals; but I beg to differ with you, when you assert that their points of excellence are not those laid down in books. I admit

they are not handsome; but they surpass any horses I have ever seen out of Europe in the following points; and I will commence with the fact of their untiring and unflinching endurance during the longest and hottest days of the year.

"Their journeys are always calculated by the farmers, not by the number of miles they can travel, but the number of hours of daylight. If you ask a farmer how far he is going, he replies, only eight or ten hours, which journey will average nearly seven miles an hour, the only refreshment being an occasional drink of water and a roll in the sand, which is supposed to make Cape horses quite fresh again! This is no overdrawn character of the animal, and I mention it first, as I consider good bottom the *great* quality in horse-flesh.

"The Cape colonists can never sufficiently express their gratitude to the late Lord Charles Somerset and the present Mr. T. B. Bayley. It is to the valuable English blood imported by these gentlemen, that the Cape horses date their excellence, and the farmer dates his prosperity. He now trots his produce to market behind eight well-bred horses, instead of the old slow and cumbrous span of eighteen pair of oxen.

"Good legs and feet, plenty of bone below the knee, depth of chest, with well-placed shoulders, great substance and broad hips, sound wind and eyes, with generally good action and temper, form the remaining good points possessed by the Cape horse to an extent hardly known elsewhere; to which may be added, wonderful soundness of constitution, in proof of which I may mention, amongst all the horses I have examined, I have only seen *one* whose feet had suffered from fever, although hundreds in regular work had never been shod in their lives, even Cape race-horses generally run barefooted on the very worst of race-courses. It may be argued that leaving the hoofs in a state of nature, unbound by iron, produces this general soundness; but that will not hold good at Cape Town, where some of the shoeing-smiths are the worst I ever beheld, and I see horses travel sound on shoes that would astonish an English farrier.

"Blindness and broken wind are almost unknown in the colony. At first I was led to suppose that the almost total absence of inflammatory diseases arose from the spare diet on which Cape horses are reared and kept; but such is not the case. I have purchased hundreds of horses in very bad condition, and it being essential that they should, as far as possible, reach India fit for immediate work, I forced them (in crowded stables) with as much corn as they could eat, and being unable to procure the required quantity of bran for the voyage, have been obliged to feed highly on corn and oat-hay (which is one third grain) at sea. Under this treatment the casualties have been very few;

only three dead horses have been dragged out of the remount stables, and the mortality at sea only two per cent. out of the ten crowded ships that have already reached India.

"I have a very high opinion of the present Cape horses, particularly with reference to their fitness for the ranks of the Indian army; but there is much for the breeders to consider with reference to the parent stock, and I strongly deprecate the use of Arab stallions. I have rejected great numbers of horses said to be half Arabs, that were too slight and weedy for any army purpose.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Bower's description of the expanding property of the desert blood, as exemplified by the stock of the Arab galloway *Wild Duck*, in England, does not prove its fitness for the Cape, where no Yorkshire meadows are to be found, and where most of the brood mares fall into miserable condition, once, if not twice, each year, from the want of pasturage

"Poverty, in any shape, is the death-blow to Arab stock. Its tendency, under the best care, is to run light. Arab blood will never rectify defective forelegs. I have found it fail in Indian studs, and witnessed the weedy, under-sized, under-limbed produce of Arab horses in England, France, Germany, and Prussia. Lieutenant-Colonel Bower having had a *Dreadnought* colt or two that could carry 10 stone 9 lbs. a mile and a half in 3 minutes, 10 seconds on the Cape race-course, is no criterion of that horse being able to get good troop horses!

"During nine years that Colonel Hunter had charge of the central stud in Bengal, the number of Arabian stallions ranged from nine to thirty-four per annum, in general use upon the government mares, who had plenty of good English blood in their veins,—in the whole of which period only fifteen Arab produce were taken for the Horse Artillery, for which branch of the service the finest horses, possessing good bone and substance, were invariably selected, and one horse, by name *Nugent*, was the sire of nine of them.

"I am much amused at Colonel Bower's sweeping abuse of the good-for-nothing Bengal stud-horse. The use of the Arab sires did considerably injure the Indian stud-bred remounts, but they did not disgrace themselves in the Affghan war. The Bengal Horse Artillery had nine-pounder guns, and twenty-four pounder howitzers, and heavy gun carriages, with 169 horses per troop;—whereas the Bombay Horse Artillery had upwards of 200 horses per troop, and only six-pounder guns on draft; consequently, it is unfair to draw any comparison between them. One of the reasons given from Bombay and Madras against the adoption of the Bengal gun-carriage being that their Arab horses were too light to drag them. I merely mention these

facts to deter the Cape breeders from falling into an error that will be detrimental to their horse stock and their interests also.

"Another circumstance connected with the success of any remount agency that may ever be established at the Cape of Good Hope is the miserable condition the farmers keep their horses in during many months of the year. No remount agent is justified in buying a single horse if he is not in proper condition for immediate shipment. Although I have done so consequent upon the urgency of the present demand, I shall never do so again. This is the great drawback to the success of horse-dealing in this country. An old and true English saying is—'The value of a horse goes down his throat;' hence the superiority of the English horse over any other. If the Cape farmers could be induced to feed their stock liberally, their horses would be much larger and stronger, and their returns certain. I am obliged, at this moment, to suspend operations, because all the horses in the country are out of condition, and as thin as hurdles.

"I trust, as immigration increases, more acres may fall under the plough. If each farmer sowed an acre of oats over and above what is intended for sale, for each horse he had to dispose of, it would ensure good condition at a very trifling cost all the year round, and enable the remount agent to give him a liberal price for his colt, when required for immediate shipment, which is rendered impossible if the expences of a depot for a couple of months are to be thrown upon the horses before they can be shipped.

"How far the blue-books may reach the dwellings of the Cape horse breeders and farmers I cannot say, but I think there is much valuable information in the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Bower and Captain Gall, that they ought to read, particularly with reference to what are considered remunerative prices, &c. War prices must now cease, and the continuation of the demand from India for horses will become a matter of pounds, shillings and pence.

"The unsatisfactory results from committees, at different times assembled to report upon Cape horses in India, have been so ably explained away by both Lieutenant-Colonel Bower and Captain Gall, that I shall only record my opinion that I feel satisfied when the Cape horses that I have sent on have had time to recover, after the sea voyage, and have been fairly tried in the ranks, they will be as favorably reported upon as those formerly purchased by Colonel Havelock were after 11 years' service. They arrived in the Crimea in better condition than any other horses in the regiment! A committee had disapproved of these horses, and much fault was found at first with the horses the 7th Dragoon Guards were mounted upon during the Kafir war.

After a period, that regiment was reported by Colonel Richardson to be as well mounted as the average of cavalry at home, and no privation or fatigue could make General Cuthcart's horses succumb, although the men in marching order averaged over 19 stone! In the face of such facts, members of remount committees should pause before they condemn untried horses, and the professional gentlemen should bear in mind that Professor Coleman's opinion of what constituted a sound horse was 'a horse that could perform the *ordinary* labors of an *ordinary* horse,' beyond which he could not pronounce any horse sound.

"If the Cape gentlemen will accept my humble advice, I hope they will continue to breed from as much good English blood and bone as their money will procure, and cross their mares that have Arab blood with the best description of Norfolk Trotting or Cleveland stallions procurable. No other cross will restore size and substance from that description of mare until the Arab blood becomes absorbed in many successive generations. By paying a little more attention to the feeding of their horse stock, generally, the breeders will find a ready market and remuneration, unsurpassed by any other speculation that this colony is capable of."

The report of Lieutenant Colonel J. Power, to which the foregoing extract alludes is contained in this collection and appeared first in the *India Sporting Review* for August, 1857. Since that time, that is between 12th August, 1857, and the 15th May, 1858, two thousand and five hundred and sixty-nine horses have been despatched from the Cape to India and of these only twenty-six died in the passage. In addition to these horses four hundred and ninety were in June, 1858, either embarked or embarking for India, and one hundred and four mules had been despatched on the *Henry Ellis* to Calcutta. Of these mules ninety-nine landed in good condition. The foregoing statements do not include horses shipped at a venture by private persons for India. The number thus shipped in 1857, was five hundred and forty-six.

EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1856-57.

Madras Records, No. XLIX.

Mr. Arbuthnot submitted on the 28th October, 1857, his report on the progress of education in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1856-57.

The annual examination of the Presidency College in the

year under review was considered by many of the examiners as unsatisfactory. But Mr. Arbuthnot thought the answers of the students somewhat severely judged. Some of the papers were of considerable difficulty and unduly long. He concurs however with the opinion of the examiners in moral philosophy and political economy, but thinks the latter to be too difficult a subject to be commenced by any but the most advanced students in the College. The legal branch of the College was closed during a considerable portion of the year, there were but forty-nine students. In the general branch there were at the close of the year, 262 students with an average attendance of 241, of whom forty-eight belonged to the senior department. The questions proposed at the annual examination of the students of the Presidency College are appended to the report and some of the more promising answers are given.

The Normal School was opened on the 1st March, 1846, its objects are to provide teachers for Anglo-Vernacular and elementary Vernacular schools. Six months after its opening the Principal proposed the permanent division of the primary school into two schools, one of which was to be called the practising school, to be taught by pupil teachers, and the other the model school. The arrangement was sanctioned by Government but up to the publication of the report its organization was incomplete. The cost of the Normal School is about Rs. 2,000 a month, or deducting fees and adding contingent charges 1800.

Of the "four Government Provincial schools, the institution at Combaconum still maintains the highest place. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 262 with an average attendance of 266. The result of the annual examination is reported by the Inspector to have been in the highest degree satisfactory. In the English department more especially a decided progress had been made in every branch of study, and in Mr. Richards' opinion the whole aspect of the school gave indication of a steady advance towards a system of education of a comparatively high order, and at the same time solid and useful." The Inspector's report is subjoined

The Bellary school progresses, but at Calicut the Head-Master complains of the want of efficient junior teachers. The most unfavourable report is from Rajahmundry, the instruction throughout has been inefficient, and the condition of the school, generally, very discreditable to the Head-Master's management.

The following is a comparative statement of the attendance at the four provincial schools :—

Names of Schools.	No. on the rolls. 30th April, 1856.	30th April, 1857.
Combaconum, ...	249	262
Bellary, ...	173	210
Calicut, ...	79	176
Rajahmundry, ...	72	107
Total, ...	573	755

Five zillah schools only have been established in the Madras Presidency. They are:—

Schools.	Attendance. 30th April, 1856.	30th April, 1857.
Cuddalore, ...	158	152
Chittore, ...	198	185
Salem, ...	133	195
Madura, ...	*Not established*	163
Berhampore, ...	do.	168
Total, ...	489	863

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of eight such zillah schools.

With regard to the Anglo-Vernacular schools Mr. Arbuthnot states that the following points have forced themselves on his attention:—"1st. The comparative inefficiency of the majority of the junior teachers, and the necessity of constant and active supervision on the part of the Head-Masters over the classes not under their immediate charge.

"2nd. The general inefficiency of the Vernacular instruction.

"3rd. The expediency of providing for instruction in the more elementary branches of mathematics, history, geography, &c. being imparted through the medium of the Vernacular."

Twenty-one private schools of the same standard as the Government zillah schools were examined during the year, grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 30,000, have been sanctioned by the Madras Government, and an application has been made to the Supreme Government for expenditure on grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 65,000 per annum The total attendance at all the Anglo-Vernacular schools supported by or under the protection of Government was on the 30th April, 1857, 5741.

"Of the 100 talook schools sanctioned by the Government of India, twenty-eight were brought into operation during the year."

The aggregate attendance of these schools was 1148 or forty-two pupils for each school. The course of instruction at such institutions comprises reading, writing, grammar, geography, Indian and general history, arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, algebra as far as simple equations, and the elements of geometry, mensuration, surveying and the vernacular classics. Instruction is given entirely in the vernacular. The cost of the buildings for the talook schools is defrayed by the inhabitants of the talooks assisted by a supplemental grant.

In Rajahmundry the vernacular schools supported by a local rate are favourably reported on by the Inspector of the Division. Their number has increased to eighty-six and they have an attendance of about 3,000 pupils.

In the hill tracts of Ganjam four additional schools were established in the year under review, and the Superintendent discharged for incompetence.

Considerable attention had been paid during the year to the preparation of vernacular educational books, and the vernacular newspaper edited by the Professor in the Presidency College was successful. Its circulation at the close of the year was one thousand. It is printed both in Tamil and Telugu.

The condition of the Medical College may be estimated by the results of the last annual examination. "The results of the examination were as follows:—Of the 2nd dressers who came up for final examination as candidates for diplomas, one passed. Three 2nd dressers and two stipendiary students who underwent their first examination as candidates for diplomas were most favorably reported on by the committee. The three former are stated to have passed a highly creditable examination in each of the subjects in which they were examined. Of seventeen medical apprentices who were examined for admission to the grade of assistant apothecary, twelve came up to the prescribed standard. Five others who failed to reach the prescribed standard were considered by the committee to have obtained a rudimentary professional education sufficient to make them, with hospital practice and experience, useful subordinates and equal to the position they are intended to occupy in the service, and were accordingly recommended for admission. Four medical pupils were passed as second dressers. Their attainments the committee appear to have considered somewhat below the mark with reference to their having received three years' collegiate instruction, but sufficient for the subordinate duties they are destined to perform."

The committee of medical officers who examined the College suggested that the course of study presented for native medical pupils and medical apprentices should be modified as being un-

necessarily high. They also thought that there should be some change in the constitution of the governing body

The condition of the industrial arts school is not altogether satisfactory The attendance has been extremely small, and the connection between the artistic and industrial department has been little more than nominal. With the exception of brick-making, which, however, should be carried on to a very limited extent, the work done in the industrial department may be classed under the general head of pottery. In the artistic department the work done has been so arranged as to extend over a period of four years. A copy of the scheme of instruction is annexed.

The Government of India in their orders of the 5th January, 1856, sanctioned the assignment of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for the establishment of scholarships. Of this sum Rs. 500, was assigned to the Normal school.

"The scholarships may be classified as follows :—

"1st. Scholarships to be competed for by the pupils in a Government provincial school or other institution equally advanced and tenable in the institution itself; or at Madras, either in the Presidency College or the Government Normal school.

"2nd. Scholarships to be competed for in a Government Zillah school or other school of an equal grade and tenable in the school itself or in the provincial school of the division or other school of an equal grade.

"3rd. Scholarships to be competed for in a taluk school or other school of equal grade and tenable in a zillah or other superior school.

"The sum sanctioned for scholarships for the entire Presidency is Rupees 1,000 per mensem, of which Rupees 200 must be set apart for the Presidency. The balance, Rupees 800, will admit of an average allotment of Rupees 40 per mensem to each district to be distributed among the several schools of the three grades above referred to, which are either supported by Government, or by means of grants-in-aid, are brought into the Government scheme.

"This sum will of course be inadequate when the educational measures now in progress shall have been extended throughout the Presidency, but for some time to come it will be more than ample to carry out the objects in view. Its allotment should be regulated with reference to the number of schools in each district, the number of pupils attending them and the standard of education."

The fee system has been very generally introduced. In the Government schools the system has all along been enforced on the following scale.—

		Rs.	As.	P.	
In the Presidency College, ..		2	...	...	Per mensem for each pupil.
In the Primary school attached to the Normal school at the Presidency, ...		1	...	...	
In the Provincial and Zillah schools, ..		8	...		
In the Talook schools,	In those classes in which English is taught,	...	4	...	
	In the other classes,	...	2	...	

The subjoined table classifies the pupils receiving instruction in the Madras Government schools :—

Names of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th April, 1857.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans.	Christians.	Number of pupils under instruction.					Number of pupils whose parents or guardians reside at places distant from the school.					Number of pupils whose parents are in Government or other employ, and receive salaries.				
		Brahmins.	Other castes.			More than 5 years.	More than 3 years.	More than 2 years.	More than 1 year.	Less than 1 year.	Less than 10 miles	More than 10 miles.	More than 100 miles.	More than 300 miles.	More than 500 miles.	Less than Rupees 10 per mensem.	More than Rupees 10 per mensem.	More than Rupees 100 per mensem.	More than Rupees 200 per mensem.	More than Rupees 500 per mensem.
1 Presidency College, ...	260	79	146	4	31	21	59	31	46	103	237	15	8	0	0	2	118	19	5	2
1 Normal School, ...	326	25	258	5	38	0	34	43	86	163	295	15	12	1	3	28	130	7	0	0
4 Provincial Schools,.	756	318	298	17	123	0	11	200	138	407	577	154	16	2	7	97	297	23	12	0
5 Zillah Schools,.....	853	286	479	29	59	0	49	29	254	521	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	6	3
27 Talook Schools, ...	1182	319	774	71	18	0	0	0	0	1182	1173	9	0	0	0	258	132	10	2	0
Total,.....	3377	1027	1955	126	269	21	153	303	524	2576	2946	273	44	3	11	493	985	77	25	5

The report contains detailed tabular statements as summarised.

REVISION OF THE VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department observes:—"On the 7th November, 1854 when expressing their wish for the disuse of Mahratta as the language of the revenue accounts, the Government also called the attention of the Board of Revenue, to the general system of revenue accounts followed in the Mofussil; both in the talooks and in the district offices, in view to its revision and simplification. The Board cordially took up the subject; and in order to an effectual revision, recommended that Jayaram Chetty, Head Accountant in the North Arcot Collector's Cutcherry, who had already been engaged in investigations of the same nature, might be nominated a special uncovenanted assistant in their office, to superintend it. This proposition was approved, and was immediately carried into effect. The proceedings in view to the revision of the accounts were begun forthwith in the Board's office; but Jayaram Chetty having, at the beginning of March, 1855, been appointed to a post in the revenue department of the Government office, the enquiry was transferred thither, and has since proceeded under the general control of the Revenue Secretary to Government.

"The plan comprehended the revision and improvement of the whole system of accounts, and the enquiry naturally commenced with those of the villages, which are the foundation of all the rest. This part of the proceedings has now been completed, and new forms for the village accounts have been prepared, and an able memorandum has also been drawn up by Jayaram Chetty, detailing the system of village accounts now existing, and explaining the proposed reforms. The sets of forms are three in number; *viz.* one for the ordinary ryotwar field assessed villages; one for the Oolungoo villages, found in Tanjore and Tinnevelly only; and one for Amany villages. The object of the reforms proposed is to substitute brevity, order, simplicity and clearness, for the prolixity and repetition, the utter want of system, the complexity and the confusion, which so eminently distinguish the existing village accounts. This object has been attained in a high degree; quite as much probably as is possible when the revenue system to be dealt with is itself so complicated, and so full of variations in detail. The forms are still very numerous and full of detail, but this is not the fault of the accounts, but of the revenue system, to which the accounts must necessarily be adapted.

"The most important of the three sets of forms is the first,

viz., that drawn up for field assessed ryotwar villages, because these forms will have by far the most extensive application. This mode of settlement prevails almost universally where the zemindary and moottadary systems are not in use, except in Malabar and Canara, in Tinnevelly, and in part of Tanjore. It is in operation over a large part of all the districts, and is that to which the term ryotwar is in common speech exclusively applied. The Oolungoo system exists in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, extending in both cases over the greater part of the district; the Amany system, which is, that of a division of the crop between Government and the ryot, is found only in a very limited number of villages in a few districts.

"The ryotwar forms, (so to call them,) being thus the most important, received the first and the most careful attention. They were first drawn up with more immediate reference to the particular systems in North Arcot and Chingleput; but subsequently the special assistant carefully examined the jummabundy and other statements in the Board's office, from all the Collectorates, as well as the hookoomnamahs of all, and by a few alterations, suited them to convey all the information now required by the Board from all the ryotwar districts. Before being finally settled, they were subjected to the criticism of all the most intelligent of the Tahsildars of North Arcot, as well as to that of many clever and skilful Curnums; and all the objections raised by any of these persons were either answered to their satisfaction, or were removed by the necessary modification of the forms.

"Lastly, the forms have all been submitted to the examination of the able and experienced Head Seristadar of the Board of Revenue, who after suggesting a few amendments, which have accordingly been made, has given them his full approval. Nor is this all; the forms have also been tried in actual use. In Fusly, 1263, they were first introduced in North Arcot at the jummabundy. They were not applied then to the whole district; but in a few villages of the talooks of the most intelligent Tahsildars; ten or twenty villages in each such talook. In the following year, *viz.*, in Fusly, 1264, (now current,) they were put in force throughout the whole of the Government talooks of the district, from the very commencement of the season. The result has been fully satisfactory. At first their novelty caused some opposition among the Curnums. But this was overcome, and now the Curnums fully admit the benefit to themselves by the great saving of time and trouble; while the Collector and the Head Seristadar find the new system a vast improvement as respects clearness, ease and expedition, both in making the

settlement, and in the Azmoyish and other operations which precede it

"Having thus been tested by the close examination of skilful and experienced accountants and revenue officers, and having been proved by actual trial, these forms may now be considered to be in a position to be brought into general use; and having been so introduced, minor changes and improvements will probably suggest themselves. They should on no account however be varied or departed from by the local officers, without orders; because such partial changes make comparison and compilation difficult or impossible, and so render the accounts useless for one of their most important purposes. Columns should neither be added, taken away, nor their numbers altered; if in any case additional information is to be given, it may be given in the column of remarks. It has already been said that the forms are, still, more numerous and more detailed than might be wished; but so long as the present revenue system remains, with its multifarious remissions, the inevitable accompaniment of high assessments, greater simplicity is unattainable. It will be a vast gain, however, to substitute systematic and orderly accounts for those now in use; and when the revenue system shall happily be simplified, the accounts also can easily receive corresponding simplification merely by the omission of certain parts.

"In some cases it will be found that the new forms diminish the amount of information, now sent from the villages to the talooks in some Collectorates, as for example, in providing only monthly reports of cultivation, whereas at present those reports are more frequent in some districts. It is believed however, that these forms provide for all necessary ordinary information; and it is superfluous to point out that to require more, not only causes needless trouble, but if carried far, may be made the occasion of much annoyance and exaction. If in any case however, a Collector shall be of opinion that the information provided is deficient, or that the forms are defective or open to objection in any way, it should be left open to him to represent his objections for consideration.

The forms for the Oolungoo and the Amany villages were drawn up after a careful examination of the jummabundy and other returns for villages of those descriptions, and in consideration of the information necessary respecting them, both to the Collector and to the Board. In the case of Tanjore too, they were tested by comparison with the detailed accounts of a village procured from the district for the purpose. In general, it is believed, these forms will be found suitable and adapted to convey all the information required; but as there has not been the opportunity of verifying these, like the ryotwar forms, by

actual trial, it is possible that they may be found not to provide for all local circumstances. When that is the case, the circumstances may be represented, in order that, if necessary, the form objected to may be modified; and in the meantime one or more columns may be added at the right hand of the form. But before either adding to the form or advising its modification, Collectors should carefully consider both, whether the particular in question can be brought into the form as it is, and whether if not it be really necessary.

"As regards Malabar and Canara, the greater part of the forms relating to cultivation and settlement, will not be found to be necessary or to be applicable; because of the difference of system there, and its much greater simplicity, especially in Canara. But all the forms connected with collection and the remittance of money to the talooks, will be found suitable there also, and should be adopted. The whole of the forms may be furnished to those districts, and the Collectors should be requested to consider them, and to report which of them are altogether inapplicable and unnecessary, and which may be modified so as to be useful, and what those modifications should be. They should be such as to harmonize with the general system of the forms, and to admit of the whole being abstracted into corresponding tables for the entire presidency.

"Independently of the alteration in the form of the accounts, and the uniformity, order, brevity and avoidance of repetition, thus secured, the new forms involve two general changes in the existing system, which may here be noticed. These are, 1st, 'the abolition of the cadjan or palmira leaf as the material of the Curnums' accounts, and the substitution of paper; and 2d, the discontinuance of the practice of transcribing the Curnums' accounts, for the use of the Serishtadar.' Of the superiority of paper over cadjan there can be no question. The latter, from its very nature, *viz.*, from the narrowness of the slips in which alone it exists, is incompatible with clearness or order in accounts; and of necessity it involves additional labor, because the items have to be added up after every five or six lines and carried forward to a new leaf. Further, these cadjan accounts have hitherto been a sealed book to all but the village Curnums and a few others, as the generality even of talook officers are incapable of reading them with facility; and as a consequence the authorities are wholly dependent on the Curnums.

"Paper has long been used for the village accounts in some districts, in Canara, in Guntoor, and in other of the Northern Circars, in the Mysore Country, and in the parts of Salem and North Arcot above the Ghauts; it has also been brought into general use throughout North Arcot in the current Fusly. In

the Southern districts, where hitherto the cadjan only has been used, the change has still to be made; but this may be done without material difficulty. The Curnums will at first be opposed to the change, and plead inability to write on paper; but if assured that the change is inevitable, and treated with forbearance and not too hardly pressed while it is in progress, they will soon fall into it. Many of the Curnums will be found to have already more or less familiarity with the use of pen and paper, others have sons or nephews possessing that skill, and the remainder will obtain temporary assistance in one way or another, and in doing this, the Tahsildars may be able to aid them. The example of North Arcot fully proves that the change may be effected, and at very short notice, if only it is known that it must be made, and if underhand opposition is discouraged. The experience of the same district proves also that when once familiarized with the use of pen and ink, and with the new forms, the Curnums themselves will be greatly pleased with the change, easily realizing the great relief in various ways thence accruing to themselves.

"The extraordinary practice of having all the village accounts transcribed for the use of the talook and hoozoor officers, is due no doubt to two circumstances: 1st, the use of cadjan as the material of those accounts, which is as inferior in point of legibility and handiness to written paper, as the latter is to print; and 2d, to the adoption of Mahratta generally as the language of accounts in the talook and district cutcherries. Up to a few years ago the superior talook and district native revenue officers were generally unable to read or write the vernacular languages, and even the correspondence between the talook and the Collector's office was in many districts conducted in Mahratta. Independently then of the difficulty of reading cadjan, the officers making the jummabundy settlement were unable to deal with the village accounts until they were rendered out of the vernacular into Mahratta. The tedious process was therefore adopted of having the village accounts dictated by the Curnum in the vernacular language in which they were written, and taken down in Mahratta by a gomastah. For this sole purpose numbers of additional or temporary gomastahs have every year been entertained at considerable charge, in every district; and not only at the jummabundy, but at all seasons, much labour is wasted by the talook gomastahs, in taking down accounts of cultivation, of collections, of remittances, and various other accounts, from the village Curnums, in Mahratta, for the use of the talook cutcherry.

"All this purely gratuitous labour will now be swept away. The supersession of Mahratta by the vernacular languages has

been slowly advancing for many years; its use in official correspondence is believed to have wholly ceased some years ago, and in various districts it has from time to time been discarded in particular branches of the accounts, especially of the maramut department. In a few districts Mahratta has never been used at all, except for the copying of accounts sent to the Board of Revenue. As a consequence of this progressive change, the art of writing the vernacular has greatly increased in the talook and district cutcherries; and there are few gomastahs now, except some of the oldest, who are entirely ignorant of it. Thus the way was gradually prepared for the general abolition of Mahratta as the language of account; which was ordered by Government, on the report and with the concurrence of the Board of Revenue, and which the Board have directed to take effect from the commencement of Fusly, 1265.

"The two causes which led to the practice of transcription having ceased to exist, that practice will naturally cease also. The very accounts written by the Curnums will henceforward be dealt with directly by the talook and district officers. This change will not only save much time and labour of the gomastahs, now uselessly employed in taking down the accounts, but it will also save the Curnums many needless journeys to the talook cutcherry to dictate and give in their periodical returns, which hereafter will be sent by the ordinary village messenger, or by the talook tappaul, as the efficiency of that establishment increases. The change, however, will be most important perhaps in the jummabundy accounts. Hitherto the jummabundy has been a work of enormous labour, as well as occupying much time; chiefly because of the many voluminous accounts, which had to be first prepared by the Curnums and then transcribed into Mahratta by gomastahs, and in like manner the Azmayish, or inspection of cultivation preparatory to the jummabundy, has taken much time and so delayed the settlement, because before making the Azmayish the gomastah had to take down the whole cultivation account in writing.

"Under the new system all this will be dispensed with. The very same statement in which the Curnum enters the cultivation, from the commencement of the season, will serve the purpose both of the Azmayishdar and of the settling officer. The former, coming to the village to be examined, will at once have the statement put into his hands by the Curnum, and in a much more convenient form than he has been in the habit of taking it down for himself; and he will proceed to the fields, make his inspection, and enter his remarks in the proper column, and return the statement with his signature to the Curnum, and at the settlement this very statement will be produced; the set-

tling officer will consider it, with the aid of the Azmayishdar's remarks, and will at once pass orders on the doubtful or reserved points, and nothing will then remain for the Curnum but to make up the totals, and extract certain particulars to form into short-figured statements on particular subjects. Thus the settlement of a talook may be easily completed within a week from the time when the Curnums first began to assemble, instead of occupying six weeks or two months of extreme labour, as at present, nor is the saving of time and labour the whole gain it will be possible now to examine and verify the Curnums' accounts, an operation which has hitherto been impracticable from sheer want of time, in the pressure and confusion of the jummabundy business.

"For the saving of labour and expence, as well as for uniformity and accuracy, it is very desirable that all the forms should be printed. For the present year it is proposed that they should be printed accordingly at the Government Press, in Fort St. George; but partly for want of time, and partly from its being impossible to obtain all at once in Madras, the large quantity of paper required for the whole, it will only be practicable to print the external sheets, and where more are required, as will be the case in all the large forms, sheets ruled by hand must be added. In future years, it is to be hoped, that it will be in the power of every Collector to get his forms printed, either at his own office Press, or at that of an adjoining district, and not merely the external sheets but the full number required. For the guidance of the Curnums and others, in the use of the new forms, a manual has been drawn up by Jayaram Chetty; arrangements have been made for printing this, both in Tamil and Teloogoo, with a view to placing a copy in the hands of every Curnum. The talook officers may also be supplied, and thus there will be no excuse for mistakes or delay in the preparation of the accounts.

"When the adoption of the new system of accounts shall be finally decided on, it seems desirable to circulate to the local officers, for their clearer information as to the cause and object of the change, a copy of the memorandum prepared, as above noticed, by the officer especially appointed for the revision of the accounts, detailing the present system and explaining the proposed improvements, and also the original English version of the manual drawn up by the same officer, as a guide in using the forms. These documents will clearly explain to Collectors and to their subordinates both the necessity for the present change, and the great gain which it is calculated to ensure for all the objects of a system of accounts."

The foregoing memorandum is followed by a report on the system of village accounts and the improvements to be introduced,

by S. Jayaram Chetty, whose office has already been mentioned. As Mr. Bourdillon has incorporated the substance of this report, in his memorandum which we have given entire, again to summarise the report would be needless. To the report are appended the forms to be observed for Ryotwar, Oloongoo, and Amany villages.

REVISION OF TALOOK ACCOUNTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Government record bearing the title to be found at the heading of this chapter contains new rules and forms for talook accounts together with a memorandum drawn up on the subject by the Registrar of the Revenue and Public Works Departments of the Secretariat. The new forms were first circulated in June, 1855, the talook accounts then in use in the revenue department being bulky and confused, wanting in uniformity and full of unnecessary repetitions. The new rules and forms were first settled by Mr. Bourdillon and then submitted to the Board of Revenue.

The forms are not of course the same for all districts, there being a want of uniformity in the revenue system of the several Collectorates of the Madras Presidency.

It is manifestly impossible to condense a mere manual of rules, and blank tabular returns are of no interest save to those who make use of them. It is sufficient for this summary to state briefly, therefore, that the present manual consists of six parts:—

"1st. General instructions.
"2nd. Cultivation and settlement accounts.
"3rd. Cash accounts.
"4th. Returns to be submitted to the Collector.
"5th. Correspondence with the Collector and the returns to be sent to him in that department.
"6th. Stamp accounts."

The appendices to the manual consist of a list of the principal items occurring under the heads of different branches of revenue, forms of cultivation and settlement accounts to be kept in each talook, forms of cash accounts to be kept in each talook, forms of cultivation and settlement accounts to be sent to the hoozoor, forms regarding correspondence, and the returns to be sent to the Collector's office, and forms to be kept in the stamp department.

The first appendix enumerates the principal items occur-

ring under the head of remission, sundry items, the principal items of moturpha and principal items of extra revenue or Sevoy jummah. The second appendix contains monthly forms, namely, two statements shewing the extent of cultivation and assessment in each village, detailed statements of supply and distribution of water in the talooks, and statements shewing the market-prices of grain; annual statements "shewing the cultivation and settlement of each village, of shavy remission, of lands given up, &c, of lands held on progressive cowle, the cultivation of sugar cane, cotton and indigo, the particulars of the moturpha, the particulars of extra revenue and the amount of interest charged on the arrears of Moottahs, Polliputs, &c.;" quinquennial statements shewing the number of ryots, pottahs, &c, the houses and population, the different sources of irrigation, the rent-roll, the Circar and Enam Ayacut cultivation; statistical returns, being registers shewing cultivation and settlement in the ryotwar villages, shewing the beriz of all descriptions, shewing the villagewar Ayacut and cultivation under each source of irrigation, shewing village servants and their yearly incomes, shewing lapsed Enams; and special accounts for Amany villages being statements of the monthly cultivation of the different species of crops, of the produce of the different species of crop "as, Azmoished," of the cultivation and settlement of Amany villages of the seed sown in Ooloongoo villages and of the average prices of nunjah produce of the settlement.

The third appendix to the manual consists of statements shewing the daily receipts and disbursements, and the different description of coins received and disbursed daily, the miscellaneous charges, the demand collection, and balance, the amount of collections on account of arrears, and the particulars of arrears outstanding at the time of settlement against the ryots.

The fourth appendix contains a list of statements to be sent in every ten days, monthly, annually and quinquennially. The statements under the head to be sent in every ten days, show the demand, collection and balance, and the particulars of cash remaining on hand. The monthly statements exhibit the comparative abstract of cultivation and assessment, the comparative for kawar abstract of cultivation of Amany villages; the abstract of the sist collection, and balance; the quantity of rain that fell in the Cusbah; "the average prices of grain per Madras garce; the average prices of Nunja grain; season report; the suspension and removal of the village officers; estimate of the amount to be retained in the treasury; statement shewing the demand, collection and balance; particulars of balances against Mottahs and Polliems; abstract of cultivation, statement shewing the demand, collection and balance on account of revenue fines; account cur-

rent of the receipts and disbursements; pay abstract of the establishment; list of pensions; list of miscellaneous items; list of remittances to the hoozoor treasury." The annual statements shew "the number of the different descriptions of villages and hamlets; the prices of grain per Madras garce of 3,200 measures each, the ryotwar settlement; the cultivation and settlement in the Amany villages, the settlement of Amany villages; Ooloongoo, &c., villages; the particulars of Amany villages rented at a reduced grain amount; comparative abstract of settlement; estates granted on Voyda or for bringing them up to the full assessment by instalments; the Hossagamy cultivation or land newly taken up; the assessment fixed on it and the instalments by which this is brought up; the cultivation and settlement of land revenue Beriz; remissions and sundry items; the extent of cultivation and average assessment per acre, lands held on progressive cowle; lands cultivated with sugar-cane, cotton and indigo; comparative abstract statement of moturpha; comparative abstract statement of extra revenue and interest account; comparative abstract statement of all sources of revenue; extent to which coercive process was employed; the Fuslywar demand; collection and balance of Mootahs, Polliaputs, &c.; the particulars of arrears outstanding at the time of settlement against each village; and list of Government servants as they stood on the 30th April."

The quinquennial statement shews "the number of ryots, puttahs, ploughs, &c., of houses, and population; the sources of irrigation; the rent-roll; the Circar and Enam Ayacut and cultivation."

The fifth appendix consists of forms for registers of urzees despatched to the hoozoor, forms of list shewing the number of Takeeds remaining unanswered, forms for list of petitions addressed to the Tehsildar and forms for list of petitions presented in the talook.

The sixth appendix contains forms for indent on the stamp darogah, daily statements of stamps disposed of, monthly accounts current of the stamp transactions and register of stamp papers and cadjans received and sold during each year.

From the foregoing returns it will be seen how elaborate are the reports required from each talooka of the Madras Presidency under the new system.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

For 1856-57.

The number of original suits which came before the Courts of original jurisdiction in 1856, amounted to 1,26,793, of which

number 50,380 were decided on their merits; 6,577 were dismissed on default, and 29,600 were adjusted, withdrawn and otherwise disposed of. There were thus 40,286 pending at the close of the year. One thousand six hundred and ninety-one cases only came before European judges, Native judges disposing of 84,866 cases. Suits connected with land and land-rent, debts and wages shew a tendency to increase. The increase of suits connected with land is at the annual rate of about twelve per cent. In 1854, on the introduction of the new law of evidence suits for bond debts suddenly decreased twenty per cent., the increase now apparent indicates that the creditors no longer regard with such abhorrence the law rendering them liable to be called into Court.

The proportion of suits decided in favour of plaintiffs is as two to one.

The number of appeal cases brought before the Principal Sudder Ameens during the year was 10,977, of which 1,851 were decided in favour of appellants, 4,200 in favour of respondents, " 980 were remanded, 454 dismissed on default, and 180 adjusted or withdrawn. The rest were otherwise disposed of or *pending* on the 31st December.

"The number of appeals which came before the Additional Judges during the year was 2,377. Of these 156 were decided in favor of the plaintiffs and 401 in favor of the respondents; 75 were remanded, 27 dismissed on default, and 12 adjusted or withdrawn. The remainder were otherwise disposed of or pending on the 31st December.

"There were 14,288 appeals before the zillah or district Judges in 1856: of this number, however, less than one-half were actually heard by the Judges, the greater portion having been merely filed in their Courts and transferred to the Courts of the subordinate Principal Sudder Ameens for disposal. Of the cases which were heard by the Judges, 539 were decreed for the plaintiffs, 1,619 for the defendants; 542 were remanded, 239 dismissed on default; 89 were adjusted or withdrawn, and the remainder are entered as pending or otherwise disposed of.

"In the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, there were pending, on the 1st of January, 1856, 606 regular appeals and 183 admitted special appeals. To those were added during the year 261 regular appeals and 419 special appeals, making a total of 867 regular and 517 admitted special appeals for decision. During the year 279 regular appeals and 255 special appeals were disposed of, leaving on the 31st December, 588 regular appeals and 262 special appeals. Though the work of the Sudder Court in 1856 is thus shown to have been considerably more than double the out-turn of 1855 or 1854, yet the pending file on the 1st Janu-

nry, 1857 was collectively, in these two heads, in excess of that on the 1st of January, 1856. The institutions of regular appeals during the year 1856 were also more numerous than they were in any of the five preceding years, while the admissions of special appeal were of course increased in proportion to the special appeal applications."

The increased number of decisions is owing to the increase of the working power of the Court, to which on the 7th December, 1855, three Additional Judges were appointed. The staff was still found insufficient, and in December, 1856, two extra Judges were appointed. The Sudder Court now comprises the five Judges forming the regular permanent Bench and five extra Judges.

The average duration of suits in each grade appears from the following comparative statement :—

	1855.			1856.		
	Y.	*M.*	*D.*	*Y.*	*M.*	*D.*
"Sudder Court, ...	1	3	4	1	5	10
Zillah Judges, ...	0	11	3	0	7	20
Additional Judges, ...	0	9	11	0	11	16
Principal Sudder Ameens, ...	1	0	14	0	10	8
Sudder Ameens, ...	0	9	6	0	9	12
Moonsiffs, ...	0	6	26	0	5	15

The total value of the suits pending in the Civil Courts at the close of 1856 was Rs. 4,81,90,071. In 1855, the total value of pending suits was Rs. 5,26,77,650.

The Non-regulation Provinces include Assam, Arracan, Chota Nagpore, Tenasserim and Cachar. In Assam 4,922 cases came before the Moonsiffs, who decided 1,578 cases on merits and otherwise disposed of all but 1,048, which were left pending at the end of the year. Five hundred and eighty-three cases were brought before the Sudder Ameens, who decided 206 on merits and otherwise disposed of 325 cases. Of the 583 cases 440 were original suits, of which 137 were decided on merits.

The Principal Sudder Ameens heard 1,583 cases, of which 1,361 were original suits. They decided 706 on merit and left only 272 pending at the close of the year.

During 1856 there were 7,958 cases brought up for the decision of the Assistant Commissioner. Of these 485 were decreed for plaintiffs or appellants; 122, for defendants or respondents. 372 were dismissed on default; 6,606 were otherwise disposed of and 373 were pending at the close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioner during the year under review disposed of thirty-five cases out of forty-seven. The cases pending at the end of the year were all appeal suits.

In Arracan the Tarama Thoogrees of Akyab and Ramree, possessing the same powers as those vested in Sudder Ameens, disposed of 714 cases out of 793 submitted for their decision. Of this number 475 cases were decided on merits and 238 dismissed on default. Seven hundred and eighteen suits were pending at the close of 1855 or received during 1856 by the Assistant Commissioner, who decided 370 for plaintiffs or appellants, 64 for defendants or respondents and dismissed in default 118 cases. On the 31st December, 164 cases were left pending.

The Commissioner decided no original suits during the year but disposed of 55 appealed suits out of 77.

In Chota Nagpore 4,256 cases were brought before the Moonsiffs, 1,177 before the Assistant Commissioner, and 178 before the Deputy Commissioner. The Moonsiffs left 1,394 pending at the close of the year, the Assistant Commissioners 735 and the Deputy Commissioner 61.

In the Tenasserim Provinces 2,162 cases were brought before the Moonsiffs; 4,138 before the Tseetkays, whose Civil powers are analogous to those of a Sudder Ameen; 1,158 before the Assistant Commissioner; and 182 before the Commissioner. The Moonsiffs decided 1,241 cases on merits, dismissed 136 on default and left 37 pending. The Tseetkays decided 2,071 cases on merits, dismissed 1,035 on default and left 140 pending. The Assistant Commissioners decreed for plaintiffs or appellants 724 cases, none for respondents or defendants, dismissed 155 on default and left 141 pending. The Commissioner decreed 94 cases for plaintiffs or appellants, none for defendants or respondents, dismissed 13 on default and left 50 pending.

The Moonsiff at Cachar out of 610 cases decided 267 on merits, dismissed 14 on default and left 118 pending. The Superintendent out of 61 cases, decided 22 for plaintiffs or appellants, 24 for defendants or respondents and left none pending.

In the Regulation Provinces the "total number of persons that came under the cognizance of the Criminal Courts of all descriptions in 1856 was 87,975. Of these, 2,450 had been pending from the previous year, 85,319 were apprehended during the year, and 215 were received by transfer.

They were disposed of as follows:—

Discharged without trial, ...	726
Acquitted, ...	25,389
Convicted, ...	55,381
Committed to the Sessions, ...	3,388
Otherwise disposed of, ...	500
Under trial on 31st December, 1856, ...	2,588

The sentences passed on them were:—

Discharged on security, ...	4,826
Dismissed from office, ...	2,279
Fined, ...	34633
Flogged, ...	1,365
Imprisonment not exceeding one month, ...	9,453
" above one and not exceeding six months, ...	1,099
" above six months and not exceeding one year, ...	919
" above one year and not exceeding two years, ...	277
" above two years and not exceeding three years, ...	1,014
" not exceeding three years, ...	277
" above three years, but not exceeding seven years, ...	810
" above seven years, but not exceeding fourteen years, ...	201
" above fourteen years, but not exceeding sixteen years, ...	13"

Sentence of death was passed on 38 persons; 261 were sentenced to transportation, and 12 to imprisonment for life.

The general average number of prisoners brought to trial in the year under review was 2,305 for each of the 37 zillahs composing the Regulation Provinces of Bengal. The largest number was in the 24-Pergunnahs and the smallest in Maldah. The average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut was 108 days which shows a higher average duration than in the three preceding years, and is explained on the ground "that the interval between apprehension and commitment is frequently protracted by the citation of witnesses on behalf of the defendant before the Committing Officer, this privilege being allowed to all defendants, who often take a most improper advantage of it."

The Non-regulation Provinces are treated of separately. In Assam during 1856, 4,869 persons were under trial before the Magistrates for criminal offences, of these 1,451 were acquitted, 3,247 were convicted, 169 committed to Sessions and 2 otherwise disposed of. The Sessions Judge who is Deputy Commissioner had 150 cases to dispose of. "Of the entire number, 47 were acquitted by him, 58 were convicted, 30 referred to the Sudder Nizamut, thus leaving 15 cases pending on the 31st December, 1856.

"The result of the 30 cases which were referred to the Sudder Nizamut was:—

Death, ...	6
Transportation for life, ...	3
Imprisonment for 14 years, ...	11
,, ,, 7 ,, ...	2
,, ,, 5 ,, ...	1
,, ,, less than 1 year, ...	1
Transportation, ...	5

"The remaining cases had not been disposed of at the end of the year."

In Arracan of 2,704 persons under trial before the Magistrates, 1,091 were acquitted, 1,531 convicted and 24 committed to the Sessions. The Sessions Judge disposed of 19 cases out of the 24 himself *viz.*, 1 by discharge without trial, 6 by acquittal, and 12 by conviction. Three cases he referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

In Chota Nagpore the out-turn of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Courts was 4,440 persons under trial, 1,469 acquitted, 2,701 convicted, 121 committed to Sessions and six otherwise disposed of. Of the 121 cases sent up to the Sessions Judge 3 were discharged without trial, 34 acquitted, 154 convicted and 18 referred to the Nizamut Adawlut. The cases referred to the Sudder were thus disposed of:—

"Death, ...	3
Transportation, ...	7
Imprisonment for 10 years, ...	1
,, ,, 5 ,, ...	1
	12

"The remaining six cases were pending at the close of the year."

In the Tenasserim Provinces the Magistrates, out of 4009 persons under trial, acquitted 1,406, convicted 2,505, committed to Sessions 46 and otherwise disposed of 10 cases.

"The 46 commitments to Sessions were disposed of by the Commissioner in his capacity of Judge as follows:—1 discharged without trial, 9 acquitted, 34 convicted, and 2 referred to the Sudder Nizamut, leaving 13 pending trial on the 31st December, 1856.

"In both the cases which were referred to the Sudder Nizamut, the prisoners were sentenced by that tribunal to death."

The Superintendent of Cachar acquitted 17, and convicted 272 of the 289 persons under trial during the year.

The Police returns are given in a new form and are assimilated to those of the Sudder Court. It is unnecessary to give the Police returns of each separate district, but to summarise the result.

In the Regulation Provinces there was a grand total of 92,716 offences committed, in which 1,24,120 persons were implicated,

but the total number of persons brought to trial was only 85,573, or scarcely sixty-nine per cent. of those implicated Again, of the persons brought to trial only 57,957 were convicted or rather more than 46 per cent. of the criminals involved The average for the five years preceding 1856 shows an annual total of 91,289 cases involving 1,98,989 persons. The cases of crime have thus increased, whilst the number of criminals has diminished.

Of offences against the person there occurred 31,712 cases implicating 32,233 persons. The average for five years preceding 1856 gives 31,048 cases involving 68,195 persons.

There occurred 1,174 offences against property committed with violence, implicating 11,002 persons. The average of the five preceding years gives 1,302 cases implicating 9,048 persons.

There were 30,858 cases of offences against property committed without violence, implicating 34,907 persons. The average of the five years preceding that under review gives 36,560 cases implicating 75,299 persons.

Seven hundred and twenty-eight malicious offences against property in which 2,607 persons were concerned, were reported. The average for five preceding years is 579 cases involving 1,810 persons.

Of offences against currency there were 78 cases and 151 offenders. The average is 78 cases and 170 offenders.

Of miscellaneous offences there occurred 23,166, in which 43,220 were implicated. The average gives 21,722 cases implicating 44,467 persons.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces there occurred during 1856, 8,851 offences against the person involving 6,005 persons; 147 offences against property committed with violence, involving 1,007 persons, 3,266 offences against property without violence, involving 4,253 persons; 264 malicious offences against property, involving 655 persons; 12 offences against the currency implicating 22 persons and 2,799 offences which do not come under any of the above heads implicating 4,232 persons The grand total of crime during the year was thus 10,339 cases, in which 16,174 persons were implicated, the average for the past five years has been 8,547 cases involving 15,603 persons. Of the 16,174 persons supposed to be implicated, 12,620 were brought to trial and 7,831 convicted The report details the criminal administration of each one of the Non-regulation Provinces, which we have summarised as a whole.

Appended to the report is a return shewing the actual strength of the Police force in Bengal up to 30th April, 1857. The appendix may be thus tabulated :—

	Daroghas.	Mohurrirs.	Jemadars.	Burkundazes.
Patna, ...	77	79	94	1,203
Bhaugulpore, ...	38	45	59	688
Rajshahye, ...	73	83	77	994
Dacca, ...	65	82	83	966
Chittagong, ...	33	39	32	409
Nuddea, ...	87	91	179	1,726
Burdwan, ...	85	89	137	1,407
Cuttack, ...	21	20	46	479
Chota Nagpore, ...	17	26	20	292
Assam, ...	25	65	34	478
Arracan, ...	10	21	23	278
Darjeeling, ...	3	2	11	103
Cachar, ...	3	1	3	22
Cossiah Hills, ...	1	3	1	12
Total, ...	538	646	799	9,057

The report here contains the act for the appointment and maintenance of Police chowkeedars in cities, towns, suburbs, stations, and bazars in the presidency of Bengal.

For the better protection of travellers and traffic on the Grand Trunk Road, "it was resolved by Government to extend the clearance of jungle on each side of the road from 50 to 200 yards, to increase and re organise the road police force, to build additional Murhellas (station houses) along the road, and to ensure more vigilant and active supervision over the Police."

The Chief Engineer estimated the cost of clearing the jungle from the edges of the second division only of the Grand Trunk Road at Rs. 14,398-7-3.

In consequence of the Sonthal Insurrection of 1855 the Government of India determined to raise a second regiment of irregular cavalry in Bengal. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal took the opportunity to suggest that a body of Military Police should be raised for the internal defence of Bengal. His suggestion was adopted and he was ordered to raise a force of one thousand sepoys and one hundred sowars. The monthly cost of the Military Police corps as thus constituted is Rs. 14,122-8.

The report here goes on to state what was done during the year under review for the suppression of dacoity. The following table exhibits the number of dacoities reported:—

District.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856
24-Pergunnahs, ...	11	7	2	5	3
Baraset, ...	30	23	9	8	5
Howrah, ...	37	27	9	5	3
Hooghly, ...	128	93	59	33	41
Burdwan,...	65	50	47	27	12
Nuddea, ...	72	71	40	23	8
Jessore, ...	33	43	14	68	62
Midnapore, ...	29	37	27	15	20
Total, ...	414	351	237	179	154

With regard to the increase of dacoity in the Hooghly district it is said that "the increase is principally in the Serampore and Jehanabad Sub-Divisions. In respect to Serampor Mr. Ward observes:—'I hope to do something towards the suppression of dacoity in this Sub-Division; but though I wish to undertake the whole responsibility of any fluctuation in the crime, I am distressed to see how little the Police exert themselves, and how indifferent the Deputy Magistrate continues. I have known the Deputy Magistrate go out but on one occasion, and when, in another case, an inspection of house doors was necessary, he positively ordered the Police to send them into his Court, a distance of 28 miles as the crow flies. Without wishing to impute to their neglect and inefficiency any of the unsatisfactory results of the year, I must say that the Hooghly Police is by far the worst that we have to deal with.' An early opportunity will be taken of transferring the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore to another station, the duties of which will be more suited to his character.

"The general statement of dacoities committed in the whole of the Bengal districts exhibits a slight increase. The only districts (except those subject to the Dacoity Commissioner) in which any decrease of this crime is exhibited, are Bograh and Bancoorah. The districts of Pubna and Furreedpore have recently been added to Mr. Ward's jurisdiction at his request. In the concluding portion of his annual report, Mr. Ward makes the following observations on the inadequacy of term punishments to suppress dacoity:—

"'But if practically dacoity is unpunished, and if the uncertainty of conviction is one of the great causes for the apparent increase, it is also sure that the inadequacy of the punishment awarded when conviction ensues has its ill effect. The experience of this and every other Criminal Court is, that imprisonment for a term does not ever check professional offenders. We know that men released one day have returned to their old pursuits

within a week, nay, on one or two occasions, the very day that they were set free, that it is the first duty of convicts on release to perform with all solemnity the *shrad* of their fellows who die in confinement, and that the nesessary funds are procured by crime, and there is an instance of a man committing dacoity to get the wherewithal to deposit security demanded of him as a bad character!

"'For all this, it is still the exception to pass a higher sentence than seven years, that is, when the crime is a maximum the minimum punishment is given. Judges generally think an explanation necessary when a higher sentence issues. It is, I think, to be regretted that the new Penal Code leaves the punishment for dacoity as it was. I cannot but believe that if the law made it imperative on the Judge to pass a sentence of transportation for life, recommending to the mercy of Government or the Sudder Court cases deserving of leniency, the effect would be beneficial.'"

The report here proceeds to detail the proceedings of the Inspector of Jails in the Lower Provinces during 1856-57. Dr. Mouat visited and reported upon 47 jails during the year. The number of prisoners in custody on the 30th April, 1857, was 18,676 males and 566 females. The whole expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 8,23,659-9-11¼. The average cost of each prisoner was therefore Rs. 43-0-1⅞ as against Rs. 42-10-7.2 of the previous year. The increase was due to the high price of food. The most economical jails are those of Cuttack, Tirhoot and Sylhet, whilst the most expensive are those of Sandoway, Ramree, Cossiah Hills and Akyab.

"Doubts having been entertained of the capacity of the jails, and their ability to accommodate the number of prisoners confined in them, a very careful re-measurement of the whole was made by the Inspector's orders, and they were found to contain about 91,24,000 cubic feet of space, and to be capable of accommodating 18,248 prisoners, allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each. The number in custody on the 30th of April was 19,157, or nearly 1,000 more than there is room for without detriment to health. 'This calculation, however, does not,' Dr. Mouat says, 'convey an accurate estimate of the real amount of crowding to which criminal prisoners are subjected. Few of the jails are even tolerably well ventilated, and from the system of clasification adopted, the felon wards are, in nearly every prison, perilously over-tenanted. It is in this class that the greatest mortality occurs, and much of it is without doubt due to the unwholesome atmosphere they breathe. Natives of India do not bear crowding so well as people who are more vigorous and

robust, whose diet is more nutritious, and who are consequently better able to resist the ordinary influences of disease.

"The additional accommodation needed is for at least 3,000 individuals in ordinary times, and this is one of the reasons which points to the establishment of central penitentiaries as an urgent want in Bengal."

The net profit realised during the year under review by the work of the convicts was Rs. 1,07,300-1-6¼ or more than one-eighth of the whole cost of the jails. The "jails most distinguished for the profits resulting from manufactures were Hooghly, Alipore, and Jessore. In the first mentioned jail, each manufacturing convict earned Rupees 55-3-0·8, being considerably more than the cost of his maintenance.

"The greatest novelty of the year was the successful introduction of printing into the Alipore Jail. This branch of prison industry promises, ere long, to become the most profitable, and it unites in a greater degree than any other variety of convict labor, the essential conditions of pain and profit, with a fair chance of reformation.

"Inclusive of manufactures, the total value of the convict labor employed on roads, public works, and in the performance of the duties of jail servants amounted to Rupees 4,13,818-12-8¼.

"In addition to this, Rupees 22,995-5-7 were levied by fines in commutation of labor, so that the gross financial results of the year represent more than half the entire cost incurred in the maintenance of the jails."

The sickness and mortality of the past year were very high, from an average strength of 19,452·67 there died 1833, or, in the ratio of 9·423 per cent. Of the fatal cases 1,814 were males, and 19 females. Of these the Hindus numbered 1,228, Mussulmans 464, and other classes, chiefly Santhals, 141. The mortality was greatest amongst those who had been agricultural laborers; and the prisoners employed on the roads died in greater proportion than any others. The reforms in jail management instituted by the Inspector are:—"The entire stoppage of tobacco; the introduction of task work; the gradual abolition of the costly and unsatisfactory system of feeding prisoners by contract; the shaving of the heads and trimming of the beards of heinous offenders; the addition of vegetable gardens to jails; the regulation of convict ships, and of the transit of prisoners from one jail to another; the revival of transportation to Arracan, with rules for the management of prisoners in Kamree as a convict settlement, and the drainage and ventilation of such of the jail buildings as admit of improvements in these respects are the chief results of the past year."

As was stated last year the revenue in the permanently set-

tled districts of the Regulation Provinces in Bengal is realised with ease. During the past year only 606 estates were sold for arrears of revenue. The aggregate sudder jummah of these mehals was Rs. 78,508, the aggregate balance for which they were sold was 26,356 and the aggregate sum realised by their sale was Rs. 5,60,676.

The following table exhibits the total demands, collections and remissions of land revenue for 1856 57.—

	Demands	Collections.	Remissions	Balances.
In the permanently-settled districts of Bengal and Behar, ...	Rs. 3,59,93,177	Rs. 3,33,75,696	Rs. 1,06,085	Rs. 25,11,391
In Orissa, ...	22,66,306	17,06,142	20,411	5 39,756
„ Assam, ...	10,15,716	8,62,713	1,402	1,51,603
„ Chota Nagpore, ...	3.85.429	3.36,752	1.252	47,427
„ Arracan, ...	7,68.858	6,47,212	683	1,20,934
„ Cachar, ...	88.599	88,198	0	401
„ Darjeeling and Cossiah Hills.	36,205	35,547	83	573
„ Tenasserim Provinces, ...	2,72,885	2,72,138	663	83
Total, Rs.	4,08,27,205	3,73,24,158	1,30,579	33,72,167

It will thus be seen that the revenue demayd from the permanently settled districts of the Regulation Provinces constituted in 1856-57, 88.7 per cent. of the entire demand, if we exclude the Tenasserim Provinces now under the Supreme Government.

The net revenue from the customs was in 1856-57 Rs. 1,40,97,590 to Rs. 1,37,59,218 the net revenue of the preceding year.

The returns of the import and export trade as compared with the previous year are equally favourable. In 1856-57, the imports including Rs 8,02,41,782, worth of treasure amounted to Rs. 14,70,02,315, and the exports to Rs. 14,66,37,449 including treasure to the amount of Rs. 99,89,531. The imports and exports of the previous year were respectively Rs. 13,87,08,627 and Rs. 13, 75,20,947. The ships which arrived amounted to 1,011 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,72,127 tons; and the departures were 1,113 with a tonnage of 6,66,416 In 1855-56 the arrivals were 1,212 with a tonnage of 6,58,373 and the departures were 1,201 with a tonnage of 6,49,019.

The receipts, charges and net revenue of the opium department may be thus exhibited :—

	1855-56.	1856-57.
"Receipts, ...	4,17,44,360	3,82,95,779
Charges, ...	1,25,33,819	1,12,68,133
Net Revenue, ...	2,92,10,541	2,70,27,646"

So far back as 1840 the question as to the expediency of placing restrictions on the opium cultivation of Assam was carefully considered by Government. It was then decided that any interference would be undesirable. Thus the matter rested till 1851, when the civil officers of Assam again brought the question forward, and on the 13th June, 1856, the Lieutenant Governor recorded his views in a minute. The minute is contained in the report, and decides that "it is inexpedient to interfere with the opium cultivation of Assam."

"The bill for remodelling the laws which regulate the cultivation and manufacture of opium, referred to in the last report, has since been passed as Act XIII. of 1857."

The abkarry demand in the Lower Provinces for 1856-57 was Rs. 28,81,949, and the collections were for spirits and drugs Rs. 28,45,075 and for opium Rs. 9,40,891. The charges in the collection amounted to Rs. 6,40,073. "The Bill for the consolidation of the abkarry laws referred to in the last report has since been passed into Law. (*Vide* Act XXI. of 1856.)

The net revenue from the salt department is shewn in the following comparative statement:—

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Net Revenue		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P
1855-56,	1,09,35,916	12	3¼	38,53,620	12	5¼	70,82,295	15	10
1856-57,	1,07,02,593	6	8½	39,99,504	0	4	67,03,089	6	4½

The proposed experiment of importing salt from Sind has not yet been carried out. The re-opening of the 24-Pergunnah's salt agency has proved an absolute failure. "The manufacturing season of 1856-57 is stated to have been one of the most favorable ever known, so that it is impossible to ascribe the failure in the slightest degree to the weather. The Board of Revenue are of opinion that it is to be ascribed partly to the circumstance that the [illegible]facturers were so late in making their arrangements for coolies, &c., in consequence of the pertinacious refusal of the latter to receive advances except at an increased rate, and partly also to the lax supervision exercised over his subordinates by the late Salt Agent of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Mr. F. Lushington, and to his want of activity and energy in neglect-

ing to visit the places of manufacture." It is therefore in contemplation to reclose the agency.

The operations of the stamp department are thus exhibited:—

	Bengal Provinces.	Calcutta (Town.)	Total.
1855-56.			
Gross Receipts, ...	21,30,637	99,878	22,39,515
Charges, ...	1,20,910	92,033	2,12,943
Net Revenue, ...	20,18,727	7,845	20,26,572
1856-57.			
Gross Receipts, ...	23,19,591	1,44,639	24,64,230
Charges, ...	1,31,176	46,033	1,77,209
Net Revenue, ...	21,88,415	98,606	22,87,021

The most important measure connected with the administration of the land revenue department of the Bengal Presidency during the year under review, is the introduction into the Legislative Council by Mr. Grant, of a bill to improve the law relating to "sales of land for arrears of revenue." The report describes the principal alterations contemplated by the bill.

The supply of specie to the public from the mofussil treasuries engaged in 1852, the attention of Lord Dalhousie. The Government accountant was addressed on the subject, and it was suggested to him that funds might be transferred from those treasuries where they were not wanted by bills granted on those treasuries where the public required such funds. The result is extremely satisfactory, the amount drawn in bills being three times greater in 1856, than it was in 1851, and the amount remitted in specie being little more than one-half. The report contains notice of the tullubanah system, the discontinuance of money payments to the temple of Juggernauth, and a narrative of the most important events connected with the educational department in 1856.

The Master Attendant's department underwent certain changes in 1856-57. On the 30th April, 1856, there were 150 members in the Pilot service. It was considered advisable to devise some plan for meeting the increasing demand for Pilots, and with this object in view, "it was resolved to encourage the more active and efficient Pilots by allowing them to exchange their fixed salary for the profits of their own earnings, and two-thirds of the pilotage of each ship for which they were engaged, their position in the Pilot service remaining in other respects unaltered." It was also determined to pass for the grade of Master Pilot, such Mate Pilots as might be proved to be competent to perform the duties of Master Pilots, and that those Mates who might be so passed should be treated in all respects as if

they were Masters; but instead of being allowed to draw the pay of Masters, they were to continue to receive the pay of Mates, and be remunerated for the higher duties which they might perform in their new rank, by receiving a proportion (three-tenths) of the pilotage charge of every vessel they piloted of greater burthen than 400 tons. The same principle was applied to the cases of a certain number (not exceeding ten) of 2nd Mate Pilots, who about this time were appointed Mates, with a view to their employment as Running Pilots."

The number of vessels which grounded in the river during 1856-57 was 112, and the number of collisions was 35. There are eight pilot vessels, one river-surveying vessel, one buoy vessel and five anchor boats. The pilotage receipts for 1856-57 were Rs. 6,38,051 and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 5,15,000.

In the Harbour Master's department there are 25 assistants and 121 moorings. The receipts of this department were in 1856-57 Rs 2,63,851, exhibiting a slight increase over the receipts of the previous year.

The report mentions what has been done with regard to steam communication with Assam, and details the reasons for the establishment of a town and port on the river Mutlah.

In the Public Works department the total expenditure during 1856-57 was Rs. 16,60,841.

The expenditure may be thus classified :—

Military, ...	Rs. 6,52,396	Ecclesiastical, ...	Rs. 23,180
Revenue, ...	1,74,977	General, ..	85,478
Educational, ..	10,694	Agricultural, ...	95,327
Marine, ...	12,815	Communi-	
Judicial, ...	99,167	cations, ...	16,60,841

The report here contains a notice of the Calcutta canals, remarks on the sanitary condition of Chittagong, on the difficulties in the way of the examination of uncovenanted servants, shows the importance of quarterly returns of business, notices the want of accommodation and furniture in the court of the Moonsiffs and states the operations of the survey department.

The political state of the tributary mehals of Cuttack throughout 1856-57 was on the whole good. They were in the enjoyment of the most profound tranquillity and the Rajahs and people appeared satisfied with our rule.

On the 19th January, 1856, the Raj of Nungklow, a semi-independent district in the Cossyah Hills, became vacant by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing and the Raj was resumed by the Government.

The report notices little else worthy of interest, it gives the number of emigrants for the port of Calcutta to the Mauritius

and West Indies namely 7,242, the number of coolies which returned during the year under review was 3,373, remarks on the Hindu festival Churruk Poojah and concludes by naming the most important Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the official year under review, which have general or special reference to the Government of Bengal.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

For 1856-57.

This is a collection of reports from every province in India which is now published annually. The present number has been delayed more than a twelvemonth by the mutinies in the army. It commences with a collection of papers on European colonization which have been already summarized.

India General.

Public Works Department.—On 17th June, 1856 a general order was issued reorganizing the Department of Public Works on the basis of promotion by merit instead of by seniority. "Under the above scheme, all the officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department in the Presidency of Bengal, and in the territories administered by the Government of India, are ranged in regular gradation, according to a fixed scale, ascending by connected steps, from the Sub-Overseers and Sub-Surveyors at the bottom of the list to the Chief Engineer at the top. The previous classification has been simplified, many superfluous designations have been abolished, the mutual relations and separate duties, and the remuneration of the members of the several classes, have been defined, and travelling and other contingent allowances have been determined, according to an easily intelligible principle." The Chief Engineers are divided into three classes with Rs. 2500, 1000 and 800 a month in addition to military pay. Executive Engineers "are divided into four classes, with monthly departmental salaries (for military officers) of Rupees 600, 500, 400, and 300 per mensem respectively." General classification lists of officers have been prepared, new rules laid down for account, certain transfers of jurisdiction have been effected and the million sterling allotted for Public Works by the Court of Directors was distributed to Bengal, 12 lakhs; to Madras, 2½ lakhs; to Bombay, 14 lakhs; to the North-West Provinces, 15 lakhs; to the Punjab, 21 lakhs; to Oude, 5 lakhs; to Pegu, 4½ lakhs; to Tenasserim, ½ a lakh; to Hydrabad, 3 lakhs; to Nag-

pore, 2½ lakhs; and to the Straits Settlements ½ of a lakh. The whole of these sums are to be expended on new works of public improvement.

It has been determined to make a complete system of roads consisting of imperial roads like the Grand Trunk, one of which shall pass through every district, and small or district roads. The former will be constructed from State and the latter from local funds. On these roads tolls were sanctioned. All toll and ferry receipts on lines built and maintained by the State are to be carried to credit of the general revenue, while those on roads or ferries built and maintained at local expense will be carried to the credit of local funds. A good metalled road has been sanctioned between Calcutta and Darjeeling, the cost being assumed at Rs. 21,00,000, and the road from Calcutta to Jessore has been generally approved by the Honorable Court. Orders have been issued to improve the Aeng road, and a road from Poungday to Prome has been sanctioned. Roads from Calcutta to Budge-Budge, and from Jeeagunge near Moorshedabad to the nearest Railway station have been sanctioned. "Bridges over the Booreea, Morhur, and Bootana rivers are in progress." Part of the Agra and Bombay road between Agra and the Chumbul will be bridged and metalled, and "in the Punjab, both in the hilly and plain districts, the attention of the Supreme Government has been given to various roads of commercial or political importance, such as the Abbottabad and Gurree Hubeebboolla road, and the Abbottabad and Kala Serai road, in the Hazara district; the road from Peshawur to Kohat in the Khuttuck country; the Kussowlie and Buddee Hill road; a branch line of road to connect Dugshai with the Hindostan and Thibet road, and roads between the plains and the sanataria of Dugshai, Subathoo, and Kussowlie." A Government bullock train has been sanctioned for the Hindostan and Thibet road. An outlay of Rs. 7,41,172 was allowed to complete the Grand Trunk road to Lahore, and four lakhs for the road from Lahore to Peshawur. A floating bridge was sanctioned for the Jhelum at Raepore, and a new road has been ordered to run from Bellary via Hullikerry in Dharwar to the sea at Sudasheoghur, Tuddry and Compta This road connects the cotton lands of Dharwar with the sea.

The financial result of the Ganges canal for the year is Rs. 52,650, or a net revenue of Rs. 22,739-7-9.

The embankments of Dehra Ghazee Khan swept away by a rise of the Indus are to be repaired, and an anicut over the Tambrapoorney, and a high level channel from the Kistnah anicut, and channels from the Poiney anicut have been sanctioned.

Measures are in preparation for a new General Post office and Electric Telegraph office in Calcutta, for protecting Rampore Beauleah from the river, for forming a park and gardens at Rangoon, and for building a new masonry jail at Akyab. "A very carefully considered project for supplying the Roorkee foundry with pig iron from smelting furnaces to be established at Kunkhul, and fed with the iron ores of Kotdwara, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government as an experimental measure. The ultimate object contemplated is to turn the rich iron resources of the Sub-Himalayan tracts of Gurhwal to immediate useful account." The furnace and machinery will be able to turn out 50 maunds of pig iron a day, at Rs. 2-5-8 per maund, a saving of 36 per cent on the English price.

The expenditure on military buildings has been considerable. The total outlay on works previously sanctioned has been, military, Rs. 43,89,540, public, Rs 51,39,823; judicial, Rs. 3,95,589; ecclesiastical, Rs. 75,006, educational, Rs. 23,632; revenue, Rs. 6,15,969; revenue-irrigation, Rs. 55,88,905, marine, Rs. 2,03,162, political, Rs 2,608

In Railway matters certain improvements of detail have been made, in the East India Railway, particularly, a large addition to the Howrah terminus and the profits of the open section of 121 miles "for the half year ending 30th June, 1856, as compared with that of the previous half-year ending 31st December, 1855, may be looked upon as very satisfactory, the gross revenue being, Rs. 5,10,128 and the percentage of surplus to gross revenue 59½ last year the gross revenue was Rs. 3,86,367 and the percentage of surplus 58¼ This is equal to a net revenue of 4 per cent. on a million and a half, the estimated cost of the experimental line including buildings and rolling stock. The working expenses have been steadily reduced, the traffic charges in particular having been brought down from 27 per cent in 1855 to ten per cent. in 1856. "A decision has been come to, by the Consulting Engineers of all the Indian Railway Companies in England, who met together for the purpose, by which uniformity in the dimensions of certain parts of the rolling stock and roadway in all Indian Railways will be established, whereby the fullest advantages of a uniform guage of Rails will be secured." The project for a Railroad from Calcutta to the Mutlah was reported on as not of immediate necessity, while a strong recommendation has been sent home of a line from Calcutta to Dacca. The Home Government were also informed that the plan proposed by the Great Northern and Eastern Railway of Bengal for constructing a line from Calcutta to Ranganutty with a branch to Dinagepore would merely create a line competing with the Calcutta and Eastern Railway. "The Sindh Railway Company

were authorized to make surveys from Hyderabad towards Lahore, in view to establishing improved means of transit along the valley of the Indus between Kurrachee and Lahore." The preliminary surveys between Umritsur and Mooltan have been completed. "The first section of the Madras Railway (65¼ miles) was opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1856. The line has recently been extended to a length of 81 miles. The traffic on this length now amounts to about Rupees 6,000 per week." The direct route to Bellary viâ Cuddapah has been selected for the Madras Railway "The extension towards the north-east of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Julgaon to Jubbulpore, has been authorized, in view to its continuation to, or near to Mirzapore, by the East Indian Railway Company. The proposal to construct a branch line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by Oomrawuttee to Nagpore has also been approved by the Home Authorities. The line of Railway, as far as Wasindree, on the Thull Ghaut road, has been completed and opened to traffic." No passenger has been killed on any of the three Railways. Fourteen other persons have been killed by their own fault or negligence Some accidents unattended with loss of life have occurred but they have all been trifling.

A paper is added on iron and coal fields in Bengal which has been previously analysed.

In the financial department the accounts of Bengal have been separated from those of India, the accounts of the stud department have been reorganized, and alterations proposed in the pay department of the army. The despatch of accounts to the Honourable Court has been accelerated, but the offices have been directed to accelerate them still further by "sketch estimate, 1st September in each year, regular estimate, 15th January in each year, statements of actuals, 15th December following the year to which they appertain, comparative statement for the preparation of the financial review, 15th February in each year." Quarterly and annual statements of revenue and expenditure are also to be published, and an account of the cash balances. The audit and correspondence departments of the Marine office have been reorganized and strengthened, and a special officer has been ordered to examine the systems of account in the Public Works Department of each Presidency. Separate audit and account offices were organized for the Punjab, and "by a Government Notification, dated the 30th of August, 1856, the three and a half per cent. loan, opened on the 28th October, 1853, was closed, Rupees 10,79,400 being the total amount subscribed to it, and a four and a half per cent. loan, guaranteed for ten years, was opened. The above loan was

closed on the 16th January, 1857, after realizing Rs. 39,26,800, inclusive of twenty-nine lakhs subscribed by *transfer* from the balance of open accounts of the Civil and Military funds at Madras; and a new Five per cent. loan was opened, to the extent of three crores of Rupees, no part of this loan being payable before the 16th of January, 1872." The Calcutta mint received merchant's bullion

"Gold, ...	... Rs.	11,80,666	worth during 1856-57
Silver, ...	.. „	5,47,82,573	„ „
Total, ...	. . Rs.	5,59,63,239	
Average,	Rs.	46,63,603½	per mensem.

The amount coined was gold pieces, Rs. 84,290; rupees, Rs. 6,48,57,678; half rupees, Rs. 15,19,700, quarter rupees, Rs. 31,15,229; two anna pieces, Rs. 41,15,776; pice, Rs. 2,23,88,926; half pice, Rs. 2,83,88,926, pie pieces, Rs. 6,53,798; making a total of Rs 12,51,24,323.

The copper coinage, however, has met with serious interruption from the over-plus of silver work. The Court have accordingly sent out 350 tons of copper blanks. The rupee coinage is to be withdrawn from the Straits, and the dollar substituted if the Court consent.

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of 6¼ per cent. for the six months ending 31st December, 1856, and of 11 per cent. for the six months ending 30th June, 1857 The report here contains the Acts passed during the year under review.

ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS

For 1856-57.

Civil Justice.—"The several officers vested with judicial powers had before them upwards of 1,90,000 actions for civil injuries, the value of the claims in which amounted to Rupees 9,75,00,000, or nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The number of *causes decided on their merits* slightly exceeded 53,000, of which, in upwards of 44,000, judgment was given for the plaintiff." The decrees passed in 41,000 cases were executed; execution has been rendered much more easy by enforcing them against the person instead of the property of defendants. The attachment of the person takes away the temptation to evasion.

Criminal Justice.—"The number of criminal charges which came under investigation exceeded 97,000, and the number of

persons apprehended upon them was rather more than 2,23,000. Of these, only 25 per cent. were convicted and punished." The number of persons sentenced for heavy offences was less than 1,100. "About 10,000 cases were reported, in which the offenders were either not known or escaped apprehension." One-half the offences were against the person. Thirty-two males and two females were hanged.

Police.—The Police requires a better organization.

Prisons.—But little has been done to improve discipline. The allowance of space to each prisoner has been increased and estimates have been called for a central prison near Madras, and two new prisons at Madura and Calicut where the existing structures are unhealthy.

Revenue.—The season was not favourable on the whole, but prices were high, and the cultivation increased by 10,87,000 acres or ten per cent., the cultivated average of the previous year 1855-56 having been 1,09,67,912 acres. The increase is owing chiefly to remissions of revenue, and the promise not to tax improvements made by the tenantry. The total revenue levied during the year was Rs. 4,88,00,934, of which the land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,75,09,713, the abkarry to Rs. 23,12,853, the salt to Rs. 54,01,795, the sea customs to Rs. 13,09,646, the motarpha to Rs. 10,82,974, the stamp revenue to Rs 7,96,716, frontier duties to Rs. 1,95,319, and the sewoy jumma to Rs. 2,09,805. In 1855-56 the total revenue was Rs. 4,68,34,808.

In customs the most striking fact is the import of specie which has risen to Rs 17,03,259, the exports being only 3,36,881. In Malabar the export of coffee has increased in ten years to 23,856 cwt. The exports of indigo, sugar, hides, rice, and seeds are also increasing and were:—

	1856-57.
"1. Indigo, ...	Rs. 43,57,109
2. Sugar, ...	25,20,769
3. Hides and Skins, ...	12,97,819
4. Rice, ...	4,29,141
5. Oil-seeds, ...	2,37,358
6. Coffee, ...	1,19,387
7. Oil, ...	1,11,859"

The average of taxation taking the population at 22½ millions is Rs. 2-2-8 a head. The average assessment on the land is a trifle over Rs. 3 an acre. The report proceeds to state the effect of the reduction of the land tax. It has been every where beneficial. "The assessment of South Arcot came under revision in Fualy, 1264—A. D. 1854-55, and the reductions amount to Rupees 9,68,793, or £ 96,879, per annum. Notwithstanding

this large remission, the revenue of the current year slightly exceeds that of the highest year on record. Moreover, a further sum of Rupees 34,000 has been collected from the land, on account of the road fund. The Collector reports, that the demand for fresh land, since the reduction of assessment, and especially where that reduction was most liberal, has been very great; that 'the relief has given a decided impetus to industry;' that 'the condition of the people has been indisputably improved, as may be seen by the substantial houses they are building in every direction, and by the independent manner in which they deport themselves,' that labour is in demand, and emigration to Bourbon has ceased" District Gazettes have been issued in two zillahs to give the people information, and have been found acceptable. They will therefore be issued from all other Collectorates.

The preliminary arrangements for a survey of Madras are under consideration Every district will hereafter have a local road fund, but as yet such funds have only been established in South Arcot, Salem, and Malabar

The Executive of Public Works has been transferred from the Revenue to the Engineer department and the following sums were proposed in the budget for 1856-57 :—

	List No 1.	List No. 2	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Irrigation Works, .	4,84,820	10,71 173	11,25,630	26,81,623
Communications, ..	14,73,185	20,30,100	5,33,845	40,87,430
Buildings, ...	7,35,572	6 02,641	1,94,995	15,33,208
Total, . . .	26,93,577	37,07 211	18,54,470	82,55,261

On 3rd May all works not already commenced were stopped, and though detailed restrictions were removed on 17th October, 1856, the expenditure of the year on irrigation and communication was limited to twenty-two lakhs The total expenditure during 1856-57 on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 52,42,140.

The report describes in detail the Public Works undertaken and improved In the Railway department the work actually performed was —

"Earth-work, ...		C yards	63,44,655
Masonry, ...		,, ...	60,498
Permanent way, ...		L yards ..	52,551
Ballasting, ...		C. yards .	4,22,551
Fencing,	Temporary,	L. yards ...	17,668
	Permanent,	,,	3,38,019"

This was all on the Railway from Madras to Beypore, the first 65½ miles of which were opened on 1st July.

In the Marine department the measures adopted have been "the introduction of the Harbour Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) at all the ports of sufficient importance, to warrant the expense of supervision, the introduction of Act I. of 1857, for controlling the conveyance of native emigrants from India to Ceylon, the Straits, the Tenasserim Coast, and Burmah; and restricting the emigration to such ports as have the necessary means of controlling it; the improvement of the beacon lights along the Coast; and the prosecution of the survey of the Malabar Coast, its harbours, ports and rivers." During the year a steamer belonging to the Indian Navy called the *Coromandel* was placed at the disposal of the Madras Government She with the *Zenobia* has been employed in the conveyance of troops. Transport for 18,250 men was however required during the year, and Government were compelled to hire sometimes at high rates. "The Madras forces stationed across seas now amount (including followers for whom transport has to be furnished) to upwards of 26,000 souls, besides those belonging to the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Miscellaneous departments. The average annual numbers to be moved outward will be 10,000, and homeward 8,000." The report contains a short notice of each port in the Presidency and the improvements effected, usually slight. In Madras itself sanction has been obtained for the construction of a pier, but a ship breakwater is greatly required.

The report contains a statement exhibiting the financial position of the Presidency, from which it appears that whereas the revenue is estimated at Rs. 5,45,92,000, the expenditure is Rs. 6,03,72,000; there is thus an expected deficit of Rs 57,80,000. In the military department the charges are the heaviest and are estimated at 57 per cent. of the whole income.

During the past ten years a sum of Rs. 6,22,46,385 has been charged against the Madras provinces for troops employed in defending provinces not belonging to the Presidency. According to tables compiled for the ten years there has always been in the Madras treasuries a sum sufficient for six months' expenditure. At the close of the year under review there was a balance sufficient to meet six months' expenditure. The amount of revenue drawn to the Presidency by bills is 23¼ per cent. of the whole A further 25⅛ per cent. has been drawn to the Presidency in specie.

The mint has received from private sources Rs. 79,89,938, and has struck thirty millions of coins. The net gain of the year has been Rs. 1,02,102, though the number of small coins manufactured has been unusually large.

The dispensaries of Madras have cost Rs. 70,153 during the

year, European medicine is increasingly popular. In jails the ratio has been of sick to strength 128, deaths to strength 5·3 per cent. During the year 3,74,923 persons were vaccinated, and 3,41,054 of the operations succeeded. The cost of the vaccine department was Rs. 30,765. During the year the average deaths among the European troops amounted to 2·9 per cent. on strength. The highest average was at the Presidency or 8·6, the lowest in the ceded districts or 1·1.

The progress of public instruction is slow but satisfactory. The examinations of the Presidency College are on the whole favourable to the proficiency of the students. There are 262 students in the general branch. The four provincial schools to be raised ultimately to colleges are improving and shew 755 students. Five of the eight zillah schools sanctioned have been established, and 28 of the 100 talook schools. Grants in-aid have been made to 21 private schools to the amount of Rs. 30,000 and applications have been received to the amount of Rs 65,000 per annum. There are thirty-three Anglo-Vernacular schools either belonging to Government or under inspection with an aggregate attendance of 5941. In the least advanced of these schools sound education in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and history is imparted, chiefly in English. Only three districts are without schools of this grade. The talook schools have an average of 38 pupils but there is a good deal of apathy among the population with regard to vernacular instruction. The total number of schools in the Presidency is 459 and the number of pupils 13,373.

In Tamil, the series of school books required is nearly complete Twenty students are under training for masters in the Normal school The progress attained is very considerable, but there is great difficulty in inducing lads to enter this school. The weekly vernacular newspaper now published under Government auspices, has a circulation of 1,000 copies, and is widely read.

The head-quarters of the Government photographic establishment have been fixed at Bangalore.

In the Telegraph department the old line from Madras to Bombay has been repaired, and the bamboo posts replaced by posts of granite, and a new line opened from Mysore to Calicut *vid* Mercara and Cananore. "During the past year, the private and public messages transmitted amounted to 15,782, and in these 52 errors occurred. The cash actually received, added to the *pro-formâ* charge of service messages, makes a total of Rupees 45,849-1-0. Statement No. 5 shows that the expense of working the department for the past year has been Rs. 51,091-15-11, and the Telegraph in Madras has not, therefore, brought any revenue to Government; but it has done much more than was

expected. It has very nearly paid its own expenses, and its valuable services in the year under report, during the Kittoor rebellion, the Persian war, and the disturbances in the North-West, have entailed an expense of only Rupees 5,243. 14. 11, or Rupees 437 a month."

The appendices contain detailed accounts, principally statistical of the facts summarized above.

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY

For 1856-57.

Civil Courts.—In Bombay there were 1,51,822 original suits for adjudication during the year and 12,871 appeal suits. Of these 80,039 and 2,915 respectively were decided on merits and 38,122 and 4,571 left in arrears. In the original suits there was thus an increase of 5,182 arrear cases over the returns of 1855, which however was only proportionate to the increased amount of litigation.

In Sind the returns are:—

Courts.	Filed.	Decided.
"Deputy Magistrate's, ...	889	652
Kardar's, ...	5,139	4,518
Moonsiff's, ...	3,528	3,444
Total, ..	9,556	8,614"

The average amount of sums in litigation is Rs. 47. The cost to suitors is 5 per cent. on the claim. In 1856, the Small Cause Court of Bombay decided claims involving Rs. 6,51,388 or nearly a lakh more than the aggregate in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.—The following table exhibits the general results:—

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted and Sentenced to									
		Flogging, Fines, &c	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death	Total.	Acquitted.	Found Insane.	Died before trial	Total	Grand Total.
1855,	... 58,677	33,203	8,015	63	19	41,330	17,341	3	3	17,347	58,677
1856,	... 56,967	32,192	7,596	45	27	39,860	17,106	1	0	17,107	56,967
Decrease,	1,710	1,011	449	18	0	1,470	235	2	3	240	1,710

Nearly 70 per cent. of offenders were convicted and punished. There were 27 instances of capital punishment or 9 more than the average of the three preceding years.

In Sind.—13,318 crimes were committed, or 1 to every 139 of the population, but only 3,758 called for the attention of Magistrates or Deputy Magistrates. "In the cases which came before the Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, convictions were recorded in 3,287, and acquittals in 471 instances. In only 101 cases of the 3,287 convictions, was a sentence passed exceeding one year's imprisonment" Crime is decreasing, and the 26 cases of murder arose entirely out of quarrels about women.

In Police.—The Police corps have been made more efficient, their arms and discipline improved, and the re-organization of the village Police has been carried on with diligence. The great diminution of gang robberies shews the effect of these measures. In eight years they have decreased from 1,067 to 36.

In the jails the percentage of mortality has been reduced from 4·5 to 3.438. The standard of labour has been increased to nine hours, and made real. In-door labour only is allowed, and education confined to teaching those things which will enable the convict to gain a knowledge of common things.

The land and sayer revenue for the year has been Rs. 1,89,73,076-2-1. The land revenue Rs. 1,74,14,453 shews an increase of Rs. 9,00,626. A single officer has been appointed to enquire into alienated lands, with "powers enabling him to command the co-operation of revenue officers, and to pronounce authoritatively on all matters connected with alienated revenues not involving judicial decisions on the validity of titles adjudicated by

the civil tribunals, or Enam Commission." There has been great difficulty in prosecuting enquiries in Guzerat owing to the destruction and removal of papers, but "the number of claims recorded in the Southern Division of the Enam Commission up to 30th April, 1857, is 37,800, and that in the Northern Division 8,231, making a total of 46,031 claims. The number remaining to be recorded on the 30th April, 1857, aggregates in both the Divisions 31,259, of which the greater part, *viz*, 24,222, is in the Northern Division. The number of claims decided in the two Divisions during the year 1856-57, amounts to Rupees 1,162, and their value to Rupees 1,31,179, of which Rupees 20,823 have lapsed to Government. The expenditure of the Commission has amounted to Rupees 1,16,399." The Government propose to strengthen the laws for the recovery of revenue records.

The trade of Bombay has increased by 5½ crores being,

Imports.		*Exports.*	
Merchandize, Rs.	7,53,35,111	Merchandize, Rs	10,95,27,886
Horses, .. „	9,61,000	Horses, ... „	2,200
Treasure, ... „	8,24,83,915	Treasure, ... „	1,58,88,731
Rupees, ...	15,87,80,026	Rupees,	12,57,18,817

The customs revenue from this trade is Rs. 36,16,213 showing an increase of Rs. 2,09,841. There has however been a falling off in the salt excise to the same amount. The tonnage included 7,431 vessels with an aggregate of 7,00,154 tons. Of the 514 square-rigged vessels 377 were British. "The receipts from opium passes amounted, during the year, to Rs. 1,15,65,400, being Rs. 15,09,000 in excess of the preceding year's revenue."

In Sind the customs duties amount to Rs. 1,00,113 and the trade has been rising steadily for twelve years. In 1843-44 the total trade was Rs. 12,21,600 whilst in the year under review it was Rs. 1,42,01,879. In the item of wool alone there is an increase of eight lakhs of Rupees. Oil-seeds and indigo have apparently but not really fallen off, and the export of saltpetre increases. No general sketch of the revenue or finance of the Bombay Presidency is published either in the body of the report or its appendices.

In education nothing new appears to have occurred, but the training and discipline of Poona College has been condemned, and thirty new vernacular schools have been opened in the Presidency Division, and the Jamsetjee Industrial school. Forty-nine pupils have been admitted into the latter. Forty-five more vernacular schools have sprung up in the Guzerat Division and

38 in that of the Deccan. The want of qualified masters has been greatly felt and in Ahmedabad this has been met by the establishment of a Normal school.

In Sind an Engineering school has been opened at Kurrachee attended by 20 pupils. The Government English schools are well attended, but the vernacular schools are more popular, though all children still learn Persian as the first requisite of education.

	V. Schools.	*Pupils.*
Kurrachee, ...	8	...
Hydrabad, ...	14	737
Shikarpoor, ...	11	490

This account is independent of private schools of which there are 224 in the Shikarpoor Collectorate alone, attended by 3,495 scholars.

In Public Works the great drawback has been the absence of scientific agency, several Engineer officers having been withdrawn for service in Persia The actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 40,09,753. In the Railway department 37¼ miles have been opened making 89 miles in all. The works generally are advancing. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the earth-work commenced on 1st May, 1856, and advances rapidly. The construction of the iron bridges is however a serious undertaking, and the line will hardly be open in any portion before the end of next year.

No financial statement can be given, but the cost of the civil establishment has increased by Rs. 84,081, and in the Military department by Rs 5,78,238. This is caused by the increase of the army.

In the Marine department, the *Coromandel* a vessel of 1,000 tons with engines of 250 horse power, and the *Lady Canning* of 510 tons with engines of 160 horse power have been added to the Indian Navy. Six sea-going steam gun-boats are also to be constructed, and others for the Upper Indus. Four river vessels and four flats have been added to the Indus flotilla.

In the Political department, there were few incidents of any importance.

In the Military department, all the strength of the Presidency has been concentrated on the Persian war. The force despatched for the expedition to occupy Karrack and Bushire was to consist of "one troop of horse artillery, two horsed batteries of European foot artillery, reserve artillery, with four heavy guns and two 8 inch mortars, two companies of sappers, two squadrons of native light cavalry, two troops of irregular cavalry, two regiments of European infantry, four regiments of

native infantry." On 9th November the final instructions were received from the Government of India, and on the 18th the fleet numbering 14 steamers, 32 sailing transports, a sloop and a brig proceeded to sea. On 4th December the expedition arrived off Bushire, and occupied the island of Karrack without opposition. On 6th December, General Stalker landed his troops, and on the 9th, captured the Bushire Redoubt. On the 10th, Bushire was surrendered.

Soon after the first expedition had been sent, orders were received to increase the force, and accordingly the following troops were organized into second division, and the whole placed under Lieutenant General Sir J. Outram :—"One troop horse artillery, one European horsed field battery, one regiment European cavalry, one regiment of Sind horse, one regiment European infantry, three regiments native infantry, with a company of sappers borrowed from Madras, and a mountain train." The 1st Brigade of the second force left Bombay on 19th January and the last on 1st April. On 31st January, 1st Brigade second division reached Bushire, and with them General Outram attacked the enemy at Borazgaon, and fought the battle of Khooshab. The force left Bushire on 18th May, to attack Mohumreh which was taken.

The enfield rifle has been partially introduced into the army. The army school has progressed satisfactorily and a school of musketry was opened in November. The results were equal to those of Hythe.

Population.—A new census has been taken for Sind. It shows a total of 17,72,367 of which 7,80,505 are females.

The Mahomedans number 7,58,164 males and 5,97,277 females, the Hindoos 2,03,050 males and 1,60,245 females, Christians and other castes 30,640 males and 22,533 females. "Of the entire male population 46·3 per cent. are cultivators, 11·4 mechanics, 9·0 shop-keepers, 8·4 shepherds and 8·5 laborers and coolies."

Surveys.—The survey is nearly completed in the Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in Ahmedabad also 102 villages have been surveyed. The survey is followed by a new rate of assessment, and a school-rate of half an anna in the Rupee will be established in every village. The revenue survey in Sind has been commenced in three districts.

Municipalities.—Thirty-eight towns and villages have accepted Act XXVI. of 1850 during the year. In the Bombay Presidency town the revenue is still unequal to the expenditure, the receipts being Rs. 4,50,748 and the expenditure Rs. 5,11,494. The Bombay water-works have been transferred to the hands of contractors, who, though failing to raise the dams to

the height which it was stipulated they should reach by the 10th June, will, it is hoped, be able to store a sufficient supply of water during the monsoon of 1857, to obviate any scarcity of water in the next dry season. Negotiations as to the re-payment by the municipality of the sum to be expended by Government on these works, now estimated at 35 lakhs of Rupees (£350,000) are still unfinished."

The number of persons vaccinated by Superintendents in the year was 2,06,167 and by Civil Surgeons 37,323 a slight decrease on last year. The percentage of successful operations was 91.

In the European army, the deaths of the year were only 1·9 per cent. of strength, and in the Native army 1·06 per cent. The sickness was of Europeans 161·1 per cent. and of natives 126·8 per cent. The number of persons treated in the dispensaries have been 1,05,566.

ADMINISTRATION OF PEGU

For 1856-57.

The organisation and strength of the establishment maintained for the administration of civil justice in Pegu underwent no change during the year 1856-57. The report contains a brief recapitulation of the number, powers and distributions of the different Courts of civil judicature. "The procedure of all the Courts is guided in the main by a Code of Rules which has been drawn up, with some modifications and improvements, on the basis of those which have long been in force in the adjoining province of Tenasserim. This Code, however, provides little more than a general outline of the rules of practice to be followed by the Courts. In points where it is silent, the Rules and Regulations of the Bengal presidency, so far as they can be made applicable to the circumstances of this province, and so far as they are explained in Macpherson's Code of Civil Procedure, which has been adopted as a text-book, are followed. In the Courts of the Tseetkays and Myo-okes, Burman custom and Burman Law, as laid down in the 'Dhamma That,' or Burman version of the Laws of Manoo, guide the decisions.

"The language of record in these Courts is English, whenever that language is understood by the presiding officer. In all other cases than Revenue and Collectorate ones, the record is written by the officer presiding in the Court.

"Rules have also been laid down for the appointment and remuneration of pleaders in the Rangoon Courts."

Appended to the report is a statement of number of the regular suits and appeals instituted, disposed of, and pending during 1856. The total number of original suits instituted in 1856 was 16,939, whereas in 1855 the number instituted was only 8,857, or just half. The increase though large is not excessive and should be considered satisfactory. Whenever dissatisfied with the decision of an inferior Judge the natives are prompt in availing themselves of the right of appeal. The number of appeals was greater in 1856 than it was in 1855. The number of cases of all descriptions decided before the various Courts of Judicature in the province during the year 1856 was 22,505. Of these 6,801 were decided by European and 15,704 by Native Judges. Suits regarding the ownership of land, almost unknown in the Burmese time, are now of common occurrence."

The same officers who administer civil justice preside also over the criminal Courts. A full statement of the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed within the province of Pegu during 1856 is appended. In 1855 there were 5,076 crimes of all kinds committed in the province, while in 1856 the number increased to 8,658. An increase is observable in almost every description of crime, particularly in cattle-stealing, the value of the cattle stolen in the year under review being Rs. 11,668 against Rs. 3,150 in 1855, the actual cases, however, are only 310 to 213.

The following is an abstract statement shewing the proportion of criminals to the population in each district:—

Jurisdiction.	Population as per last Census.	Supposed number of persons concerned.	Number of persons apprehended.	Proportion of criminals to population.
Rangoon District, ...	1,32,643	1,755	1,623	1·25
Rangoon Town, ...	46,246	1,375	1,275	3·
Rangoon Cantonment, ...	.....	1,076	1,043	.....
Bassein District, ...	1,84,392	2,627	2,576	1·33
Prome, ...	1,82,015	2,171	2,142	1·20
Henzada, ...	1,13,857	2,474	2,193	2·30
Tharawaddy, ...	90,890	901	653	1·
Toungoo, ...	39,062	285	249	0.65
Total, ...	7,89,105	12,664	11,754	1·65

The Police are divided into city police, rural police, police stations, and river police. The city police comprises 44

gonugs, 14 jemadars, and 196 peons. The rural police consists of 886 goungs, 266 Looleugs, 64 Myo-okes with 128 peons and 1021 Thoogyees. The police battalions are four in number and are raised for service in Bassein, Prome, Henzada and Tharawaddy, and are 1837 strong. The river police exist only on the Irrawaddy, at present they have 30 boats and excluding 30 steersmen are 181 strong. The expenditure on the Police during 1856-57 was for "city police, Rs. 52,707; rural police, Rs. 1,18,932, police battalion, Rs. 2,38,702; and river police, Rs. 22,108, making a total of Company's Rupees 1,32,149."

In all the stations but Rangoon, Prome and Mengyee, the prisoners are merely confined within stockades of bamboo or other wood The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 1,399, and the number of deaths was eleven per cent. This percentage is excessive and is attributed to mental depression, for "the volatile temperament of the Burman chafes against confinement." But great as is the dread with which the Burmese regard imprisonment, they hold transportation across the seas in greater horror.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the province:—

	1855 56.			1856-57.		
	Rs	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land, ...	9,35 988	7	5½	11,20,374	6	8
Capitation Tax ...	7,36,668	14	5	7,84,346	3	4
Fisheries, ...	2,72,036	10	0	3,14,931	8	0
Salt, ...	40,715	8	0	24,638	8	0
Forest Produce	1 650	0	0	1,172	8	0
Abkaree, ...	1,76,530	10	3	2,98,277	7	0
Sea Customs, ...	1,70,927	8	2	1,90,687	12	9½
Inland Customs, ...	3,91 888	13	1	4,08,290	1	3
Municipal Tax, ...	30,878	7	0	38,686	3	1
Port Dues and other Marine Receipts, ...	27,501	3	0	31,722	2	11
Rent on Building Lots in the town of Rangoon, ...	9,869	0	0	15,241	12	0
Timber Revenue, ...	80,593	14	9	86,243	13	0
Fines and Fees, ...	74,313	10	0	96,328	3	6
Sale of unclaimed Property, ...	11,197	9	11	4,807	9	4
Bazaar Rent, ...	15,233	15	5	12,158	3	6
Ferries, ...	935	8	0	2,054	0	0
Postage Stamps, ...	11,750	6	3	11,212	1	6
Miscellaneous, ...	23,361	5	9½	19,215	9	6
Total, ...	30,21,062	7	9½	34,90,418	1	4½

The increase in the land revenue of 1856 57 over that of 1855-56, amounts to Rs. 1,84,385-14-2½. This increase is due to the extension of cultivation and greater accuracy of measurements. Tabulated statements are appended to the report.

The comparative statements of rice exports are:—

	Exported by sea. Tons.	Exported across the frontier. Tons.	Total value. Rs.
1855-56, ...	69,576	57,098	24,93,644-13-4
1856-57, ...	88,700	87,776	32,59,267-15-3½

The Myo-okes of townships and Thoogyees of circles 1,086 in number are the subordinate agents to whom the collection of the revenue is entrusted, the "Myo-okes are paid by fixed salaries, varying from Rupees 25 to 100 per mensem, and the Thoogyees are paid by a commission upon the amount of their collections. This commission is fixed at 10 per cent up to Rupees 6,000. If the collections of a Thoogyee within the year exceed that amount, he receives 5 per cent. on the surplus.

"The salaries of the Myo-okes, and the commission paid to Thoogyees, together amounted last year to Rs. 2,15,711-15-10, but this large sum must not be debited entirely to the collection of the revenue, as these officials are also employed on judicial and police duties."

During the year under review the head revenue accountant embezzled Rs. 1,46,671-1-4. "Some mistakes having occurred in consequence of treasury clerks entering sums received under wrong headings, the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon issued an unauthorized order, that the cash should in future be brought first to the revenue office for the accounts to be made out. This threw the entire control over the money into the hands of the head revenue accountant, a Burman, who proved himself unworthy of the unlimited confidence placed on him by his superior. Having appropriated as much as he considered could be done with safety, he applied for leave of absence to Moulmein, and from thence absconded to Siam, and ultimately to Ava. Upon his disappearance, the defalcation was discovered."

Below is a comparative statement of the exports and imports of the last two years:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
1855-56.	1,26,54,710	1,265,471	66,36,785	663,678	1,92,94,495	1,929,449
1856-57.	1,39,40,334	1,394,033	85,11,437	851,143	2,24,51,771	2,245,177

The foregoing statement includes treasure. A remarkable increase in the trade of petroleum occurred, in 1855-56, the quantity exported was 110,822 gallons valued at Rs. 16,257; in 1856-57, the quantity exported was 707,791, valued at Rs. 2,84,150. The wells producing this substance are within the territories of the king of Ava and the working of them constitutes one of the royal monopolies.

No distillation is allowed in Pegu, but all imported liquor pays a customs duty of Re. 1-8 per gallon.

There is no poppy cultivation in Pegu, and the import of opium by private individuals is strictly forbidden.

The amount of revenue recommended for remission amounts to not quite 2 per cent on the collection, in 1855-56 it was a little more than 1¾ per cent.

Education proceeds but languidly, owing chiefly to the difficulty experienced in procuring persons qualified by their knowledge of Burmese to act as masters in Anglo-Vernacular schools. Only one such school has been established in the provinces. Grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 2,700 have been extended to three schools

As noticed in the last report, efforts have been made by Government to reclaim the various tribes of Yangs or wild Karens who inhabit the Poung-loung hills. The result of these efforts Mr O'Riley thus summarises "'of the large communities of those wild races who people the mountain ranges of the Poung-loung, aggregating a total of from 55,000 to 56,000 souls, fully one-third have, during the past three years, received the light of civilization through the combined agency of Government, and the Karen Missionary Qualah, with his assistants, have cast aside their former evil practices, and cemented a bond of amity and brotherhood with their kindred tribes, have raised themselves in the social state by the adoption of the pure faith of Christianity, and will eventually be found willing recipients of our laws to render them useful subjects of our Government." Neither the teachers, nor the head of the Karen Mission, the Reverend Qualah, who is a member of the American Baptist Mission Society, receive any support from Government. They are entirely maintained by their respective communities. The only pecuniary aid furnished by Government is that of Rupees 30 per mensem to each of the 'Na-khans.' Aid has been granted by Government to the extent of Rupees 2,000 to the Reverend Dr. Mason, a member of the American Baptist Mission Society, to print and publish some useful elementary works in the dialects of the Mannepghas and Bghais, the two principal tribes of the Poung loung range. These languages have now for the first time been learnt and reduced to writing by the above-mentioned gentleman. Mrs. Mason has commenced a school for the education of Karen and Burmese females at Toungoo. The expense for the buildings and establishment has been raised by private subscription, Government contributing the timber; and it is intended that the principle of its operations shall be that of a self-supporting system of training and education."

The Public Works report merely details the progress that has been made in the construction of two or three important roads, and the outlay on the town of Rangoon. The total expenditure on the town of Rangoon in 1856-57 amounted to Rs. 2,12,357-14-10 making with the expenditure of former years an outlay of Rs. 14,03,203-5-3.

"There are three great lines of postal communication, all of which are by water. They are—1*st*, from Rangoon to the frontier and intermediate stations on the Irrawaddy; 2*nd*, from Rangoon to Shwaygyeen and Toungoop up the Sitang; and 3*rd*, from Rangoon to Bassein and Dalhousie through the creeks of the Delta. On the first line the mails are carried in the Government steamers with regularity and despatch; on the second, country boats are the only means of transport available; and the difficulties and dangers of the Sitang render any great speed or certainty unattainable. On the third line, the mails are carried sometimes by steamer, but generally by boat. The arrangements for the speedy transit of letters on this line, one of great importance, are susceptible of much improvement."

It is not thought that any great success would attend the introduction of thannah or district daks. In the present condition of the people they would not supply a want.

"A line of Electric Telegraph, connecting Rangoon with the frontier post of Meaday, was completed in February, 1856, and has been in good working order ever since. It follows the course of the Irrawaddy, passing through the three stations of Henzada, Mengyee, and Prome, where there are signalling offices. Its entire length is 211 miles. It was erected at a cost of about Rupees 462 per mile. Another line has been commenced up the valley of the Sitang, which will connect the isolated post of Toungoo with Rangoon and with the intermediate stations of Pegu and Shway-Gyeen." A line of Telegraph to connect Rangoon with Calcutta *via* Arracan is in contemplation.

A detailed account of the Government flats and steamers was given in last report, and summarised in a former number of these Annals. There is one sea-going steamer of 511 tons attached to the province and six river steamers with flats, capable of transporting 3,000 troops. All the steamers but one are old and have seen much service. The receipts of the Rangoon port-fund between 1st November, 1856 and 30th April, 1857 amounted to Rs. 14,891-15 and the expenditure during the same period to Rs. 11,967.

The following is a comparative statement of all disbursements —

	1855-56.	1856-57.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
"Judicial, ...	9,78,668	9,52,480
Revenue, ...	2,16,470	2,72,101
Customs, ...	62,524	70,057
Marine, ...	1,10,425	8,89,167
General, ...	3,33,094	4,78,928
Total,	17,01,181	26,62,734"

It is proposed to erect churches at the three principal stations in Rangoon where European troops are stationed and where Government chaplains, including three Roman Catholic chaplains are permanently resident. A grant of Rs. 7,000 has been made by Government for the erection of a Roman Catholic church at Thayet-myo, and an application for a similar grant to Toungoo has been made

The political report exhibits no great change, the king of Ava still continues to profess that pacific and friendly disposition which he so conspicuously displayed in 1855, and for the rest, the wild tribes of Red Karens live in perpetual feud with one another.

The only civil corps under the orders of the province is the Pegu light infantry battalion. For this corps it was proposed to recruit Malays, but in three years only 155 enlisted and that at a very heavy expenditure. The strength of the corps on the 1st May, 1857 was 638, of this number all were Burmese except 133 Malays The authorised strength of the corps is 928 and its cost in 1856-57 was Rs. 1,06,390-2-10. This sum did not include Rs. 6,580-8-1 spent on the recruiting party at Singapore. No difficulty has been found in keeping up to their full complements the police battalions

The population of Pegu is estimated at 7,89,105 of which 4,08,366 are males This shews an increase of 2,06,852 over the returns of 1855-56 There is a report by Dr Stewart on the supposed causes of the scantiness of the population appended. The great want of Pegu is population and immigration should be encouraged.

With regard to agriculture it may be observed that the staple produce of Pegu is paddy Cotton is grown and the mulberry tree cultivated for the support of silk worms. Cattle are exceedingly scarce, and their scarcity is increasing. Measures are in contemplation to remedy the evil by the establishment of breeding farms. "There are three methods by which forest revenue has been obtained in this and the adjoining provinces by the British Government. They are—1*st*, levying a duty *ad valorem*, or

otherwise, on timber felled and brought down by private parties; 2*nd*, selling the whole of the seasoned timber in the different forest tracts to the highest bidders; 3*rd*, felling and bringing down the timber on account of the forest department, and disposing of the same by periodical sales to the highest bidders.

"The last being the plan preferred by the Supreme Government, is in future to be the rule for conducting operations in the forest department in this province, as it has been during the greater portion of the past year. The plan of raising a revenue by levying a duty on *bonâ fide* private timber, or by the sale of seasoned wood in the forest tracts, has been abandoned."

The statement of the receipts and disbursements of the forest department exhibits an excess of the former over the latter of Rs. 81,065-1-3½.

The report here makes some remarks on the topographical survey commenced in December, 1853, and says that the time has hardly yet arrived for the commencement of a regular revenue survey.

The report concludes with the names of those officers whose services entitle them to particular mention.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

For 1856-57.

The Straits Settlements are under English law administered in recorder's courts. Act XIII. of 1856, having become law on the 1st January, 1857, a great change has been effected in the constitution and organisation of the Police, but the effects of this change are not yet apparent. By that Act the Police is to be paid from the municipal fund, but placed under the control of the Executive Local Government. Owing to the absence of any definite Police law, and to the consequent impossibility of properly training the Police bodies, they have been wanting in efficiency. But considering the disadvantages under which the Police has laboured, the amount of crime does not shew any increase over that of the preceding year. The percentage of crime to population in 1855-56 was 35, and in 1856-57, it was 42. The greatest increase of crime is observable in Penang.

Dissatisfaction with the working of the Police has occasioned during the past year two disturbances, in both of which several lives were lost. The subject of secret associations amongst the

Chinese has several times been publicly brought forward. It was suggested that a power of deportation should be vested in the Governor, independent of law and held *in terrorem* over the leaders of these societies, but the suggestion was not approved by the Supreme Government. At each station there are two jails, one attached to Her Majesty's Court of Judicature and the other styled the House of Correction. All the jails are good but those at Malacca, where fresh will be erected. The returns of the Houses of Correction need not be summarised. The total number of transported convicts in the Straits at the close of the last official year was 4,024, of whom 3,816 were males and 208 females. The total expense of this body during the year was Rupees 1,98,280-11-8, being at the monthly rate of Rs. 4-1-8 per head.

The total revenue of the Straits Settlements during the past year as compared with the former year is as follows:—

		1855-56			1856-57.		
" Excise,	Rs.	7,25,337	13	10	7,90,615	5	4
Land, ..	,,	1,73,878	2	1	1,69,224	9	4
Miscellaneous,	,,	1,70,235	0	0	2,03,468	2	3
Total, .	Rs.	10,69,451	0	2	11,63,308	0	11

showing an increase during the past year of Company's Rupees 93,857-0-9." The disbursements including the military were Rs 8,74,911-6-3.

There are no purely Government educational establishments in the Straits, but the Government subscribes to a Protestant Free school at each station. Of all Asiatics probably the Malay is the least susceptible of improvement from education.

The Public Works and Post Office reports contain nothing worthy of remark.

Gun-boats are attached to each station and a steamer is generally stationed at Singapore. These boats are necessary to protect the shipping, of which 2,334 square-rigged and native vessels visited Penang and 3,919 Singapore during the past year. The ports of Penang and Singapore have been placed under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855.

The report here remarks on the ecclesiastical, military and municipal establishments of the Straits Settlements.

The imports of Singapore during 1856-57 were Rs. 5,28,44,988 and the exports Rs. 4,77,76,981. The imports and exports of 1855-56 were respectively Rs. 5,14,19,223 and 4,42,21,516. The trade of Malacca is too insignificant for mention and from Penang no returns have been forwarded.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES

For 1856-57

The Tenasserim Provinces comprise an area of 38,000 square miles. Since the conclusion of the late war the province of Martaban has been added to the jurisdiction of the Tenasserim Commissioner. This province includes an area of about 9000 square miles. "During the Burman occupation of the country, the coast tracts of Martaban and Tenasserim were peopled for the most part by Taliens of the old kingdom of Pegu, and this race, which possesses some distinctive features from that of the Burmans, still preponderates in the numerical status of the population. In 1826, when the British became possessed of the Tenasserim Provinces, the population was estimated at 90,000, and of the Martaban Province, on its conquest in 1852, at 78,328. The population of the former provinces by last year's census was 2,13,692 and of the latter province 88,962."

The hill tribes of Tenasserim are Karens. The standard language of the country is Burmese and the inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. "The Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces comprise the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, each being under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner.

"Subordinate to the Commissioner are Deputy Commissioners in charge of provinces, the Magistrate of the metropolis of Maulmain, Assistant Commissioners, Tseetkays or Native Judges, Goun-gyouks and Myo-thoogyees presiding as fiscal and judicial officers over divisions of provinces, Thoogyees or Native Revenue Collectors, and Goungs (Native Constables) in charge of wards of towns."

The system of administration is the same as that pursued in Pegu.

The number of civil suits instituted in the Courts in 1856-57 was 8340, the number of appeals was 566. Litigation is on the increase.

The civil judicial officers also administer criminal justice. The report contains tabular statements shewing the nature and extent of the crimes committed. The ratio of crime to population is in the Tenasserim Provinces as 1 to 560, and in the Martaban Provinces as 1 to 753. The proportion of convictions to arrests in all the provinces was during the past year 61 per cent.

The Police establishment is similar to that maintained in Pegu and there is a small Police levy raised from the Karens, about 200 strong.

There are five jails in the provinces and the total average number of persons confined was 2,421 and the cost of their maintenance Rs 34 per head. The proportion of deaths to strength is 6¼ per cent. The convicts are divided into six classes, ticket-of leave convicts, convict Police, prisoners who have been well behaved during five years' confinement, who receive full rations and a monthly allowance of 1 Rupee, the probationary class, the incorrigible and the superannuated. The convicts are employed on roads, bridges, drains and manufactures. The amount realised on articles manufactured by convicts in the Maulmain jail and sold during the year was Rs 6,841-5-9.

The following is a statement of the revenue :—

Items of Revenue	Tenasserim Provinces	Martaban Provinces.
	1856-57.	1856-57.
Rice Lands,	2,15,995 13 8	1,99,778 2 11
Garden and Miscellaneous Cultivation,	55,153 15 3	9,530 5 10
Capitation Tax,	57,422 9 0	82,267 0 0
Timber Revenue	2,40,254 1 8	0 0 0
Excise, including Opium,	1,59,760 11 0	49,870 8 9
Marine Receipts	49,723 4 6	0 0 0
Judicial Receipts,	92,210 14 8	6,175 7 6
Postage and Postage Stamps,	8,891 6 2	1,211 12 0
Customs Remittances	98,531 3 7	0 0 0
Miscellaneous,	16,777 3 10	21,871 9 3
Total	9,94,526 10 4	2,80,704 13 6

"The revenue is rapidly increasing, and with slight modifications would yield sufficient to pay all expenses, civil and military, with an excess for the general puposes of the State."

The report here proceeds to remark upon each of the foregoing items.

There is only one Government school in these provinces, which was established in 1845, and is in the town of Maulmain. The average daily attendance is 96 pupils. "Government also supports several of the American Baptist Missionary Burmese and Karen schools by grants-in-aid. The

number of these schools in Amherst Province, including the town of Maulmain, is sixteen, with an attendance of 320 pupils; in the Tavoy and Mergui Provinces, fifteen schools with 196 pupils, and in the Martaban Province two schools with 20 pupils.

"Besides the above schools, there are schools in all the Buddhist monasteries, several of which exist in every town and considerable village. The Buddhist priests are the school-masters, and the education is gratis. Every pupil is taught to read and write his own language and the rudiments of arithmetic. The books chiefly studied are abstruse works connected with the Buddhist religion. The priests, though far from being bigotted, have an objection to our printed books, religious or otherwise, being admitted into their monasteries."

The Public Works report details the work that has been done on the roads and the canals between the Salween and Sittang rivers. A new main wharf is in construction at Maulmain the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 35,191 2-10. The work is carried on solely by convict labour. "The up-country mail through the Martaban Province to Tounghoo is conveyed during the rainy season by boats as far as Dunnoo, 17 miles from Maulmain, where a Post Office agent is stationed, and from thence overland by post-runners to Kan-ka-dook, a distance of 38 miles; from this the mails are conveyed throughout by water to Sittang, Shoay-Gyeen and Tounghoo, where the line ends. During the dry season the mails are conveyed for some two-thirds of this distance overland by post-runners. The mail route from Maulmain to Tounghóo is computed at 334 miles. From the swift current of the Salween and Sittang and their tributaries during the rains, and the difficulty of travelling by land in the dry season from the want of roads, the rate of travelling of the mails is not satisfactory. "Mails for the southern provinces of Tavoy and Mergui are conveyed once a month from Maulmain by H. C. steamer *Pluto* placed on this station, and during the fine season also, by small native coasting craft." The Maulmain Post Office is the central office of these provinces and the average monthly receipt of mails is 180 and 140 mails are despatched.

A line of Electric Telegraph from Rangoon to Tounghoo via Shoay-Gyeen has been commenced and a line has been proposed from Maulmain to Amherst town a distance of 25 miles. "The vessels stationed in this province for purposes of communication with the several ports of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui, are the *Pluto* steamer (sea-going) and the *Amherst* schooner, which run regularly, carrying mails and affording passage to Pilots and passengers generally. "Pilots, after passing an examination as to their knowledge of the river navigation, are permitted to exercise

their calling in taking ships up and down the river. They receive four-fifths of the amount of pilotage incurred by the ship, the remaining portion being retained by Government to provide for the expenses of the port. Over these Pilots a Government Pilot is entertained on a salary of Company's Rupees 200 per mensem, who, besides superintending the department generally, pilots all Government vessels." It is proposed to levy port dues at Maulmain. The receipts were Rs. 49,723-4-6 and the disbursements Rs. 1,80,552-9.

"During the past year, and up to the present period, the quiet of the Martaban Province has been disturbed by the appearance amongst the Karens of a person (supposed to belong to the Karens of Bassein) who has assumed the title of 'Meng-Loung,' or the incarnation of a great Prince. Such a person, in the wild legendary lore of the Karens, it was predicted would appear amongst them, and after driving out the 'Kullahs' or foreigners, effecting the supremacy of the Karens in the mountain tracts of the Yoonzaleen, would proceed thence to Pegu, and establish a new dynasty of their race. Aided in his imposition by some sleight-of-hand tricks, the simple Karens placed implicit faith in his divine mission, and to the number of 1,200 to 1,500 men associated themselves with him, and proceeded to coerce all the Karens of the hill tracts in the vicinity of the Yoonzaleen. This body of Karens subsequently descended to the plains, and after destroying several villages, and driving the inhabitants into Shoay-Gyeen, retreated hastily into the hills before a force composed of European soldiers, sepoys, and native Police, which accompanied Major Berdmore, the Deputy Commissioner, and Lieutenant Sladen, the Assistant Commissioner, from Sittang. Driven from the Yoonzaleen, the chief and headman of his party sought refuge amongst the Siamese Shans of the Zimmay State, and on the return of the force to Shoay-Gyeen and Sittang, they re appeared on the scene of their first operations, and resumed their system of annoyance and aggression on the villages, descending into the plains, and latterly attacking the large village of Kyouk-kyee; from which they were repulsed with considerable loss by a detachment of the 8th Regiment M. N. I., under the command of Lieutenant Childs.

"From the latest reports received, it would appear that the present chiefs or Meng-Loung has assumed the character of ruler of the country, and having collected around him the loose characters and evil disposed of the surrounding countries, Shans, Karen-Nees, and Karens, has reduced that tract of country to complete subjection. "For the effectual settlement of the country, the scene of the present disturbance, it is intended to raise a force of Karens of the locality during the next dry season and

sweep the whole mountain district through, by which agency, backed by armed Police stationed at several of the most accessible points, it is hoped that this pseudo-prince and his band of marauders will be exterminated, and peace and tranquillity secured to the Karens for the future."

The report here states the objects of the missions deputed in 1834—36, under Captain McLeod and Dr. Richardson to Ava, Bankok and certain of the Shan States.

No European troops are stationed in these provinces and the Burmese do not hold sepoy troops in any great respect. It is proposed to raise a force from the inhabitants of the country, but it is thought that the Burmese could not readily be induced to enlist.

The steamer *Pluto* has been employed in keeping up a constant communication with Penang in order to induce immigration. The measure has not been very successful.

Teak nurseries have been formed, which will however prove of little use until the forests intended for the new plantations are isolated from the Karen locations.

Iron is very abundant particularly along the beds of the Tavoy river and its branches. Coal has been discovered to the southward of Maulmain. A vein of pyritous coal near *Mergui* was for a time worked, and coal from it supplied to "H. C. steamer *Madagascar* on her voyage to China, and owing to its spontaneous combustion, the vessel was destroyed, since which the coal of that locality has not been worked." Tin, gold, copper, lead, antimony, plumbago and limestone are all obtainable in considerable quantities. "A topographical survey of the province of Martaban was commenced in March, 1853, by Mr. Hobday and completed in April, 1856, when a map of the country was submitted to Government and lithographed. The survey comprised the laying down of the road from Martaban to Tounghoo, and a road from Dunnoo *viu* Kyouk-tsayeet to Beeling. The courses of all the principal rivers and streams, position of villages, &c., were checked by astronomical observations. An establishment for a general survey of the Tenasserim Provinces has also been sanctioned."

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

For 1856-57.

"In the judicial department of the Mysore administration this year has been marked by the appointment of a judicial Com-

missioner. The object of this appointment was to relieve the sole Commissioner from an amount of work which was found to interfere injuriously with his labors in other departments. The office was first temporarily filled by Major Hames, the Superintendent of Bangalore, who, while in charge of that important division, had shown himself particularly qualified for an office of this nature Major Hames took charge on the 22nd May, 1856, and was relieved on the 8th September by the Hon'ble Mr Devereux, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was formerly himself a Superintendent under the Commissioner of Mysore, and well acquainted with the local judicial system and the habits of the people"

There are ninety-five local Courts in the Mysore territory, of which ninety one are subordinate Courts under the general control of four Superintendent's Courts, and two other Courts, the judicial Commissioners and the Huzoor Adawlut. The number of original suits disposed of during the year was 9,881 and 2,632 remained in arrears In 1856, 3886 remained in arrears. The number of appeal suits filed during the year was 1,096, of which 881 were disposed of Of original suits 79·1 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and of appeal suits 42·2 in favour of the appellants. Half of the original suits decided in 1856-57 occupied only three months, but 336 had been pending for more than two years Of the appeal suits one-fourth were decided within three months of being filed, one-half within one year and 85 after having pended for more than two years.

Of criminal offences there were filed during the year in the judicial Commissioner's Court forty-two cases and in the Lower Courts 11,552, *viz* against the person 635 cases, against property 3,095, miscellaneous 368 and petty offences 7454.

"In the crimes attended with violence, the most marked thing is an increase of 42 in the assaults with wounding, and a decrease of 93 in the cases of robbery A great proportion of the murders and manslaughter cases arise from motives of jealousy, and very frequently, from the offensive language used by females towards their husbands, whose anger or suspicions have been excited

"The total number of cases and of prisoners apprehended in the past year, was 11,552 cases and 21,206 prisoners, against 11,540 cases and 23,793 prisoners in 1855-56. Of the prisoners so apprehended, 13,971 or 58 per cent. were convicted, against 14,408 or 60 per cent in 1855 56. Of the whole number of 13,971 prisoners, who were convicted in the past year, only 2,925 were sentenced to imprisonment or to capital punishment. Of these, 1,831 received not more than one month's imprisonment; 914 from one month to a year, and the remainder, 180,

who include the whole of the convictions for grave offences, were punished by a higher penalty. Those fined, flogged, dismissed from office, &c. were 11,046 in number."

The value of the property proved to have been stolen was Rs. 10,012-13-11, of which Rs. 19,877-11-10 was recovered.

"The total average number of convicts in confinement on the 1st of each month was 1,620, of whom 1,222 performed labor in jails and 398 in road gangs. Of the latter number only 2 died, a fact which tends to show the superior healthiness of the road-work over that in jails, for in the latter 71 died. Due allowance, however, must, of course, be made for the consideration that the prisoners of strongest bodies are selected for road-work.

"The expense of feeding, clothing, and supplying medicines to the prisoners was Rupees 42,070, and of guards Rupees 21,941-0-0, making altogether Rupees 64,011 0-0, and assuming 1,620 to be the actual number of prisoners throughout the year, the cost per head for feeding, &c, was Rupees 25-15-6, and for guards Rupees 13 8-9, or on the whole Rupees 39-8-3.

"The jails at Bangalore are remarkable, in like manner as they were last year, for the low average of deaths The credit of this must be divided between the good management of the authorities, and the healthiness of the climate."

The only measure of much consequence in the past year has been the increase of the pay of a part of the Police. The pay which ranged as low as Re. 1-8 has now been fixed at a minimum of Rs. 3 per month. In conclusion it is remarked that the population of Mysore is estimated at 36,29,577, which as compared with the number of civil suits gives only 238 per hundred thousand, and as compared with the criminal offences and misdemeanours only 310·9 per one hundred thousand

"The demand or revenue settlement for 1856-57 on account of current revenue, exclusive of arrears, amounted to Rupees 79,99,715-4-10 as shown below :—

"Ordinary Revenue.			
Land Revenue, ...	57,02,322	10	1
Sayer, ...	7,53,158	15	5
Abkarry, ...	6,69,142	5	10
Miscellaneous, ...	5,90,568	9	3
Extra Revenue.			
Sandal-Wood, ...	1,32,254	15	0
Miscellaneous Sources, ...	1,44,731	1	11
Tuccavy,...	... 7,586	11	4
Total, ...	79,99,715	4	10"

The principal occurrence in the course of the year in the educational department was "the submission to the Government of India of a general scheme of education, embracing the support of an English school in each of the four divisions, and a vernacular school in each of the eighty talooks of Mysore This scheme received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the 6th of February last, and an assignment of one lakh and twenty-five thousand Rupees per annum was made for its maintenance Up to the 30th April, however, no steps had been taken to extend the system in accordance with this liberal sanction, and whatever measures may eventually be adopted will appear in the report for the current year."

The amount contributed by Government for educational purposes during the year was Rs. 21,686 and that from private sources was Rs. 26,005-11-4. These funds have furnished the means of instructing 1,685 pupils, of whom 842 studied English.

The Public Works department exhibits nothing worthy of notice, the large sum of Rs 2,16,948 was expended on sundry repairs of irrigation works

The total receipts of the Mysore territory during the year were Rs 1,43,84,687 of which Rs 82,29,119 6-8 was expended.

The report proceeds to remark on emigration, agriculture, forests, mining, hospitals and dispensaries, and vaccinations, as these subjects affect Mysore. The quantity of iron produced in the year was mds 58,054 of which 57,066 mds valued at Rs 87,846 were exported

The strength of the Mysore infantry was on the 30th April, 1857, 1,662 rank and file, and of the Silladar horse was 2,745 sabres. These were maintained at a charge of Rs. 10,15,555 5-1.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

For 1856-57.

On the 30th January, 1856 the Government of India directed the abolition of the Moonsiffs' Courts and the introduction of the Punjab system The Moonsiffs' Courts were therefore gradually abolished and at the date of this report Moonsiffs alone remained in Ellichpore, Oomraotee and Nuldroog. The Small Cause Courts now existing are:—

"In North Berar, ...	16
In South Berar, ...	6
In Nuldroog District, ...	7
In Raichore Doab, ...	13
Total, ...	42

"This gives an average area of about 640 square miles to each Court. But the whole arrangement will be revised when the strength of the establishments is determined."

The number of civil suits instituted in 1856-57 was 7,096 and the average value litigated in each suit was Rs. 198-15-11. The number of suits decided on merits by Deputy Commissioners was 6, by Assistant Commissioners was 11, by extra Assistant Commissioners was 7, and by Moonsiffs and Tehsildars was 3,425.

"Difficulty arising from the Surf-i-khass estates, or crown lands of the Nizam, which are interspersed with the assigned territories, meets us in the arrangement of the civil Courts, and indeed in almost every branch of the administration. The revenue management of these estates is in the hands of the talookdars and naibs appointed by the Nizam, while the Police and Criminal and Civil Justice are under this administration. Here, therefore, the principle of the union of authorities cannot be carried out, and the Courts, as far as those estates are concerned, are really Moonsiff's Courts. It will doubtless be the aim of the Native revenue authorities to prevent the ryots of these estates seeking the interference of any but themselves in the settlement of their affairs, and a great deal of jealousy has already shown itself. Several of these estates are of very large or equal indeed to talooks, while others are small and scattered."

The number of persons imprisoned for debt on the 31st December, 1856 was 32.

The following table exhibits the ratio of crimes to population committed during the year under review :—

Population.	Years.	Total of reported crimes.	Ratio per cent. to Popln.
24,68,573	1855,	1,117	0·167
	1856,	7,032	0·280

The following shews the amount of property reported to have been plundered and the proportion recovered :—

	Estimated amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Proportion per cent.
1855,	Rs. 49,289-15-4	11,033-13-2	22
1856,	Rs. 53,214-14-8	14,342-6-10	26

The number of persons tried for criminal offences was 8,769, of these 7,350 were convicted, and 1,419 acquitted.

The report here gives a long extract from a manual of judicial administration shewing the relative position of different branches of the Police in these districts. The Police were composed of 3 aumeens, 18 cutwalls, 34 jemadars, 13 darogahs, 4 naib darogahs, 18 duffadars, 14 mootsuddies, 19 mohurrirs, 46 naiks, 1,164 peons, 49 sowars, and 5 bhrestis, and cost Rs. 1,20,242 per annum. The Raichore Doab is the district

in which the Police have been most completely established and South Berar is that in which least has been done. Besides the general Police establishment, other Police under various denominations amounting to 12,478 persons are maintained. The cost of this body of men is not given in the report.

"In reviewing the reports of all the officers one fact is very conspicuous, namely, that all appear to consider that the success of our management is mainly dependent upon a successful organization of the rural Police. The district Police is necessary to guard the frontier and the high roads, to escort prisoners, to protect travellers, to watch the bunjarahs and other wandering tribes, and to repress the more violent crimes; but they should be restricted from interference with the villagers, except when their aid is sought by the heads of villages. This principle has been clearly stated in the manual, and I am glad to find that the experience of the Deputy Commissioners is all in favour of leaving the villages as much as possible to self-government.

"No suitable jails having been built in these districts, the prisoners were scattered in a way which precluded the enforcement of any proper discipline. In North Berar they were confined in six jails, in South Berar in three jails, in the Nuldroog district in three jails, and in the Raichore Doab in two jails.

"Under date the 29th September, 1856, the Commissioner laid before the Government his views on this subject. The Commissioner proposed that a central jail should be formed in the Nuldroog district for the convicts of that district, for all sentenced in Raichore to more than one year's imprisonment, and for all sentenced in North and South Berar to more than three years, and that a jail should be built at the capital of North Berar for all of the remaining prisoners of the two Berars, except those of South Berar sentenced to three months and under, who would be confined in penitentiary in South Berar. Thus the buildings required would be one central jail calculated to contain from 800 to 1000 prisoners; a jail in North Berar for 300; a jail in the Doab for 180; and a penitentiary in South Berar for those guilty of petty offences, with a ward for prisoners on trial. By this system all convicts subject to long imprisonment would be brought together and subjected to discipline under proper superintendence.

"The orders of Government were issued on the 4th May, 1857, approving of the proposed arrangements, and sanctioning the appointment of a medical officer as Superintendent of the central jail. Dr Fleming has since been appointed, and has been engaged in drawing up a set of rules for the management of the jail, and in making temporary arrangements for the accommodation of the prisoners in the fort of Nuldroog, and he

will shortly submit a plan for converting that fort into a jail." The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 1,689, and the mortality was only 5. The total cost of the jails was Rs. 43,571-4, in 1855 it was Rs. 30,688-15-7. These statements include the pay of the jail guards and contingencies.

The system of land assessment adopted has already been reported on. In the year under review few changes have been made. The survey of the assigned districts is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. The land revenue demand in 1856-57 was Rs. 41,54,099. In 1855-56, the demand was Rs. 40,70,406. It was anticipated that nearly all the demand would be realised. The total land in cultivation amounted to 48,14,539 acres, and the average assessment was Rs. 2-10-9 per acre. The assessment however is very unequal, the highest assessment in the Raichore Doab being Rs. 30 per acre and the lowest assessment in South Berar being six annas six pie The assessment is not excessive and as compared with Madras is light. The report contains detailed statements from the four provinces of the assigned districts. The only taxes exclusive of those on land that are now levied are on spirituous liquors, opium, ganja and other drugs, salt wells and stamps on law proceedings and deeds. The total revenue from extra sources was as follows:—

"Sayer, 4,392; abkarry, 2,22,047; opium and drugs, 13,446; stamps, 15,803; salt pans and wells, 29,213; saltpetre, 1,500; alkali, 8; district post, 55; ferries, 57; and miscellaneous, 75,735; making a total of 3,62,256."

If we combine the extra revenue with the land revenue we obtain a total of Rs. 45,16,355 of which two-thirds is contributed by North Berar and one-fourth by the Raichore Doab. The outstanding balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,01,980, at the close of 1855-56 they amounted to Rs. 3,81,566.

Towards the education of the populace of these districts nothing has been done during the past year, but the employment, as a temporary measure, of three Canarese teachers for the tuition of village school-masters. In South Berar there is not a single English school and only one hundred and seventy-four vernacular schools. The number of scholars out of a population of 3,13,000 is only 1,736, or 3 per cent.

The Department of Public Works was established under date the 28th February, 1856 and the Chief Engineer appointed. The establishments for the districts were not fixed till the 27th March, 1857. The works most emergently needed were "the opening out of the principal lines of road through the centres of the

districts; the restoration of ruined works of irrigation; the construction of tanks in the Nuldroog district; and the erection of the necessary public offices." It is believed that there is not a single bridge in any one of the assigned districts. The Government have sanctioned the levy of one per cent. on the land revenue for a road fund, and, during the year 1857, advanced Rupees 10,000 for each district. There were 221 miles of road opened out in all four districts. In the Nuldroog district 123 miles were opened out and in South Berar only 13. The Post Office report contains little worthy of notice.

The electric telegraph passes over a corner of the Raichore Doab, but there is no station within the assigned territories.

The results of the fiscal administration may be thus tabulated —

	North Berar	South Berar	Nuldroog District	Raichore Doab.	Resident's Civil Treasury.	Total.
Total Receipts,	17,31,870	7,51,434	9,16,353	11,79,110	997	45,79,764
„ Disbursements,	2,60,026	1,41,237	1,55,355	1,34,165	1,96,809	8,87,892
Net Revenue,	14,71,843	6,10,197	7,60,998	10,44,645	0	36,91,872

The Company's coinage is now current throughout the territories reported on. For a time the Company's coins were at a considerable discount and the local coins had a fictitious value. No remittances in specie were made during the year, the remittances in bills amounted to Rs. 10,38,000, but the Resident at Hyderabad indented on the Accountant General of Bombay for Rs. 2,28,784-0-10.

The only events of political importance have been the recognition of the Rajah of Gudwal as a tributary prince, and the declaration that the officers of the Serf-i-Khass estates are precluded from levying transit duties. In conclusion it may be observed that if "little progress has been made in the past year in completing the administrative system of the assigned territories, still a survey of the position of the territories and of their future prospects gives every reason to hope that they have hitherto benefited, and will hereafter greatly benefit by British rule. It has been shown in the above report that they have been relieved from every injurious tax; their commerce has been freed from all imposts, and their produce can reach the great markets of India unimpeded by any duties whatever. The land rent is nowhere oppressive, and compared with the assessments of Madras, is light. There is thus every reason to hope that the territories will afford the means necessary for their prosperity by the establishment of an efficient Police, by roads and bridges, by educational institutions, and by hospitals and dispensaries, to be begun now, and developed with the expanding resources of the country. The

territories will at the same time benefit the British Government by the increased exports, and that of His Highness the Nizam by the surplus revenue which can hardly fail to be created."

The appendices have been summarised in the body of the report.

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TO THE

ANNALS OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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